

## 19<sup>th</sup> Century Chess by Bill Wall

Around 1800, Thomas Rowlandson (1756-1827) painted "[Checkmate.](#)" Two men are playing chess as a man watches a woman in the background. He also sketched "Chess Players." It is located at the Yale Center for British Art. It was an illustration to Mrs. Robinson's poem. The sketch is in the British Museum.

In 1800, Ferdinand Julius Brede was born in Stettin, Poland. He was a chess problemist who wrote *Almanach für Freunde vom Schachspiel* (Almanac for Friends of Chess) in 1844. He died in December 15, 1849 at the age of 49.

In 1800, Wilhelm (William) Schlumberger (1800-1838) was born in Mulhouse, Alsace. He came from a wealthy family (large winery business) and was highly educated in Paris. He was fluent in French, German, and English. He and his brother were put in charge of the *dépôt* of the family establishment at Mulhouse. He was thrown out of business by a commercial misfortune, and then he began to support himself by giving lessons in chess at the *Café de la Régence*. At the *Café*, he was one of the leading players, but was known there only by the name of *Mulhouse*, a nickname given to him, by Pierre Charles Fournier de Saint-Amant (1800-1872). When St. Amant, began to frequent the *Café de la Régence*, about the year 1823, he found *Mulhouse*, capable of playing with La Bourdonnais at no greater odds than the Pawn and move, and fully equal to Boncourt and Mouret. Therefore, the young St. Amant took chess lessons from him. Many years later, he gratefully acknowledged that to Schlumberger he owed his first initiation to chess. He operated The Turk chess automaton. He died of yellow fever in Cuba in April 1838.

In 1800, Vincent (Vincenz) Grimm (1800-1872) was born in Vienna and moved to Pest, Hungary in 1823. He was an artist, an art dealer (he represented the Hungarian Art Association in the 1840s), a pianist, a linguist, a billiards master, a gifted drawer, a lithographer, a cartographer, and a chess master. He was also a president of the Pesth (later Budapest) Chess Club which was co-founded in 1839 by Jozsef Szen and Grimm. He was the inventor of the Grimm Attack in the King's Gambit (1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Bc4 Qh4+ 4.Kf1 g5 5.Nc3 Bg7 6.d4 d6 7.e5). He died in Pest, Hungary on January 15, 1872 at the age of 71.

1800 was the last time a stalemate was a win for the side whose King is stalemated in England. The rule in England from about 1600 to 1800 was that

stalemate was a loss for the player administering it. That rule finally disappeared, being replaced by the French and Italian rule that a stalemate was a drawn game.

In 1800, [\*Hoyle's Games Improved\*](#), edited by Charles Jones, was published with a section on chess (pp. 116-168).

In 1800, Moheschunder Bannerjee (Mahesh Chandra Banerjee) was born in Calcutta (Kolkata), India. He was one of the strongest chess players in India in the 19th century. The Indian defenses, such as the King's Indian and the Queen's Indian, are named after him and his countrymen. He played the first known Gruenfeld Defense in 1855.

On August 15, 1800, Barthélemy de Basterot (1800-1887) was born in Dublin, Ireland. In 1853, he wrote *Traite Elementaire du Jeu des Echecs* (Elementary Treatise on the Rules of Chess).

On September 12, 1800, [\*Pierre Charles Fournier de Saint-Amant\*](#) (1800-1872) was born at Chateau au Latour (a French wine estate), in the Bordeaux region of France. He was a leading French player. Saint-Amant learned chess from William Schlumberger (1800-1838). He died in 1872.

In 1800, Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) was playing chess in Austria.

Around 1800, George Watson (1767-1837) painted, "The Game is mine, she cries with joy." A lady beats a man in chess. Watson was a Scottish portrait painter and the first president of the Royal Scottish Academy.

Around 1800, James Northcote (1746-1831) painted "[\*Chess Players\*](#)." It shows two men playing chess as a third young man (or a woman) watches behind one of the players and a dog sits by the chess table. The painting is now in the Worcester Art Museum in Worcester, Massachusetts.

Around 1800 Nevasei Lai (1760-1800) painted "[\*Noblewomen playing chess\*](#)." The painting is in the Musee national des Arts Asiatiques Guimet in Paris.

In 1801, [\*Asiatick Researches\*](#) published an article on the Indian game of chess (Volume 2, pages 159-165).

In 1801, Domenico Ercole Del Rio (1718-1802) prepared a manuscript for publication, but it was not published until January 1984, after the manuscript was found in the Cleveland Public Library. It was titled *La Guerra degli Scacchi, o sia Il Re de Giuochi* (The War of the Chessmen).

In 1801, Johann Koch, A. F. Tholden, and Marco Vida published [Die schachspielkunst nach den regeln und](#) Musterspielen Des Gustavus Selenus, Philidor, G. Greco, Stamma Und Des Pariser Clubs.

In 1801, Francesco (Francois) Giacometti published a chess book called [Nouveau jeu d'echecs](#) (or Nuovo giuoco di scacchi).

In 1801, James Christie, the younger (1773-1831), wrote [An inquiry into the ancient Greek game attributed to Palamedes](#) and said that chess came from Greece (a game called peteia). Christie was an antiquary and auctioneer.

In 1801, Joseph Karl Kindermann (1744-1801) wrote a second edition of [Vollständige anweisung: das schachspiel durch einen](#) (Full Instructions of the Game of Chess).

On May 15, 1801, Hirsch Hermann Silberschmidt (1801-1866) was born in Moritzberg, Germany. He was a German chess player and author.

On January 12, 1802, the Philadelphia *Aurora General Advertiser* advertised a subscription for a Philadelphia edition of the English translation of Francois-Andre Danican Philidor's *Analyse du jeu des echecs*. It was to be published by James Humphreys and Joseph Groff for \$2.50, but the American edition did not appear until 1826.

On March 9, 1802, Frederick Lokes Slous (1802-1892) was born in Deptford, Kent, England. He was a strong amateur player in England.

On April 26, 1802, François Jules Devinck (1802-1878) was born in Paris. He was an amateur chess player and played Paul Morphy in a few games at odds. He was president of the Paris chamber of commerce and the Paris Chess Club (1845). In

1830, he founded a chocolate factory in Paris and was one of the main French chocolate makers of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

On May 23, 1802, Domenico Ercole Del Rio (born in the 1720s in Guiglia, Italy) died in Modena, Italy. He was an Italian lawyer, chess player, and author. He was nicknamed the anonymous Modenese and was known as "the Devil who could not be beaten."

In 1802, the first American book devoted solely to chess, [Chess Made Easy : new and comprehensive rules for playing the game of chess](#), was published, printed, and sold in Philadelphia by James Humphreys (1748-1810). It is a reprint of an earlier London edition of Philidor's [Analyse du jeu des echecs](#). It contained 97 pages. The American book also contained Benjamin Franklin's essay, *The Morals of Chess*.

In 1802, [Les Stratagemes Des Echecs](#) was published in France. The author was Alfred de Montigny. The book is about chess with hand-painted engravings of chess positions.

In 1802, *Nuovo giuoco di scacchi* [Ossia il Giuoco degli Scacchi](#) was published in Genoa, Italy by Francesco Giacometti.

In 1802, the second edition of Johann Baptist Allgaier's (1763-1823) chess book, [Neue theoretisch-praktische Anweisung zum Schachspiel](#), appeared. It was first published in 1795.

In 1802, the first chess club appeared in New York City. The club soon dissolved.

In 1803, Anastasia's mate, with knight and rook, was published by Johann Jakob Wilhelm Heinse (1746-1803). This checkmate got its name from his 1803 novel [Anastasia und das Schachspiel](#).

In 1803, the Berlin chess club (Old Club of Berlin) was founded (Murray, p. 883). It was an exclusive chess club and military personnel were prohibited from being members of the chess club. The club existed until 1847.

In 1803 (1800?), Thomas Jefferson Bryan (1803-1870) was born in Philadelphia. He was an art collector and chess player. The Bryan Counter-Gambit, 1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Bc4 Qh4+ 5.Kf1 b5, is named after him. He died aboard a ship in the Atlantic Ocean on May 15, 1870 at the age of 66.

In 1803, Hiram Cox's (1760-1799) article, written in 1799, on the Burmese game of chess, was published in the 7th volume of [Asiatic Researches](#) in London (pp 490-503). Cox was a British diplomat that served in Bengal and Burma. He was a member of the Asiatic Society.

In 1803, Wolfgang von Kempelen (1734-1804) sold the Turk chess automaton to Mr. Anthon. Anthon exhibited the Turk in London for five shillings.

In 1803, the New York Chess Club was formed. It disbanded in 1804

In 1803, Caroline Watson (1760-1814) sketched "The Winter's Day Delineated No. 11." It shows the interior of a gaming room with men and women around a card table, while a couple plays chess at another table in the foreground.

On March 13, 1803, George Walker (1803-1879) was born in London, England. He was the son of George Walker (1772-1847). George Walker was an English chess player, writer and organizer. After his father's death in 1847, George Walker went on to the Stock Exchange, where he practiced until a few years before his death. He wrote a chess column in *Bell's Life (Bell Life in London and Sporting News)* and helped organize the first international chess tournament, held in London in 1851.

On May 15, 1803, a chess club called Haagsch Schaakgenootschap was founded at The Hague. One of its founding members was Dutch army lieutenant-colonel Freidrich Wilhelm von Mauvillon (1774-1851).

On June 22, 1803, Wilhelm Heinse (1746-1803) died in Aschaffenburg, Germany. He was a German author and wrote about Anastasia's mate (mate with rook and knight).

On October 16, 1803, Karl (Carl) Schorn (1803-1850) was born in Düsseldorf. He was a German painter and member of the Berlin Pleiades (Bledow, Bilguer, Von

der Lasa, Hanstein, Horowitz, Mayet, and Schorn). He died in Munich on October 7, 1850 at the age of 46.

In 1804, An [Introduction to the History and Study of Chess](#) was written by Thomas Pruen of Cheltenham and printed by H. Ruff. The name 'Philidor's Legacy' (a smothered mate) was first used in this book.

In 1804, the first authenticated correspondence match was played between a Dutch army lieutenant-colonel named Freidrich Wilhelm von Mauvillon (1774-1851) stationed at Breda, Netherlands, and one of his friends stationed at The Hague (Den Haag), Netherlands in 1804. Mauvillon's three correspondence chess games (winning two and drawing one) were published in his chess book in 1827.

In 1804, the Italian-born chess player named Verdoni died in his London apartment. In 1795, he replaced Philidor at Parsloe's in London as a chess teacher. He co-wrote [Traite theorique et pratique du jeu des echecs](#), published in Paris in 1775. The other authors were Legar, Carlier, and Bernard. During the French Revolution, he escaped Paris for political reasons and moved to London.

In 1804, Julius Cäsar wrote *Berliner Almanach für Karten Schach* (Berlin Almanac for Card Chess).

In 1804, Jacob Sarratt (1772-1819) became the house professional at the Salopian Coffee-house at Charing Cross in London, founded in 1770. There he claimed the title of "Professor of Chess."

On March 26, 1804, Wolfgang von Kempelen (born in 1734), inventor of the first automaton, the Turk, died in Alser, a suburb of Vienna. At the time of his death, he owned a country estate in Gomba, near Pozsony (Bratislava). He was the Aulic Counselor on Mechanics to the Royal Chamber of the Austrian Empire for 43 years.

On March 20, 1804, Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) played a game of chess with Madame de Rémusat (1780-1821) at the Chateau de Malmaison, west of Paris. (source: *The Chess Player's Magazine*, vol 2, 1864, p. 234)

On May 15, 1804, Peter August d'Orville (1804-1864) was born in St Petersburg. He came from a family of merchants. Peter became a merchant and lived in Antwerp for many years. He was an outstanding chess problemist and chess composer. In 1842, he wrote *Problemes d'echecs*.

On September 23, 1804, James Thompson (1804-1870) was born in London, England. He and his family came to America when James was 10. He was an American master. He formed the New York Chess Club in 1839 and participated in the First American Chess Congress in 1857.

In 1805, Johann Nepomuk Mälzel (Maelzel) (1772-1838), a Bavarian musician, bought the half-forgotten automaton chess player, The Turk, from Wolfgang von Kempelen's son for 10,000 francs. He then took it from Vienna to Paris and sold it to Eugène de Beauharnais (1781-1824), Napoleon's step-son, at a large profit.

In 1805, [Jacob Sarratt](#) was reputedly the best player in England until his death in 1819. Sarratt was the first professional chess player to teach chess in England. He taught for a guinea a game.

On July 9, 1805, József Szén (pronounced SANE) was born in Pest, Hungary (Pest merged with Buda in 1873 to become Budapest). He obtained a law degree, and later became the municipal archivist, a civil servant, for the city of Pest. He was a chess master and founded the Budapest Chess Club. He died in 1857.

In September 1805, the first original American chess book, [The Elements of Chess](#), was published in Boston by William Pelham (1759-1827) and edited by William Blagrove (?-1810). Blagrove was the nephew of Pelham. The book recommended that the chess pieces be renamed. The king would be called Governor. The queen would be called General. The king's rook would be called First Colonel. The king's bishop would be called First Major. The king's knight would be called First Captain. The queen's rook would be called Second Colonel. The queen's bishop would be called Second Major. The queen's knight would be called Second Captain. The pawns would be called Pioneers.

On January 1, 1806 (December 20, 1805 old style), Lionel Adalbert Bagration Felix Kieseritzky was born in Dorpat (now Tartu), Livonia, Russian Empire (now

Estonia). From 1825 to 1829 he studied at the University of Dorpat, and then worked as a mathematics teacher. He was a strong French player of his day. He died in 1853 in Paris, at the age of 47.

In February 1806, Alphonse Delannoy (1806-1883) was born in Evreux, France. He was an amateur chess player who played Paul Morphy several times in 1859. He contributed chess articles for a variety of chess magazines. He died in 1883.

In 1806, Denis Julien (1806-1868) was born in Les Beaumettes, France. In 1845, he settled in New York. In 1852, he founded the St. Denis Hotel on Broadway and 11<sup>th</sup> Street in Manhattan, which was a popular chess resort. He was an amateur chess player and a problem-solver. He won the Albion prize in the first problem competition in the USA. He died in 1868, at the age of 61.

In 1806, Adolf Zytogorski (1806-1882) was born in Poland. In 1831, he was a political refugee after the collapse of the Polish-Russian War and immigrated to England. He was a Polish-British chess master. He died in London in 1882, at the age of 75.

In 1806, Alexandre Louis Honore Lebreton Deschappelles (1780-1847) defeated the best chess players in Germany. Around this period, he was considered the strongest chess player in the world.

In 1806, Joseph Dollinger wrote an endgame chess book called [Ein hundert zehen ganz neu zusammengesetzte](#). It was published in Vienna.

In 1806, a third edition of [Afhandling om Schack-Spel](#) (A Short Treatise about the Game of Chess), by Carl Wilhelm von Königstedt, was published.

In 1807, the Abbe Jean-Antoine Dubois (1765-1848) wrote *Missionary in the Mysore* and mentioned that the Hindus called chess 'Chatur-angam.'

In 1807, [Le Jeu de Strategie](#) was published in France. The author was Armand Charles Daniel (1770-1828), count of Firmas-Peries.



In 1807, George Merrifield (1796-1855) apprenticed making chess sets in John Calvert's (1764-1822) workshop on Fleet Street. Later, he went on his own and produced many chess sets.

In 1807, stalemate became a draw in England after persuasion by [Jacob A. Sarratt](#) (1772-1819).

In 1807, Thomas Herbert Worrall (1807-1878) was born. He was the British Commissioner in Mexico and later, New York. He was a chess player associated with a variation of the Ruy Lopez, called the Worrall Attack (1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.O-O Be7 6.Qe2). He died in 1878, at the age of 71.

In 1807, Sylvanus Urban published an account of a chess meeting of the Honorable Francis H. Egerton (1756-1829) in Paris in *The Gentlemen's Magazine*, vol 77, p. 605.

In 1807, Alexandre Deschapelles visited Berlin and beat all the best players with rook odds at the Berlin Chess Club (founded in 1803).

On March 17, 1807, Augustus Mongredien (1807-1888) was born in London of French parents. His father was a French officer who fled to England after Bonaparte's coup d'état in 1798. He was a corn merchant, political economist, and writer. He was a leading amateur British chess master. He was President of the London Chess Club and the Liverpool Chess Club. He died in 1888.

On April 6, 1807, the London Chess Club at a private room at Tom's coffee-house in Cornhill was formed, and Jacob Sarratt was one of its most active members. Sarratt had a hand in drafting the Laws of Chess for this club. One of the rules that Sarratt recommended was that a stalemate was a draw. Augustus Hankey was the first President. The club was supported chiefly by city merchants and members of the Stock Exchange. Membership dues was 3 guineas per year, and one guinea per entrance. In 1852, the club was replaced by the City of London Chess Club.

On May 10, 1807, Bernhard Horwitz (1807-1885) was born in Neustrelitz,

Germany. He went to school in Berlin, where he studied art. From 1837 to 1843, he was part of a group of German chess players known as "The Pleiades." He died in 1885, at the age of 78.

On July 11, 1807, [Sir George Atwood](#), born in 1745, died in Westminster, London. He was 61 years old, and was buried at St. Margaret's Church. He was buried under the shadow of Westminster Abbey. He was an English mathematician and lecturer at Cambridge. He played Philidor and recorded Philidor's games. At the time of his death, Atwood was working on a rough draft of a projected work on the chess openings in a tabular arrangement. Atwood left all his chess papers and notebooks to his friend, Joseph Wilson (1770?-1833). Wilson was a chess book collector.

On November 22, 1807, Ernest Morphy (1807-1874), the uncle of Paul Morphy, was born in Charleston, SC. He was also a distinguished chess player.

On December 23, 1807, William Martin was born (1807-1888). He was one of the strongest chess amateurs in England. He died in 1888, at the age of 80.

In 1808, [Jacob H. Sarratt](#) (1772-1819) established himself as a chess professional at the Salopian coffee house, London.

In 1808, Peter Pratt (1770-1835) wrote [Studies of Chess](#), published in London in two volumes, [volume 1](#) and 2. He was a member of the London Chess Club. His book went through seven editions up to 1825.

In November 1808, *A Treatise on the Game of Chess*, [volume 1](#) and [volume 2](#), were published by Jacob Sarratt. It was printed by William Miller in London. It was the first systematic textbook on chess. The first volume taught attack. The second volume taught defense. Sarratt concurred with Philidor that the King's Gambit was not to be recommended. But Sarratt disagreed that it led to a draw. He believed that the first player should lose. In this book, Sarratt was the first to adopt the French and Italian rule by which stalemate was a drawn game. He had mentioned that at Parsloe's, he who stalemated his adversary lost the game. In Turkey, he who stalemates his adversary won the game. In France, Italy,

Germany, and other countries, stalemate was considered a drawn game. By 1820, stalemate was a draw in all of England. Sarratt also mention that a Pawn could be taken *en passant*, perhaps the earliest mention of en passant. It is the earliest reference to the term "J'adoube" (I adjust).

On November 27, 1808, Charles Tomlinson (1808-1897) was born. He was a chess author and writer.

On December 17, 1808, George Allen (1808-1876) was born in Milton Township, Vermont. His father, Herman Allen, was a respected lawyer and had served as a member of Congress. George Allen was a noted college professor and clergyman. He was a chess author and nephew of Ethan Allen.

In 1809, *The Times of London* reported that King George IV (1762-1830) occasionally amuses himself with playing at chess, and that he plays extremely well. (source: *The London Times*, June 6, 1809, p. 3)

In 1809, Alexander Petrov (Petroff) (1794-1867) defeated Aleksei Danilovich Kopev (4 wins, 2 losses, 1 draw) and D. O. Baranov, St Petersburg's leading chess players, and became Russia's best chess player at the age of 15.

In May 1809, the chess-playing automaton called the Turk (Allgaier) defeated Napoleon Bonaparte at the Palace of Schoenbrun in Vienna, Austria. Napoleon tried to cheat, but the Turk was able to move the chess piece back to its previous position.

On June 9, 1809, Hans Moritz von Brühl (1736-1809) died in London. He was born at Wiederau, Saxony, in 1736. He studied at Leipzig and became an astronomer and was good friend to William Herschel. He was Minister of Saxony in Germany and Ambassador to England, and lived in London. He was one of the strongest players of the London Chess Club. In England, he was known as John Maurice, Count of Bruel.

On August 22, 1809, Hugh Alexander Kennedy (1809-1878) was born in Madras, India. He was a former British army captain. He was a British chess master and vice president of the British Chess Federation. He died in 1878, at the age of 69.

On October 7, 1809, Elijah Williams (1809-1854) was born. He was an eminent British chess player of the mid-19th century. He was the first president of the Clifton Chess Club.

In late 1809, the Zurich Chess Club (Schachgesellschaft Zürich) was founded by 6 chess players in Zurich, Switzerland (population 11,000). It is the oldest chess club in the world that still exists. Its first president was Heinrich Mauer (1774-1824).

In 1810, Louis Hocquart wrote *Elements theoriques et pratiques du jeu des echecs*, published in Paris.

In 1810, the first opera with a chess theme was performed. The opera, Das Schachturnier (the chess tournament), was composed by Traugott Eberwein (1775-1831).

In 1810, Eugene Rousseau (1810-1870) was born in St. Denis, France. He was a distant relative to Jean Jacques Rousseau. He was a noted French chess player who later moved to New Orleans. He was the strongest chess player in New Orleans in the first half of the 1840s. He was called the Philidor of New Orleans.

In January, 1810, Aaron Burr (1756-1836) defeated General Letocq in Eisenach, Germany (+2-0=0). (Source: [The Private Journal of Aaron Burr](#), 1903)

In January 1810, the Brasen Nose Chess Club was formed at Brasenose College by an Oxford surgeon, William Tuckwell (1784-1845). At the time, Tuckwell took chess lessons from Jacob Sarratt for a guinea a lesson. The club lasted until April 1811.

On February 2, 1810, Hermann von Hanneken (1810-1886) was born in Viecheln, Mecklenburg, Germany. He was a Prussian General. The Hanneken Defense (1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Bc4 Nf6) is named after him. He died in 1886, at the age of 76.

In March 1810, [Howard Staunton](#) (1810-1874) was born in Westmoreland, reputedly the natural son of Frederick Howard, fifth Earl of Carlisle. He was the leading player of the 1840's.

On May 21, 1810, Charles d'Eon de Beaumont (1728-1810) died in poverty in

London. He was a French diplomat, spy, freemason, and soldier. He was a renowned chess player, once beating Philidor.

On July 15, 1810, Johann Jacob Löwenthal (1806-1876) was born in Pest, Hungary. He was a professional chess master. He died in 1876, at the age of 70.

On August 11, 1810, Carl (Karl) Mayet (1810-1868) was born in Berlin. He was a German chess master and Berlin Pleiades member.

On August 31, 1810 William Bone (1810-1874) was born in England. He was a British chess composer and problemist.

In 1811, Johann Baptist Allgaier (1763-1823) wrote [Neue Theoretisch, pratische Anweisung zum Schachspiele](#) published in Vienna. It was the first time that chess openings were written in tabular form.

In 1811, the last known copy of the first practical chess book dating from 1495 was destroyed.

In 1811, Eugene Rose de Beauharnais (1781-1824), Napoleon's stepson, bought the Turk automaton for 30,000 francs.

In 1811, Henry Vethake defeated John R. Livingston on board ship in the Hudson River in New York (+1-0=0). (Source: [Chess in Philadelphia](#), Charles Shipley, 1898, p.24)

On March 19, 1811, Josef Kling (1811-1876) was born in Mainz, Germany. He was a teacher of instrumental music. He was a chess composer and pioneer endgame analyst.

On August 3, 1811, Wilhelm Hanstein (1813-1850) was born in Berlin. He was a civil servant. He helped found the magazine *Deutsche Schachzeitung*. The Hanstein Gambit (1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Nf3 g5 4.Bc4 Bg7 5.O-O h6) is named after him. He was one of the Berlin Pleiades. He died in 1850 at the age of 39.

On February 29, 1812, Hermann Hirschbach (1812-1888) was born in Berlin. He was a musician (composer and trained as a violinist) and a chess player. The

Hirschbach variation (1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bb6 5.b5 Na5 6.Nxe5 Qg5) is named after him. He died in 1888, at the age of 76.

On November 29, 1812, a chess club were formed in Hereford, England. It was the first chess club outside London in the United Kingdom.

In 1812, Louis Theodor Eichborn (1812-1882) was born in Breslau, Germany (now Wroclaw, Poland). He was a strong amateur chess player and wealthy banker.

In 1812, a chess club were formed in Dusseldorf, Germany by Karl Tannenschneider.

In 1813, a chess club was established in Philadelphia. They did not have their own chess club, but met at the Athenaeum to play chess. It was soon disbanded and re-formed in 1847.

In 1813, J.F.W. Koch published *Codex der Schachspielkunst* in Magdeburg.

In 1813, an informal chess club was started in Dublin, Ireland. It was more a friendly society than a club. There was no regular club room. Players met at each other's houses.

On April 11, 1813, Carl Jaenisch (1813-1872) was born in Vyborg in the Grand Duchy of Finland (Russian Empire). He began a military career in Finland, but soon moved to Petersburg (now Saint Petersburg) to teach mechanics and mathematics. He resigned his army commission to play chess and was one of the top players in the world.

On July 9, 1813, the first newspaper chess column in the *Liverpool Mercury*. It ran until August 20, 1814. The column was written by Egerton Smith (1774-1841), the founder of the newspaper in 1811. It was also the first weekly publication. The chess problems were presented in crude woodblock diagrams.

On August 23, 1813, Thomas Avery (1813-1894) was born in Birmingham, England. He was a strong amateur chess player and the president of the Birmingham Chess Club.

In September 1813, [Jacob Sarratt](#) first published [The Works of Damiano, Ruy Lopez, and Salvio on the Game of Chess](#). It was printed in London. Sarratt included the games of Damiano, but not his problems. The Muzio Gambit is a gambit in the King's Gambit where the knight is sacrificed. The moves are 1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Nf3 g5 4.Bc4 g4 5.O-O. The opening received the name Muzio Gambit from Sarratt, who blundered in the translation of the observer who first saw the move, when Sarratt translated the works of Damiano and Salvio in 1813. The move was observed by Mutio (not Muzio), a third class player in the Naples Academy in the 1600s, who says he saw the move played between Girolamo (Geronimo) Cascio, a priest from Piazza, and another player.

On December 3, 1813, the Manchester Chess Club was formed (source: *British Chess Magazine*, 1955, p. 33).

In 1814, Julius Mendheim (1788-1836) authored a chess book in Berlin, [Taschenbuch für Schachfreunde](#) (Chess Problems), published by Alexander Mosar. He was one of the strongest players in Berlin. By profession, he was a merchant.

In 1814, Carl Hamppe (1814-1876) was born in Switzerland. He was a senior government official in Vienna and a Swiss-Austrain chess master.

In 1814, Tiruvenkata (Trevangadacharya) Acharya Sastri (Shastri, Shastru)) wrote [Essays on Chess](#), published in Bombay. It was the first source of Indian chess problems. It was originally written in Sanskrit.

In 1814, Louis-Charles Mahe de La Bourdonnais (1795-1840) learned chess in Paris and began to take the game seriously in 1818. He was a French master and possibly the strongest chess player in the early 19th century.

In 1814, George Cruikshank (1792-1878), a 19<sup>th</sup> century cartoonist, etched a satirical drawing called "Game of Chess." It is now in the Brooklyn museum.

On March 30, 1814, the London Chess Club (founded in 1807) hosted their anniversary dinner at the City of London Tavern.

On July 17, 1814, Alexander Beaufort Meek (1814-1851) was born in Columbia,

South Carolina. He was a chess amateur. He served as Alabama's Attorney General in 1836. In 1857, he became president of the 1st American Chess Congress. He died in 1865 at the age of 51.

In 1815, Count Clamans de Lavalette defeated Tascher in Paris (+2-0=0). (Source: *Liverpool Mercury*, Dec 29, 1815)

In 1815, Thomas Leeming (1788-1822) painted "Portrait of Gentlemen of the Hereford Chess Society." It shows three chess games being played at a chess club. Featured in the foreground is Samuel Beavan (1790-1878) on the left, and Edwin Goode Wright (1802-1851) on the right. Thomas copied his own painting in 1818, substituting James Buckton (1793-1862) for Samuel Beavan and changing a few other details.

In 1815, Charles Dillingham Mead (1815-1876) was born in New York. He graduated from Columbia College in 1835 and became a lawyer. He was president of the American Chess Association and one of the strongest chess players in New York during his day. He died in 1876 at the age of 61.

On July 8, 1815, Henry Aspinwall Howe (1815-1900) was born in Guildford, England. He was Canadian champion in 1877.

On September 21, 1815, Paul Rudolf von Bilguer (1815-1840) was born in Ludwigslust, Germany. He wrote [Handbuch des Schachspiels](#).

On December 5, 1815, Frederic (Frederick) Perris was born in London. He was an American chess master.

On December 22, 1815, Marmaduke Wyvill (1815-1896) was born in Constable Burton, England. His father was a Member of Parliament. Marmaduke also became a Member of Parliament. He was a leading English chess master.

In December 1815, Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) was moved to the island of Saint Helena. He played chess every afternoon while in captivity. (source: *Long Island Star*, Jan 31, 1816)



In 1815, M. Maillet gave Napoleon's chess set to M. Oertel. It later came in possession of Herr Leow, a member of the Berlin Chess Club. (source: *The Chess Player*, vol 3, 1852, p. 303)

In 1816, Johann Baptist Allgaier (1763-1823) moved from Prague to Vienna and played chess at the Zur Goldenen Krone café. He gave chess lessons and played chess for a gulden a game.

In 1816, [\*Les Stratagèmes Des Echecs\*](#) was translated into English and published. The original author was Alfred de Montigny, published anonymously in Paris and Strasbourg in 1802.

In 1816, [\*An Easy Introduction to the Game of Chess; Containing 100 Examples of Games\*](#) was published in London.

In 1816, Aaron Alexandre (1765-1850) wrote [\*Collection des plus beaux problèmes d'echecs\*](#).

In 1816, Samuel Singer wrote [\*Researches Into the History of Playing Cards\*](#). It showed that the game of playing cards was originally derived from chess, Ancient packs of cards consisted of 32 cards, representing chess pieces, with the common cards representing the pawns.

On November 17, 1816, William Henry Hicks (1816-1899) was born in Portsmouth, England. He was Canadian champion in 1874.

In 1817, Charles Babbage (1791-1871) published an article called 'An Account of Euler's Method of Solving a Problem Relative to the Move of the Knight at the Game of Chess,' which appeared in *Journal of Science*, vol 3, pp. 72-77.

In 1817, William Lewis (1787-1870) published [\*Oriental Chess\*](#) in two volumes. It was the first problems books printed in England.

In 1817, a number of ivory chess pieces were discovered in a bog near Clonard in County Meath, Ireland. Only one piece, a queen survived. The piece is in exactly the same style as the Lewis chessmen and is dated to the late 12th century. The piece may be of Scottish or Scandinavian in origin. The piece is housed in the National Museum in Dublin.

In 1817, John Cazenove (1788-1879). President of the London Chess Club, wrote *A selection of curious and entertaining games at Chess: That Have Been Actually Played*, published in London.

In 1817 William Lewis (1787-1870) defeated Benjamin Keen (?-1839) in a match in London (+4-1=1).

In 1817, William Lewis drew with Peter Pratt (1770-1835) in London (+2-2=0). Lewis gave knight odds.

In 1817, [Jacob Sarratt](#) published [The Works of Gianutio and Gustavus Selenius on the game of Chess. Volume 1](#) and [volume 2](#), were printed by J. Ebers of London.

In 1817, Johann Nepomuk Maelzel (1772-1838) repurchased the Turk automaton from Eugene Beauharnais (1781-1824) and the Bavarian court in Vienna. He was supposed to have paid the prince 30,000 francs for the machine, the same amount he sold it for. Maelzel then exhibited it in Paris. In 1805, Maelzel originally purchased Wolfgang von Kempelen's Chess Turk.

In 1817, William Stopford Kenny (1788-1867) published his [Practical Chess Grammar](#). Kenny was a British schoolmaster who ran a Catholic day-school.

On January 13, 1817, Egerton Smith's name appeared in an advertisement in the *Liverpool Mercury*, proposing to establish a Liverpool Chess Club, meeting weekly "upon a respectable and economical plan." (Source: *Kings and Queens at Home: A Short History of the Chess Columns in Nineteenth-Century periodicals*, by Timothy Harding)

On June 21, 1817, Adolph Karl Wilhelm Schliemann (1817-1872) was born in Mölln, Germany. His father was a pastor. Adolph was a jurist and theologian. He played the Schliemann Defense (1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 f5) in the 1860s. He died in 1872 at the age of 54.

On September 3, 1817, a chess club was formed in Manchester, England. At the time, it was the only organized British chess club outside of London. It lasted until 1876.

On October 10, 1817, Serafino Dubois (1817-1899) was born in Rome. He was

Italy's leading player, and perhaps one of the world's strongest players, in the mid-19th century. He died in 1899, at the age of 81.

In 1818, Aaron Alexandre (1765-1850) defeated Weyle (Automaton) in Paris (+2-1=0).

In 1818, Hyacinthe Henri Boncourt (1765-1840) was the operator of the Turk automaton for a brief time. During one period when he was hidden inside the Automaton, he caught the flu and his performance was poor. While he was hiding inside the Turk, due to the flu, he was seized by coughing and the sound was perceived by the spectators, creating a certain embarrassment to Mälzel (the Turk owner). For this reason, Mälzel, subsequently, added some noisy gears to the Turk, which had no other purpose but to cover any noise that could come from the operator

In 1818, the Fort William Chess Club was formed in Fort William, Scotland.

In 1818, Captain William Davies Evans (1790-1972) learned the moves of chess. He later created the Evans Gambit (1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4).

In 1818 Louis-Charles Mahe de La Bourdonnais (1795-1840) started playing chess at the Cafe de la Regence. He had his own table at the Regence and played 12 hours a day, 7 days a week. He took his first chess lessons from Jacques Mouret (1787-1837), a French chess master.

In 1818, William Lewis (1787-1870) published [Stamma on the Game of Chess](#) in London.

In 1818, Johann Erdmann Hummel (1769-1852) painted, "[Chess Players](#)." The painting, oil on canvas, in the Romanticism style, is now located in the Neue Nationalgalerie in Berlin, Germany. The persons in the painting are: architect Hans Christian Genelli (with a pipe); archeologist Aloys Hirt (making a move on the chess board); Gustav Adolf von Ingenheim (son of King Friedrich Wilhelm II and countess Voss); painter Friedrich Bury (the other chess opponent); the artist himself (at the window), Count Friedrich Wilhelm von Brandenburg (son of King Friedrich Wilhelm II and countess Doenhoff).

In 1818, William Kenny published [Practical chess Exercises](#) in London.

In 1818, Major Sylvanius Thayer (1785-1872), the "Father of West Point," prohibited chess at West Point Military Academy (founded in 1802). Thayer himself was a chess player, but was afraid that chess would steal away study time.

In 1818, an Oxford graduate wrote [Observations on the automaton chess player](#) in London.

On June 15, 1818, Napoleon Marache (1818-1875) was born in France and moved to the United States at about age 12. In 1845, he published the first American chess periodical. In 1857, he participated in the First American Chess Congress. He died in 1875, at the age of 59.

On July 6, 1818, [Karl Ernst Adolf Anderssen](#) (1818-1879) was born in Breslau (now Wroclaw, Poland), Germany. He was one of the strongest chess players in the world. He died in 1879, at the age of 60.

In September 1818, the Turk was on exhibit in Spring Gardens, London. The hidden operator was William Lewis (1787-1870).

On October 17, 1818, [Tassilo von Heydebrand und der Lasa](#) (1818-1899) was born in Berlin. He was one of the Berlin Pleiades and a strong amateur. He died in 1899, at the age of 80.

In 1819, Alexander Ferdinand von der Goltz (1819-1858) was born in Prussia. He became one of the strongest chess players in Rhineland.

In 1819, John Cochrane (1798-1878) played The Turk (operated, at the time, by Jacques Mouret). Cochrane received pawn and move odds. Cochrane won 1 game, drew 1 game, and lost 3 games to The Turk.

In 1819, [Greco on the Game of Chess](#) was translated from the French by William Lewis and published in London.

In 1819, George Cruikshank (1792-1878) sketched “Game of Chess” for the publishing house H. Humphrey. It was a comic engraving of two aristocratic gentlemen playing chess by candlelight. In 1835, he created a color sketch similar to his 1819 sketch. Cruikshank was a British caricaturist and book illustrator who produced over 15,000 drawings during his lifetime. He did book illustrations for his friend Charles Dickens.

In 1819, there was a chess club in Hamburg, Germany. (source: *Chess Player's Chronicle*, June 19, 1847, p. 191)

In 1819, Archduke Maximilian Joseph of Austria (1782-1863) spent the holidays in England and played chess on most evenings. (source: *The London Times*, Jan 25, 1819)

In 1819, Jacques Francois Mouret (1787-1837), was one of the hidden operators of The Turk during its tour in England. Later, Mouret sold the secret of The Turk to the press.

In 1819, Jose Brunet y Bellet (1819-1905) was born in Barcelona. He was a chess writer.

In 1819, John Baptist Allgaier (1763-1823) published detailed analysis of the Allgaier Gambit (1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Nf3 g5 4.h4 g4 5.Ng5) in the *Neue Anweisung*.

In 1819, William Lewis defeated Peter Unger Williams (1775-1837) in one [game](#), played in London.

In 1819, Grant Alan (?-1839) was elected president of the London Chess Club. He served as the club's president for 20 years. (source: *Bell's Life*, May 5, 1839)

In 1819, Lewis defeated Harry Wilson in London (+2-0=0). [Game 1](#), [Game 2](#).

In February, 1819, Thomas Hood (1799-1845) defeated Andrew Wyllie in a match in London (+5-1=0). (Source: *Thomas Hood: his life and times*, by Walter Jerrold, p. 64)

On June 27, 1819, Ernst Karl Falkbeer (1819-1885) was born in Brünn, Austria (now Brno, Czech Republic). He later moved to Vienna to study law. He was a chess master and journalist. He edited *The Chess Players' Magazine*.

In July 1819, the Dublin Philidorian Chess Society was formed at the Harp Coffee House in Dublin, Ireland. Frederick Norman was its secretary. Another chess club, called the College Club, was established, composed of graduates and undergraduates of Trinity College. (source: *Chess Player's Chronicle*, vol. 4, 1843, p. 146)

On July 13, 1819, the [\*Liverpool Kaleidoscope\*](#), edited by Edgerton Smith, started a chess column, entitled "The Beauties of Chess." The series ran until October 17, 1820. The board diagrams were crude without shaded squares.

In September 1819, Charles Henry Stanley (1819-1901) was born in Brighton. He emigrated from London to New York in 1845 to work in the British Consulate. He was the first chess champion of the United States. He died in 1901.

On November 6, 1819, Jacob Sarratt (1772-1819) died impoverished in London at the age of 47 after a protracted illness. He left his wife destitute. He was the strongest English player of his day and the first professional player to teach in England. He was the house chess professional at the Salopian at Charing Cross in London.

In 1820, Alexandre Deschapelles (1780-1847) gave chess lessons to Louis-Charles Mahe de La Bourdonnais (1795-1840), his student.

Around 1820, the Dublin pattern was introduced in chess sets. They were made of ebony and boxwood with fine carved knights. The pattern was marketed by Jaques.

In 1820 (some sources say 1828), a tobacconist named Gliddon, opened a room in the rear of his shop, King Street, Covent Garden for chess. He supplied it with chess books and periodicals, chess sets, and chess boards and called it Gliddon's Divan. In the 1840s, Howard Staunton played there nightly. Gliddon's Divan was later renamed Kilpack's.

In 1820, Marcus Kann (1820-1886) was born in Vienna. He co-published (with Horatio Caro) analysis of the Caro-Kann (1.e4 c6) in the German *Bruderschaft* magazine in 1886. He died in 1886.

In 1820, there was a Leeds Chess Club with a chess library. It disbanded prior to 1834.

In 1820, Jacques-Francois Mouret (the Turk) (1787-1837) defeated John Cochrane (1798-1878) in London (+3-1=1). Mouret gave odds of pawn and move.

In 1820, Hyacinthe Boncourt (1765-1840) drew a match with Alexandre Deschapelles (1780-1847) in Paris (+1-1=0). Deschapelles gave odds of pawn and two moves.

In 1820, [\*The Incomparable Game of Chess\*](#) was published in London by J.S. Bingham (the name may be a pseudonym). It was a translation from the Italian of Ercole Del Rio (so thought Bingham. The book was actually written by Ponziani), [\*Giuoco Incomparabile Degli Scacchi\*](#), written in 1769 (first edition).

In 1820, [\*Chess: A selection of 50 games from Those Played by the Automaton Chess-Player\*](#) was written by W. J. Hunneman. He occasionally acted as a director of the Turk in England.

In 1820, Giuseppe Ciccolini wrote [\*Tentativo di un nuovo giuoco di scacchi\*](#). It was first published in Rome. He described a game 10x10 with 100 squares and added a new piece, called the elephant

On December 8, 1820, Thomas Frere (1820-1857) was born in New York City. He was one of the foremost promoters of chess in the USA in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. He helped organize the First American Chess Congress in 1857. He died in 1900, at the age of 79.

In 1821, the first original Russian book on chess was published by Ivan Butrimov (1782-1851). It was entitled [\*O Shakhmatnoi Iqrie\*](#) (*On Chess Games*).

In 1821, *A New Treatise of the Game of Chess*, [volume 1](#) and volume 2, was published by Jacob Sarratt's widow. It contained a 98 page analysis of the Muzio Gambit. It also stated that in Italy, you may have two Queens, but are restricted to Queens and not allowed to replace a pawn that reached the 8th rank with any other piece. This was the first book that included a comprehensive beginner's section. Sarratt's posthumous book brought in some income, but his widow moved to Paris, supporting herself by giving chess instructions to the wealthy.

In 1821, William Lewis came to Paris to play Alexandre Deschapelles. Lewis won the 3-game match receiving odds of a pawn and the move. He won 1 and drew 2.

In 1821, Alexander Petrov defeated Prince Tundutov in St Petersburg (+2-1=0).

In 1821, Hohann Wilhelm (John William) Schulten (1821-1875) was born in Germany. He was a strong 19<sup>th</sup> century chess master.

In 1821, the New York Chess Club was re-formed, with weekly meetings. The club met at Morse's Coffee House on 31 Park St in Manhattan. The club president was J. T. Watson. In 1845, the club president was Charles Stanley.

In January 1821, Robert Willis (1800-1875) published a pamphlet called [An Attempt to Analyse the Automaton Chess Player](#), about a hidden operator in The Turk in *The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*.

On March 5, 1821, Richard Twiss (1741-1821) died in Somers Town, England. He was a chess author who wrote on [chess](#) in 1787.

In April 1821, John Cochrane visited France with William Lewis. He, Deschapelles, and Bourdonnais played a triangular games – each one playing the others. Deschapelles defeated Cochrane 6-1. Bourdonnais beat Deschapelles 7-0. Deschapelles then retired from chess and took up whist.

On August 12, 1821 Preston Ware (1821-1890) was born in Boston. He was a leading Boston player in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. He played in the US championship in 1880. He was President of the American Chess Foundation. He died in 1890, at the age of 68.

In October 1821, Thomas Hood defeated Andrew Wyllie in London (+2-0=1).

On November 24, 1821, Henry Buckle (1821-1862) was born in Lee, Kent, England. He was a historian and leading British player. He died in 1862.

In 1821-1822, William Lewis defeated John Cochrane in London (+2-1=0). Lewis gave odds of pawn and two moves.

In 1822, William Lewis published a second edition of Sarratt's [Treatise of the Game of Chess](#). Lewis added additional notes and remarks.

In 1822, the Winterthur CC in Switzerland was formed.



In 1822, Lake Allen and Frederic Madden wrote [\*On the Game of Chess in Europe During the Thirteenth Century\*](#), in the *New Monthly Magazine*.

In 1822, the Zurich Chess Club played against the old Winterthur Chess Club at Baltenswil, Switzerland. It was the first ever Swiss club match. Zurich won, scoring +41 -35 =5.

In 1822, John Cochrane (1798-1878) published [\*A Treatise on the Game of Chess\*](#), published in London.

In 1822, Alexandre Deschapelles (1780-1847) retired from chess, declaring Louis de la Bourdonnais (1795-1840) his successor. Deschapelles then took up card-playing, even though he had one arm. He resumed playing chess in 1836.

On September 19, 1822, the Amsterdam Chess Club, or [\*Vereenigd Amsterdamsch Schaakgenootschap\*](#) (VAS), was founded. It met at a café in the Plantaggio, and at Lee's Museum. (source: *Bell's Life*, Jan 24, 1836)

On November 4, 1822, the Edinburgh Chess Club was established. It is the oldest continually existing chess club in Scotland and the United Kingdom, and the second oldest chess club (after the Zurich Chess Club) in the world. There was an Edinburgh CC long before 1822, but the present club claims no succession. Edinburgh CC member James Donaldson (1790?-1848) was the strongest player in Scotland.

In 1823, Louis-Charles Mahle de la Bourdonnais (1795-1840) and William Lewis drew a match (+1-1=0). In a second match, La Bourdonnais defeated Lewis with 5 wins and 2 losses.

In 1823, Ulysse DesRoches wrote [\*Traite elementaire du jeu des echecs\*](#).

In 1823, Maskil Moses Hirschel (Christian Moritz Herschel) (1754-1823) died. He was born in 1754 in Breslau. He was a German writer and chess author. He published the first German translation of the chess [\*writings of Gioachino Greco\*](#) in 1784. His publications helped to popularized algebraic notation in Germany.

In 1823, George Merrifield (1796-1855) of Great Turnstile, London, made popular wooden and ivory chess sets. He was a noted turner and carver.

In 1823, the first procedure for completing the Knight's Tour (a sequence of moves of a knight on a chessboard such that the knight visits every square only once), was Warnsdorf's rule. This rule was first described by H. C. von Warnsdorf in "[Des Rösselsprungs einfachste und allgemeinste Lösung](#)" (the easiest and most common solution).

In 1823, the Paris Chess Club (Le Cercle de Philidor) was founded by Aaron Alexandre (1765-1850). It later challenged the London Chess Club to a match.

In 1823, the Rotterdam Chess Club was founded.

In 1823, a West-end chess club (Percy Chess Club) formed at the Percy Coffee-House on Rathbone Place in London. William Lewis (1887-1870), a merchant clerk at the time, was one of its members. The members met for chess play at 7 pm, had supper there at 10 pm, and broke up at 11:30 pm. The club closed in 1825.

On January 3, 1823, Johann Baptist Allgaier (1763-1823) died in Vienna of dropsy. A week earlier, he was admitted to the military hospital in Vienna, where he later died. He was a strong master from Vienna. He was the author of the first chess handbook in German - [Neue theoretisch-praktische Anweisung zum Schachspiel](#), published in Vienna in 1796.

On April 9, 1823, the London Chess Club, which met at Tom's Coffeehouse in Cornhill, had its anniversary dinner at Albion tavern.

On April 29, 1823, Daniel Harrwitz (1823-1884) was born in Breslau, Poland. He was a strong German player of his day. He died in 1884.

On September 30, 1823, Rudolf von Gottschall (1823-1909) was born in Breslau, Prussia, the son of a Prussian artillery officer. He was the founder of the German Chess Federation.

On October 19, 1823, the earliest known chess column appeared in the weekly medical journal [Lancet](#), edited by Dr. Thomas Wakley (1795-1862). It was entitled, "Origin of the game of chess." Dr. Wakley recommended chess as "the only game to which the medical student may profitably devote any portion of his time and attention." Due to the lack of popularity, it disappeared after less than a year. The final chess column appeared on March 28, 1824, consisting of solutions to chess problems previously published in the *Lancet*.

In 1824, Sebastian Herzfeld (1824-1906) was born in Austria. He was a physician and chess player. The Herzfeld defense (1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Nf3 g5 4.Bc4 g4 5.Ne5 Qh4+ 6.Kf1 Nc6) is named after him. He died in 1906 at the age of 83.

In 1824, William Hazlitt (1778-1830) wrote [\*Table Talk: Essays on Men and Manners\*](#), Volume 2. In a chapter called "On Coffee-House Politicians," he left a critical portrait of Jacob Sarratt.

In 1824, the Paris Club challenged the London Chess Club. However, the Paris Club was in the process of disbanding because of disputes among its members. (source: *London Times*, Feb 19, 1824). Another Paris CC lasted until 1839.

In 1824, the New York Chess Club met at 31 Park Street in Manhattan. The club president was J. T. Watson.

In 1824, Captain William Davies Evans (1790-1872), a seafarer and inventor, discovered the Evans Gambit (1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4).

In 1824, Miron James Hazeltine (1824-1907) was born in Runey, New Hampshire. He was a principle of a private academy, and later, a Justice of the Peace. He was a newspaper chess columnist for over 50 years, writing for the *New York Clipper*.

In 1824, Johann Horny wrote [\*Anweisung das Schachspiel\*](#). He mentioned that Black, instead of White, moves first. He is credited with the line, 1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Nf3 g5 4.h4 g4 5.Ng5 h6 6.Nxf7 Kxf7 7.Qxg4 Nf6 8.Qxf4 Bd6, the Horny Defense in the Allgaier variation of the King's Gambit Accepted.

In 1824, B. Bendix wrote [\*Recueil de parties d'echecs\*](#).

On February 21, 1824, Prince Eugene de Beauharnais (1781-1824) died. He bought the Turk for a brief time from Maelzel for 30,000 francs, then sold it back for the same amount in 1817. No cash was given to the prince, but Maelzel was to pay from any profits he might make. The heirs of the prince sued Maelzel for the balance, but he went to the United States to avoid paying.

In March 1824, the Edinburgh Chess Club made a proposal to the London Chess Club to play a chess match by correspondence. The London Chess Club agreed to the match.

On April 23, 1824, the first serious correspondence match began play between the London Chess Club and the Edinburgh Chess Club. Edinburgh started the first game with the White pieces. The two clubs were 400 miles away and the moves were transmitted by stagecoach, which took 3 days to deliver. The match ended on July 31, 1828.

On April 28, 1824, the London Chess Club started the second game with the Edinburgh Chess Club.

On July 6, 1824, chess returned to the Liverpool *Kaleidoscope* newspaper with improved graphics for chess diagrams. It now gave some coverage of current chess events and readers' correspondence. The chess column, written by Egerton Smith, ended in June 1826.

On October 5, 1824, Henry Chadwick (1824-1908) was born in Exeter, England. His father was a supporter of the French Revolution who also tutored John Dalton in music and botany. Henry Chadwick moved to Brooklyn with his family at the age of 12. Henry Chadwick is often called the "father of baseball" and was a chess enthusiast. In 1895, he wrote [\*The Game of Chess\*](#).

On October 22, 1824, Henry Hookham (1824-1898) was born in London. He learned to play chess around the age of 10. He was New Zealand champion in 1890.

On December 14, 1824, the first game between the Edinburgh CC and the London CC ended in a draw in 35 moves.

In 1825, Thomas Wilson Barnes (1825-1874) was born in Falmouth, England. He was an English chess master. He scored more wins (eight) than anyone else against Paul Morphy. He died in 1874.

In 1825, a manuscript called [\*Ben-Oni\*](#) by Aaron Reinganum (1753-1841) was published in Frankfurt, Germany. It is the first mention of the Benoni Defense. The word "benoni" means "son of sorrow" in Hebrew. The Benoni Defense is 1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5.

In 1825, the St. James Street Chess Club, held at Parsloe's Coffee-House on St. James Street in London, disbanded. Parsloe's was the scene of the first organized chess club in England.

In 1825, the Leeds Chess Club won a correspondence chess game against some men from Liverpool.

In 1825, Lewis's Subscription Room on St. Martin's Lane, in London, was founded by William Lewis (1787-1870) as a chess club. It ended in 1827 due to Lewis's financial difficulties.

In 1825, Luigi Luchini drew a match with Topi in Rome, scoring 10-10.

In 1825, Luigi Luchini drew a match with Topi in Rome. (+10-10=0).

In 1825, Pierre Charles Fournier de Saint-Amant (1800-1872) drew a match with de Rivoire (Revoire) (1773-1845) in Paris (+1-1=1).

In 1825, Alexander McDonnell (1798-1835) became a chess pupil of William Lewis, who was then the leading player in Britain.

In 1825, Francois Villot (1800-1875) claimed that chess originated in Egypt by Egyptian priests ([\*Origine Astronomique du Jeu des echecs\*](#)).

In 1825, the first ever Swiss Federal Chess Tournament was held in Baden, organized by the Schachgesellschaft (Zurich Chess Club – SG Zurich). The tournament was suggested by Heinrich Meister, a language teacher at the Lindenhof in Zurich.

In 1825, a two-game correspondence chess match began between players in Manchester and players in Liverpool.

On February 23, 1825, the London Chess Club resigned their game (game 2) to the Edinburgh Chess Club after 52 moves.

On February 26, 1825, the fourth game between the Edinburgh CC and the London CC began.

In March 1825, [\*The First and Second Games Now Pending Between London and Edinurgh Chess Clubs\*](#) was written by William Lewis and published by William Marsh in London.

In the spring of 1825 La Bourdonnias visited England and defeated all the chess players he met. In July he married an English girl, Eliza Waller Gordon.

On September 25, 1825, Charles Alfred Hooper (1825-1900), creator of Ajeeb in 1858, was born in Bristol, England. He was a cabinet maker.

On December 20, 1825, Johann Maelzel (1772-1838) sailed for America with The Turk to escape debts and lawsuits.

In 1826, a Dundee Chess Club was formed in Dundee, Scotland. (source: *Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland*, vol 2, 1882, p. 442)

In 1826, a chess club was formed at the Queen's Arms tavern, in St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

In 1826, a chess column (chess news) appeared in the *Macon Telegraph*.

In 1826, Horace Hayman Wilson (1786-1860), Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford, wrote about the use of dice in chess in India.

In 1826, Captain William Davies Evans (1790-1872), while on shore leave in London, defeated Alexander McDonnell (1798-1835), winning 3 games, but at knight odds.

In January 1826, the *Manchester Guardian* sponsored a 2-game correspondence match between the Manchester Chess Club and some players in Liverpool. This was the first time that a newspaper sponsored a correspondence match. The *Manchester Guardian* printed in installments the moves played while the games were in progress. This had never been done before. Manchester won one of the games, with the final moves concluding the match on April 29, 1826. The other game was a draw.

In 1826, the strongest chess players in the world were Louis de la Bourdonnais, Alexandre Deschapelles, William Lewis, Jacques Mouret, Hyacinthe Boncourt, Alexander McDonnell, Aaron Alexandre, John Cochrane, Pierre de Saint-Amant, Alexander Petrov, and William D. Evans.

On February 3, 1826, Johann Maelzel landed in New York from Havre with the Automaton called the Turk.

In the spring of 1826, Samuel Hale Parker (1781-1864), a publisher and bookseller, published [Analysis of the Game of Chess](#), by Philidor, translated by W. S. Kenny. This was the second chess book published in Boston.

On April 4, 1826, Samuel Boden (1826-1882) was born in Hull. He was an English professional chess master. Paul Morphy considered him the strongest English player. He died in 1882.

On April 13, 1826, the Turk automaton was first exhibited by Johann Mälzel in the United States, in New York City. It was exhibited in the assembly room of the National Hotel, 112 Broadway. Admittance was 50 cents. The first operator was a Frenchwoman. There were about 300 spectators on the first day (source: *The Wilmingtonian and Delaware Advertiser*, April 20, 1826). Mälzel's exhibition slowly grew in popularity. There were many newspaper stories about the Turk, as well as anonymous threats of exposure of the secret on how it played.

In May 1826, Johann Mälzel, the owner of the Automaton Chess-Player, held a New York charity exhibition with The Turk and raised \$128.50. The money was given to the Association for the Relief of Respectable Indigent Females. (source: *New York Evening Post*, May 31, 1826)

On May 30, 1826, Armand Blackmar (1826-1888) was born in Bennington, VT. With his brother, he founded a music publishing company. He originated the Blackmar Gambit (1.d4 d5 2.e4 dxe4 3.f3) in 1881.

In June 1826, several members of Congress accused President John Quincy Adams (1767-1848) of buying gambling devices for the White House after Adams purchased a billiards table for \$50 and a chess set for \$23.50 (source: *North Carolina Star*, June 9, 1826). His chess set is now on display at the Smithsonian.

On September 13, 1826, the Turk automaton was first exhibited in Boston. It only played endgames.

On September 15, 1826, the Edinburgh Chess Club resigned the 4<sup>th</sup> game of their correspondence match with the London Chess Club.

On October 1, 1826, Wilhelm (William) Schlumberger arrived in Boston under a contract to operate the Turk. Sometime in October he played a one game match with Samuel Dexter in Boston and won.

On October 6, 1826, the 5<sup>th</sup> game of the correspondence chess match between the Edinburgh Chess Club and the London Chess Club began.

On October 24, 1826, the performances of the Turk in Boston came to an end, and so did an interest in chess in Boston for many years.

On November 17, 1826, a poem entitled "Address to the Automaton Chess-Player," appeared in the *New England Galaxy*. It was written by Hannah F. Gould.

On December 22, 1826, The Turk arrived in Philadelphia. On December 26, 1826, the Turk automaton chess-player was exhibited at the Masonic Hall on Chestnut Street in Philadelphia.

(source: <http://explorepahistory.com/hmarker.php?markerId=1-A-397>)

In 1827, the Berliner Schachgesellschaft Chess Club was founded by the younger chess players of Berlin (Murray estimates that it was in 1830 – Murray, p. 883). It is the oldest German Chess Club.

In 1827, Friedrich Wilhelm von Mauvillon (1774-1851) published his chess book which included the first known correspondence chess games that we have a record of (winning two and drawing one).

In 1827, the Nottingham Chess Club, which met at the Bromley House Library, was founded. It was the strongest chess club outside London. Its best player was Samuel Newham (1796-1875), who founded the club. (source: *Bell's Life*, Jan 4, 1835). It disbanded in 1845.

In 1827, Saint-Amant played chess at the Café de la Regence, where he was also a student of Alexandre Deschapelles (1780-1847). Saint-Amant played every afternoon until his wife, Françoise, came by, tapped on the window-pane with her umbrella, summoning him home for dinner.

In February 1827, the Turk was exhibited in Philadelphia. A lady (Mrs. F) beat The Turk, and according to John Maelzel, the owner of the Turk, it was only the third time The Turk had lost since coming to America in early 1826 (source: *Western Carolinian*, Feb 27, 1827). Maelzel later said, "The only antagonist his Turkish majesty finds absolutely irresistible, is a pretty woman."

In February 1827, the first chess club in Philadelphia was formed after the Turk (Maelzel's Automaton) visited the city. Over 100 members enrolled themselves in



the chess club in the first week of formation. By 1830, the club was disbanded due to lack of members.

On April 8, 1827, John Owen ('Alter') (1827-1901) was born in Marchington, England. He was a strong amateur chess player and an English vicar.

In April 1827, The Turk was exhibited in Baltimore.

In May, 1827, two youths observed the operator emerge from the Turk.

In May 1827, another chess automaton, the Walker Chess-player, made its appearance. It was created by Daniel Walker of Baltimore, Maryland. It was made to compete with The Turk. Johann Mälzel viewed the competing machine and attempted to buy it for \$1,000 just to tear it up, but the offer was declined.

On May 30, 1827, John Brown (1827-1863) was born in Bridport, England. He worked as a coal merchant's clerk in London. He was a chess composer and problemist. In 1865, he wrote *Chess Strategy: A Collection of the Most Beautiful Chess Problems*.

In June 1827, another chess automaton, built by Phineas Bennet (1790?-1857) and Joseph Burit from Ithaca, New York, which went on display in New York City. It played chess, but not as well as The Turk. (source: *Fayetteville Weekly Observer*, June 7, 1827 and *Newbern Sentinel* (NC), July 14, 1827) Johann Maezel later challenged to have his Turk play this new automaton for \$200 a game. (source: *Long Island Star*, June 14, 1827)

On June 1, 1827, the *Baltimore Gazette* revealed how the Turk operated with a hidden operator. The newspaper later reported that two individuals came out of the Turk, one age 15 and one age 19. (source: *Wilmingtonian Advertiser*, June 21, 1827)

On June 1, 1827, Charles Carroll (1737-1832), age 89, played The Turk (Schlumberger) in Baltimore and won. He was the only living survivor of all the signers of the Declaration of Independence. (source: *Elizabeth City Intelligencer* (NC), June 2, 1827)

On August 3, 1827, Sergei Semyonovich Urusov (1827-1897) was born in Russia. He was an officer in the Tsarist army. He was also a chess-playing Russian prince

and one of the strongest Russian players of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. He died in 1897, at the age of 70.

On August 22, 1827, Antonin Novotny (1827-1871) was born. He was a Czech chess composer and lawyer in Brno. The Novotny theme is named after him. A white piece is sacrificed on a square where it could be taken by two different black pieces - whichever black piece makes the capture, it interferes with the other. The first appearance of the theme was in a Novotny's three-mover in 1854.

In 1828, the Grand Cigar Divan (located at 100-101 Strand by the Savoy), a famous chess room in London, was founded by Samuel and Bernhard Ries. It later became a coffee house and a chess club (1836). The Grand Cigar Divan soon became recognized as the home of chess in England. The chess salon was in the room at Simpson's Restaurant. It lasted until 1904 when Simpson's was bought out by the Savoy Hotel group of companies.

In 1828, the Hyderabad Chess Club of India played the Madras Chess Club of India in a correspondence match. This was the first major correspondence chess match outside Europe. The games are the earliest recorded chess games from India played according to western rules. The Hyderabad team was led by a strong player names Shah Sahib, who died soon after the match began. He was replaced by Row Sahib, a weaker player. The Madras team was led by the strong players Ghulam Kassim and James Cochrane. The Madras Chess Club beat the Hyderabad Chess Club 2-0.

In 1828, the first known private correspondence match occurred between E. Houlston, Jr. (London) and his father, H. Houlston (Wellington). H. Houlston won.

In 1828, William Lewis (1787-1870) wrote a book on the [London-Edinburgh correspondence match](#), published in London.

In 1828, The Turk was exhibited at Tammany Hall in New York.

On January 5, 1828, Charles Edward Ranken (1828-1905) was born in Brislington, England. He learned chess at the age of 12. He was a minor British chess master and the first president of the Oxford University Chess Club.

In April, 1828, The Turk returned to the United States for exhibitions.

In April 1828, a chess column appeared in the German-language newspaper *Die Berliner Staffette*. It lasted until December 1829.

On April 15, 1828, Martin Severin From (1828-1895) was born in Nakskov, Denmark. He served in the Danish army and was later employed by the Danish Statistical Bureau. The From's Gambit (1.f4 e5) is named after him.

In April 1828, the Turk was exhibited and played chess at Scudder's American Museum in New York. Price of admittance was 25 cents.

In June 1828, a North Carolina newspaper described chess as "a stupid, selfish game, invented for all born dumb, calculated to improve prison discipline, perpetuated only to preserve quietness in society." (source: *Newbern Sentinel* (NC), June 21, 1828)

On September 9, 1828, Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910) was born in Yasnaya Polyana, Russian Empire. He was a Russian chess novelist and chess fanatic. He died in 1910.

On September 4, 1828, William Wayte (1829-1898) was born Caine, England. He was a Church of England clergyman and a British chess master.

In 1829, two correspondence chess games were played between the Berlin Chess Club and the Breslau Chess Club. It lasted until 1833. Berlin won both games.

In 1829, the [Bristol Chess Club](#) was founded by Elijah Williams. The original club disbanded in 1871. The club was later reformed under the name 'The Bristol & Clifton Chess Association.'

In 1829, the Hoyle edition for games stated that "the King who is stale mated wins the game." It was also considered a won game by Philidor and Sarratt. However, at the London Chess Club, the rule was that a stalemate was considered a drawn game. (source: *London Times*, Feb 16, 1829)

In 1829, British civil servant James Cochrane (1770-1830) and Ghulam Kassim (1780?-1844), a strong Indian player, wrote [Analysis of the Muzio Gambit](#), published in Madras. It was the first book entirely devoted to one opening, the Muzio Gambit (1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Nf3 g5 4.Bc4 g4 5.O-O).

In 1829, [Das Gambit](#) was published by Hirsch Hermann Silberschmidt (1801-1866).

In 1829, an account of games, including chess, played in Siam, was published. (source: Murray, p. 113)

In January 1829, Frederic (Frederick) Horace Deacon (1829-1875) was born in Brixton, London. He was a British chess master. He is mainly notable for spurious claims in 1859 to have drawn against Paul Morphy, making himself both notorious and unpopular.

On February 14, 1829, Jean Dufresne (1829-1893) was born in Berlin. He was the son of a wealthy Jewish businessman. Jean became a journalist. He was a German player, chess composer, and writer. He died in 1893.

On April 21, 1829, Alfred Crosskill (1829-1904) was born in Beverley, England. He was an endgame analyst.

On July 14, 1829, Henry Edward Bird (1829-1908) was born in Portsea, Hampshire. He was a practicing accountant and a strong British chess amateur. He invented several openings and the author of several chess books.

In September 1829, The Turk returned to Europe after being exhibited in America for several years.

In October, 1829, William Lewis played a match with George Walker (1803-1879) in London. Lewis gave odds of a knight in 21 games they played.

On October 16, 1829, the Nottingham Chess Club was re-founded at Bromley House in Nottingham, England. Its founder and president was Samuel Newham (1796-1875). The club lasted until 1845.

On November 10, 1829, Conrad Bayer (1829-1897) was born in Olomouc (Olmütz), Czechoslovakia. He learned how to play chess at age 14. He was a prize-winning problemist. He died in 1897, at the age of 68.

Around 1830, John Henry Huttman (1805-1868) opened a coffee house in 30, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, which soon attracted chess players. He was a whiskey and cigar merchant.

Around 1830, James Lonsdale (1777-1839) painted "[The Chess Players.](#)" Two men play chess as two others watch. The painting is now in the Nottingham City Museum and Art Gallery.

In 1830, the German chess player and author by Hirsch Hermann Silberschmidt (1801-1866) was arrested and was held as a prisoner for 14 years in the Castle of Wolfenbüttel in Brunswick, Germany. He was arrested by the Duke of Brunswick for taking part in revolutionary activities. While in prison, he played chess. (source: *Bell's Life*, Nov 19, 1843 and June 16, 1844)

In 1830, chess pieces were discovered among the ruins of Kirkstall Abbey northwest of Leeds in West Yorkshire, England. They were carved from walrus tusk around the 11<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> century in the Scandinavian countries. The pieces can be found in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

In 1830, the first published game by an American woman player appeared in Philadelphia.

In May 1830, Joseph Graham Campbell (1830-1891) was born in Cookstown, Ulster. He was a chess problemist. He died in 1891, at the age of 60.

On May 4, 1830, Jules Arnous de Rivière (1830-1905) was born in Nantes, France. He was a French master.

On May 8, 1830, the *Hamburger Schachklub* was founded in Germany. Its original name was Hamburgische Gesellschaft vereinigter Schachfreunde. It is the second oldest chess club in Germany, after the Berlin Chess Club.

On May 19, 1830, Eugene Beauharnais Cook (1830-1915) was born in New York City. He came from a wealthy family. His father was a general in the US Army. He was the first American chess composer of note.

On May 29, 1830, Frederick Milnes Edge (1830-1882) was born in London. He was a journalist and wrote about Paul Morphy.

On June 10, 1830, Arthur Bolland Skipworth (1830-1898) was born. He was an ordained deacon and a priest. He was secretary of the British Counties' Chess Association and editor of the *Chess Players' Chronicle*.

On August 8, 1830, James Cochrane died in Cheltenham, England. He wrote a book on the Muzio Gambit in 1829.

On August 16, 1830, George Alcock MacDonnell (1830-1899) was born in Dublin. He was an Anglican clergyman, a chess columnist, and an author.

On August 18, 1830, Edward Freeborough (1830-1896) was born in Hull, England. He was a chess author.

In September 1830, Wilhelm Hanstein (1811-1850) of Berlin defeated Johann Escher (1771-1848) of Zurich in a chess match held in Zurich, scoring 3 wins, 1 loss, and 1 draw. Also, Carl Mayet (1810-1868) of Berlin defeated Heinrich Meister (1779-1836) of Zurich, held in Zurich, scoring 4 wins and 1 loss.

In early 1831, the Lewis chessmen, also named the Uig chessmen, were discovered by Malcom MacLeod on the Isle of Lewis in the Outer Hebrides, Scotland. 67 pieces were found. It is the oldest complete set. Captain Roderick Rylie purchased the chessmen from MacLeod for 30 British pounds.

In 1831, [\*A Series of Progressive Lessons on the Game of Chess\*](#), by William Lewis, was published in London.

In 1831, George Brunton Fraser (1831-1905) was born in Scotland. He was the Scottish champion in 1898. He died in 1905, at the age of 74.

In 1831 La Bourdonnais lost all his fortune (he inherited a small estate from his father) in land speculation in Saint-Malo, a port city in northern France. He then tried to earn a living at chess

In 1831, a chess club at Huttman's Coffee Shop (Bedford St, Covent Garden) was founded by George Walker (1803-1879).

In 1831, Sir Frederic Madden (1801-1873), an English palaeographer, attributed chess to Charlemagne. He was a curator at the British Museum and Library.

In 1831, Alexander McDonnell (1798-1835) defeated William Frazer (Fraser) in London, scoring 3 wins, 1 loss, and 1 draw.

On March 5, 1831, *Mechanics' Magazine* published an article called "[A Scheme for Playing Chess, Suitable to Public Exhibitions.](#)"

On April 11, 1831, the Lewis chessmen were first exhibited by Captain Roderick Ryrie at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

On November 11, 1831, Daniel Willard Fiske (1831-1904) was born in Ellisburg, NY. He was General Secretary to the American Geographical Society and edited the Syracuse Daily Journal. He was an American editor, writer, and bibliophile. He died in 1904.

On December 27, 1831, Valentine Green (1831-1877) was born in Kipton, England. He was a strong British amateur chess player.

In 1832, Alexandre Deschapelles (1780-1847) was imprisoned for three months for political reasons. He was the president of a republican society called the Gauls.

In 1832, William Boulton (1832-1902) was born in Exeter, Devon, England. He was the 1892 Canadian Chess Champion.

In 1832, The Turk was exhibited at the Masonic Hall on Broadway in New York. Admittance fee was 50 cents.

In 1832, [A New Treatise on Chess](#) by George Walker (1803-1879) was published in London.

In 1832, Alexander Petrov (1794-1867) analysed the Petrov's Defense (1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6).

In 1832, Julius Mendheim (1788-1836) of Berlin wrote a book on [chess problems and endgames](#) (*Aufgaben für Schachspieler*) in Berlin. It was published by Traugott Trautwein.

In 1832, the Trinity Chess Club at Cambridge was founded.

In 1832, there was a treatise on carved chess figures of the 12<sup>th</sup> century that appeared in [The Gentleman's Magazine](#), Vol 102, Part 1, page 447.

On January 28, 1832, Sir Frederic Madden (1801-1873) wrote "Historical Remarks on the introduction of the game of Chess into Europe, and on the ancient Chessmen discovered in the Isle of Lewis" for [\*Archaeologia\*](#) magazine (volume 24, pp. 203-291).

On March 12, 1832, Walter Grimshaw (1832-1890) was born in Dewsbury, England. As a youth, he was apprenticed to a pawn-broker at York. He was a British composer of chess problems.

On August 7, 1832, Max Lange (1832-1899) was born in Magdeburg, Germany. He suggested the Max Lange attack (1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nf6 4.d4 exd4 5.O-O Bc5 6.e5) in 1854.

In the spring of 1833, the Westminster Chess Club was founded by a few amateurs (suggested by George Walker) at Huttman's (owned by John Hbry Huttman) at 20 Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London. The Westminster Chess Club dissolved in December, 1839.

In 1833, the Exeter Chess Club was formed, which met at Mol's coffee house on Castle Street. Its two best players were Dr. Garner and Mr. Moxhay. It is the oldest chess club in the County of Devon. Mol's coffee house closed in 1837. (source: *Bell's Life*, Feb 8, 1835)

In 1833 La Bourdonnais published two volumes of chess in Paris, called [\*Nouveau Traite du Jeux des Echecs\*](#) (New Treatise on the Game of Chess). For the first time, advice was given on how to study chess from a chess book and how to calculate chess variations in the mind. The book covered some openings, simple endgames, and curious positions. The cost of the book was 10 francs. Much of the book came from writing of Lewis and Walker without any acknowledgment.

In 1833, [\*Maxims and Hints for An Angler and for a Chess Player\*](#) was published in London by Richard Penn (1784-1863).

In 1833, Joseph Wilson, a book collector, died. In 1833, Sotheby's auctioned Mr. Joseph Wilson's library, including rare chess books and notes of George Atwood. Many of the chess books and manuscripts were purchased by the bibliopolist Thomas Thorpe, who sold them to George Walker.



In 1833, William Henry Russ (1833-1866) was born. His pseudonym was W.R. Henry. He was an American archivist and compiler of chess problems. He was the first person to collect all chess problems published in America and compiled a manuscript collection.

In 1833, The Turk automaton was exhibited in Pittsburgh. The proceeds of the last evening was given to charity.

In 1833, [Academie universelle Des Jeux](#) was written by L.D. Amateur,

In 1833, the Dublin Chess Club was formed at the Dublin Library on D'Olier Street. Membership to the chess club was 5 shillings per year. The club lasted until 1847 when it merged with the Dublin Philidoran Society. George Walker called it the Dublin Law Literary Chess Club, managed by Coppinger. (source: *Bell's Life*, Feb 8, 1835)

In 1833, the Berlin chess club played two games with the Hamburg chess club. Hamburg won one game. The other game was drawn.

In 1833, Harry S. Wilson defeated J.B. Hoffmeister in a match in Portsmouth, England, scoring 8 wins and 2 losses. Wilson won 25 British pounds. (source: *Bell's Life*, Sep 27, 1835)

On January 15, 1833, Louis Paulsen (1833-1891) was born in Gut Nassengrund near Blomberg, Principality of Lippe, Germany. He was one of the strongest chess masters in the world in the 1860s and 1870s. He died in 1891.

On February 5, 1833, John Watkinson (1833-1923) was born at West Parade, Huddersfield, England. He was a woolen manufacturer's cashier. He was the founder of the *British Chess Magazine*.

On April 22, 1833, James Mortimer was born in Richmond, Virginia. He was an American chess player and chess journalist.

In June through August 1833, William Schlumberger (1800-1838), playing as The Turk, defeated many opponents in Boston. The exhibitions were given at Concert Hall on Court Street. Proceeds from one exhibition was given for the benefit of the poor. The total amount given to the mayor of Boston was \$116.25 to help the poor.

On November 14, 1833, Antonius van der Linde (1833-1897), Dutch chess historian, was born in Haarlem, the Netherlands. He is considered the first well-known chess historian.

In 1834, Frederick H. Matthews (1798-1883) defeated Alexander McDonnell (1798-1835) in London. McDonnell gave odds of a knight.

In 1834, the Paris Chess Club was located at the Café de l'Echiquier, Rue des Colonnes, in Paris. It was run by Aaron Alexandre.

In 1834, the Doncaster Chess Club was formed.

In 1834, the Westminster Chess Club (No. 20, Bedford Street, Covent Garden) in London played a correspondence chess match with the Cafe de la Regence in Paris. Each side put up 50 British pounds, winner take all. Paris won both games in the match.

In 1834, Jacquest Chamouillet (1783-1872) was in the committee of Paris in the London vs. Paris correspondence match, and he convinced the Paris team to adopt the defense advocated by Jacques Mouret (1787-1837), which became known as the French Defense.

In 1834, Jacques Mouret (1787-1837), former operator of the Turk, probably sold the secret to a magazine ([\*Le Magasin Pittoresque\*](#), p. 155). It was the first authentic revelation of the Turk. The article, written anonymously, was called "Automate Joueur d'échecs." The same magazine had an article on the so-called Charlemagne chess set (pp. 14-16).

In 1834, the Leeds Chess Club was re-established, which met at Scarborough's Hotel. The first Leeds Chess Club was in 1820.

On March 14, 1834, the Leeds Chess Club and the Doncaster Chess Club began a correspondence match, consisting of two games, conducted simultaneously. The Doncaster Chess Club won the first game when the Leeds CC resigned on November 11, 1834. Doncaster also won the second game when the Leeds CC resigned on March 17, 1835. (source: *Bell's Life*, April 12, 1835)

In May 1834, La Bourdonnais came from Paris to London to play some chess matches. He was an honorary member of the Westminster Chess Club. (source: *Bell's Life*, June 29, 1834)

In June 1834, George Walker (1803-1879) wrote a chess column in the Sunday edition of *Bell's Life* (1822-1886) newspaper in London. The chess column continued until 1873 (39 years).

In June 1834, the first match of consequence, the La [Bourdonnais-McDonnell match](#), was played at the Westminster Chess Club in London. The first match was 25 games. La Bourdonnais won the first match (+16-5=4). (source: *Bell's Life*, July 23, 1843)

In 1834, McDonnell defeated La Bourdonnais in their 2<sup>nd</sup> match (+5-4=0).

In 1834, La Bourdonnais defeated McDonnell in their 3rd match (+6-5=1).

In 1834, La Bourdonnais defeated McDonnell in their 4th match, scoring 11.5-6.5 (+8-3=7)

In 1834, La Bourdonnais defeated McDonnell in their 5th match (+7-4=1).

In 1834, McDonnell defeated La Bourdonnais in their 6<sup>nd</sup> match (+5-4=0), which went unfinished (they were to play 11 games total). Of the 85 games, La Bourdonnais won 45, lost 27, and drew 13 (+46-26=13).

In October 1834, La Bourdonnais won overall in a series of 6 matches against Alexander McDonnell (1798-1835). He played 85 games (+46-26=13). William Greenwood Walker (1785-1839), the secretary of the Westminster Chess Club, recorded all the games. Over 3,500 moves were made.

On December 1, 1834, The Turk was exhibited in Charleston, SC.

On December 8, 1834, Otto Mandrup Tennison (1834-1909) was born in Copenhagen, Denmark. The Tennison Gambit (1.Nf3 d5 2.e4) is named after him. He served with the Union forces in the US Civil War as a Lieutenant Colonel.

In 1835, there was a chess club in Belfast, Ireland.

In 1835, chess was being played at the Grand British and Continental Coffee-house in Cornhill, England. (source: *Bell's Life*, June 14, 1835)

In 1835, a Cambridge chess club was first mentioned.

In 1835, [Hoyle's Games](#) was published by G. H. The chess section stated that stalemate was a won game in Britain, but a drawn game in France, which was false. A stalemate was considered a drawn game in Britain.

In 1835, the strongest players at the Leeds Chess Club were Joshua Muff (1782-1850), Robert Cadman (1805-1873), and Wilkinson. (source: *Bell's Life*, Feb 15, 1835)

In 1835, there was a chess club at Newcastle-on-Tyne. (source: *Bell's Life*, June 14, 1835)

In 1835, the Taunton Chess Club in Somerset, England was formed. (source: *Bell's Life*, Feb 8, 1835). It later disbanded and was founded again in 1904.

In 1835, the Turk automaton chess-player was exhibited in New Orleans.

In 1835, Alexandre Deschapelles (1780-1847) was elected President of the Paris Chess Club. (source: *Bell's Life*, March 8, 1835).

In 1835, George Walker defeated Alexander McDonnell in a match in London (+10-1=3). McDonnell gave odds of pawn and move.

In 1835, Saint-Amant defeated M. Foy (1789-1843) in Bordeaux (+6-0=1).

In 1835, Bassford's Chess Rooms (established by Thomas Bassford) on Ann Street in New York City was formed. It was later named Bassford's Billiard & Chess Rooms. It was located next to Mr. Phineas T. Barnum's museum at 218 Broadway in New York City. A fire burned down Barnum's museum and Bassford's Room in July, 1865

In 1835, [Chess for Beginners](#) was written by William Lewis in London. A [new edition](#) was published in 1837. The cost of the second edition (revised and corrected) was five shillings and sixpence.

In 1835, Charles Godfeey Gumpel (1835-1924), builder of the Mephisto automaton, was born in England.

In 1835, a professorship of Chess was created at the Royal Danish Military Academy in Copenhagen, filled by Professor M. Ostenberger (Osterberger). (source: *Bell's Life*, Oct 18, 1835)

In 1835, John Henry Huttman's (1805-1868) chess club was renamed the Westminster Club, located in Bedford Street. It lasted until October, 1837. In 1835, the Westminster Chess Club had 180 members. (source: *Bell's Life*, Jan 25, 1835) Membership dues was two guineas a year, and one guinea entrance for new members. In October 1835, the club was renamed the Westminster Chess Subscription Rooms. The secretary was Mr. Watts. (source: *Bell's Life*, Nov 1, 1835)

In 1835, Carl Ahlhausen (1835-1892) was born in Germany. He was the librarian of the Berlin Chess Association.

In 1835, there was a chess club at Clerkenwell Green, which met at the Crown Tavern. (source: *Bell's Life*, Dec 27, 1835)

In 1835, James Adams Congdon (1835-1902) was born in New York. He was elected president of the National Chess Association in 1874.

In 1835, chess players met at the Café di Scacchi in Rome. (source: *Bell's Life*, Dec 27, 1835)

In 1835, Ludwig Bledow (1795-1846) translated Lewis' Selection of Games from the Labourdonnais-MacDonnell match. It was called [\*Funfzig auserlesene Schach-Partien: in dem Westminster-Schach-Club zu London\*](#) and published in Leipzig.

In 1835, a Chess divan was formed by Mr. Saunders on Broadway, near Maiden Lane, in New York. It lasted until 1837.

In 1835, an informal Norwich chess club existed. There was no public club until 1836. Members met at each other's houses. (source: *Bell's Life*, Aug 9, 1835)

In 1835, Rev. Henry Wood wrote [\*A New Guide to Chess\*](#).

In 1835, Saint-Amant (1800-1872) played a match and lost against Jacques Francois Mouret (1787-1837), a French master who was also the operator of The Turk, a famous chess-playing automaton. Mouret won 3 games, lost 2, and drew none.

In 1835, the first U.S. major correspondence chess match was played between the New York Chess Club and the Federal City Chess Club in Washington DC. (source: *Chess Life*, June 5, 1951)

In 1835, meetings of the Edinburgh Chess Club were held at the Waterloo Hotel. (source: *Bell's Life*, Jan 3, 1836)

In 1835, the Yarmouth Chess Club was formed. It met at a local tavern, then at the Starr Inn. The Reverend Horatio Bolton, a strong player, was an honorary member. (source: *Bell's Life*, Aug 2, 1835)

In January 1835, Hyacinthe Boncourt defeated St. Amant in Paris. The two played a match of 25 games. (source: *Bell's Life*, Jan 18, 1835). Boncourt was called "Professor of Chess" and gave chess lessons in Paris.

In February 1835, an article that appeared in Bell's Life stated, "Little doubt now exists that Maelzel's Automaton Chess Player was conducted by a man seated inside, who looked over the board through the dress waistcoat of the figure. It was the greatest hoax ever known, and is still exhibiting to the Yankees of Boston with 'almighty' success." (source: *Bell's Life*, Feb 1, 1835)

On February 7, 1835, Mehmed Namik Pasha (1804-1892), the Turkish Ambassador, visited the Westminster Chess Club. There were 200 members of the club to greet the ambassador. The ambassador declined to play any chess, but observed some chess games played between George Walker (1803-1879) and Packham. (source: *Bell's Life*, Feb 8, 1835)

On May 1, 1835, George Walker published [\*A Selection of Games at Chess actually played by Philidor and his Contemporaries.\*](#)

On May 14, 1835, William Meredith (1835-1903) was born in Philadelphia. He was a chess composer. His specialty was problems of 12 pieces or less.

On July 25, 1835, Alexander McDonnell (1798-1835) defeated James Gamble (1803-1891) in Belfast, Ireland, scoring 2 wins. Gamble was the co-founder, along with William Procter, of Procter & Gamble Company, founded in 1837. McDonnell gave odds of a knight. They were the last games that he played before he died. The games appeared in the January 24, 1836 and January 31, 1836 issue of *Bell's Life*.

On September 15, 1835, Alexander McDonnell, born in Belfast in 1798, died in London of Bright's disease (nephritis or kidney disease) at the age of 37. He was an Irish master who contested a series of 6 match was La Bourdonnais in 1834. Their 6<sup>th</sup> match was unfinished. He is buried in London's Kensal Green Cemetery. His grave is inscribed, "Sacred to the Memory of Alexander MacDonnell, (Formerly of Belfast,) Who died 14<sup>th</sup> September, 1835, Aged 37 years." (source: *Chess Player's Chronicle*, Vol 3, 1842, p. 11)

In the winter of 1835, Peter Pratt (1770-1835) died. He was a chess author and was a member of the London Chess Club. In 1799, he wrote [The Theory of Chess: A Treatise](#). In 1808, he wrote [Studies of Chess](#) in two volumes.

In 1836, the Cercle des échecs de Paris was founded by Aaron Alexandre. It first met at Rue Neuve de la Vivenees, then at No. 1, Rue de Ménars, in Paris (earlier at No. 89, Rue de Richelieu). It then met at Place du Palais Royal. La Bourdonnais was its professional chess player. The president was General Count Duchaffaut, and the vice-president was Victor-Joseph Etienne de Jouy (1764-1846). La Bourdonnais was the secretary of the club. (source: *Bell's Life*, Feb 2, 1836 and Dec 25, 1836, p. 3).

In 1836, the Cercle des Panoramas Chess Club in Paris was formed.

In 1836, there was a Valenciennes Chess Club in France. (source: *Bell's Life*, Jul 22, 1838) It was founded by the Chevalier de Barneville, Francois Casimir Laigle (1790?-1874). Laigle was able to play 2 chess games blindfolded.

In 1836, there was a chess club in Douay, France. The president of the club was General Guingueret.

In 1836, Joseph Méry (1797-1866) wrote "Une revanche de Waterloo; ou, Une partie d'échecs." It was published by the au Club des Panoramas chess club on Rue Vivienne, and was about the chess victory of La Bourdonnais over McDonnell.

In 1836, St. Amant defeated William Fraser in London (+1-0=2).

In 1836, Jozsef Szen (1805-1857) defeated Calis in a match in Budapest (+12-1=0). (Source: [The Chess Monthly](#), vol 4, 1860, p. 45 – letter from Louis Charles Mahé De La Bourdonnais)

In 1836, Karl Mayet (1810-1868) defeated Jozsef Szen (1805-1857) in Berlin (+3-2=1).

In 1836, Henry Bird and family settled in London.

In 1836, La Bourdonnais, playing blindfold, defeated General Francois-Nicolas-Benoit Haxo (1774-1838) at the Paris Chess Club. (source: *Bell's Life*, Feb 2, 1839)

In 1836, Deschapelles defeated John Cochrane in a game, giving the odds of the pawn and two move to Cochrane. (source: *Bell's Life*, Dec 25, 1836, p. 3).

In 1836, Jozsef Szen (1805-1857) defeated La Bourdonnais in a match in Paris (+13-12=0). La Bourdonnais gave him the odds of pawn and two moves.

In 1836, a chess column appeared in the *Montreal Transcript*.

In 1836, the Dundee Chess Club challenged the Edinburgh Chess Club to a correspondence match. (source: *Bell's Life*, Aug 21, 1836)

In 1836, the Greenwich Chess Club in England was formed. It met at the Greenwich library on Nelson Street. Its president was Mr. Pearson. (source: *Bell's Life*, July 10, 1836)

In 1836, the Manchester Chess Club in Manchester, England was formed with 20 members. (source: *Bell's Life*, Jan 17, 1836). Another chess club formed in Manchester that existed in 1836, called the Union Chess Club. (source: *Bell's Life*, Oct 16, 1836).

In 1836, the Munich Chess Club was formed.

In 1836, the [Norwich CC](#) was formed.

In 1836, the Pentonville Chess Club in London was formed.



In 1836, the St. Petersburg Chess Club was formed. Its secretary was Carl Jaenisch (1813-1872). The best player at the club was Alexander Petroff (Petrov) (1794-1867), Russia's best player since 1809. (source: *Bell's Life*, Mar 18, 1838 and Jul 8, 1838)

In 1836, the monthly chess magazine [\*Le Palamède\*](#), was published in Paris by Louis-Charles Mahe de la Bourdonnais (1795-1840) and Joseph Méry (1798-1865). It was the world's first periodical devoted to the game of chess. It ceased publication in 1839, but was revived in 1841. The magazine was named after Palamedes, the inventor of dice in Greek mythology.

In 1836, a correspondence match was played between the Paris Chess Club and the Westminster Chess Club for 50 guineas. Paris also challenged Westminster in a match to be played over the board at Dover or Calais. (source: *London Times*, May 28, 1836)

In 1836 a book called [\*Traité élémentaire et complet du jeu d'échecs\*](#) was published in Paris. The book was attributed to Jacques-Francois Mouret (1787-1837) as stated in the preface of the book, but he was only a proof-reader and corrector. The author may have been C. Adam. It was reprinted in 1838.

In 1836, Josef Kling (1811-1876) published analysis of Rook and Bishop vs. Rook endgame in *Le Palamede*.

In 1836, Deschappelles drew St Amant in a match (+1 -1 =1).

In 1836, Jozsef Szen (1805-1857) defeated La Bourdonnais in Paris with 11 wins and 10 losses, but La Bourdonnais gave odds of pawn and two moves. (source: *Bell's Life*, Dec 25, 1836, p. 3)

In 1836, Szen beat Calis 12-1.

In 1836, Szen drew a match with Hayacinthe Henri Boncourt (1765-1840), one of France's strongest players.

In 1836, there was a proposed team chess match on a British ship in a French port.

In 1836, the York Chess Club in England was formed. It met at the Festival Concert Committee Room in York. (source: *Bell's Life*, June 12, 1836) The club lasted until 1842,

In 1836, Howard Staunton (1810-1874) was on the subscription list for a collection of Alexander McDonnell's chess games by William Greenwood Walker (1785-1839). The book, published in London in July, 1836, was called [\*A Selection of Games of Chess Actually Played in London by the Late Alexander M'Donnell, Esq.\*](#)

In April 1836, Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849) wrote a 43-page essay in *The Southern Literary Messenger* on how the Turk operates. His essay was called '[Maelzel's Chess-Player.](#)'

In May, 1836, Pierre Saint Amant defeated George Walker in a match at the London Chess Club (+5-3=1).

In May 1836, Alexandre Deschapelles (1780-1847) drew La Bourdonnais in a match (+1-1=1). Deschapelles had not played a single game of chess in 15 years. (source: *Bell's Life*, June 5, 1836)

In May, 1836, Alexandre Deschapelles drew a match with Pierre de St. Amant in Paris (+1-1=1). Deschapelles gave odds of pawn and two moves. (source: *Bell's Life*, June 5, 1836)

On May 17, 1836, Wilhelm Steinitz (1836-1900) was born in the Jewish ghetto of Prague, Bohemia. He learned to play chess at age 12. He was the first undisputed world chess champion from 1886 to 1894. He died in 1900 at the age of 64.

In June 1836, Pierre Charles Fournier de Saint-Amant (1800-1872) paid his first business trip to London as a wine merchant. He visited both the Westminster Chess Club and the London Chess Club. He met and defeated George Walker (1803-1879) in a match with 5 wins, 1 draw, and 3 losses. He then defeated W. Fraser with 1 win and 2 draws. Saint-Amant had a reputation of being a slow player, but he was the first player to ever suggest a time limit.

On August 25, 1836, Julius Mendheim (1788-1836) died. He was a German chess master and problemist. In 1832, he wrote [\*Aufgaben fur Schachspieler.\*](#)

In September 1836, the Westminster Chess Club left its old premises on Bedford Street and moved to the private apartments at Mr. Ries' Grand Cigar Divan, in the Strand. Membership was 3 guineas per year. Its president was Benjamin Smith (1783-1860), a Member of Parliament. (source: *Bell's Life*, Oct 9, 1836)

On October 31, 1836, Adolf Schwarz (1836-1910) was born in Galszecs, Hungary (now Sečovce, Slovakia). He was an Austria-Hungarian chess master.

In December 1836, Hyacinthe Henri Boncourt (1765-1840) drew a match with the Hungarian chess master, József Szen, in Paris (+6-6=0). Szen then traveled to London and played a series of matches with members of the Westminster Chess Club and the London Chess Club. (source: *Bell's Life*, Dec 25, 1836 p. 3)

In 1837, there was a chess club in Antwerp, Belgium. Its president was Mr. Scheffer. (source: *Bell's Life*, Feb 26, 1837)

In 1837, the Cambridge Chess Club played a correspondence match with the Nottingham 'Town and Gown' club.

In 1837, Clemence defeated George Perigal (1806-1855) in a match in Paris (+2-0=0).

In 1837, Jacques Chamouillet (1783-1873) defeated Perigal in a match in Paris (+2-0=0).

In 1837, La Bourdonnais defeated Bonfil (-1867) in a match in Paris, giving knight odds. (source: *Chess Monthly*, 1860, p. 45)

In 1837, there was a chess club in Florence, Italy. (source: *Bell's Life*, Nov 5, 1837)

In 1837, William Schlumberger (1800-1838) defeated Charles Vezin (1781-1853) in Philadelphia (+8-1=0).

In 1837, the Leeds Chess Club was re-formed. (source: *Bell's Life*, Nov 26, 1837) Its president was Joshua Muff (1782-1850).

In 1837, the first comprehensive survey of openings was published by Aaron Alexandre (1765-1850) in Paris. He tried to make a complete survey of the chess openings, publishing his findings as the [\*Encyclopédie des échecs\*](#) (Encyclopedia of

Chess). Alexandre introduced the standard notation and the castling symbols O-O and O-O-O.

In 1837, the Berlin Pleiades, also known as the Seven Stars of Berlin, was formed. They were named after the 7-star constellation the Pleiades. The members of the Berlin Pleiades were Paul Rudolf von Bilguer, Dr. Ludwig Bledow, Wilhelm Hanstein, Bernard Horwitz, Baron Tassilo von Heydebrand und der Lasa, Carl Mayet, and Carl Schorn. These seven players were only associated with each other between the years 1837 to 1839.

In 1837, a chess club was established at Hill's Hotel in Spring Gardens, composed mostly of the veterans from the defunct Westminster Chess Club. Its president was Benjamin Smith (1783-1860), a Member of Parliament. Membership fee was 2 guineas a year. (source: *Bell's Life*, Nov 26, 1837 and Dec 3, 1837)

In 1837, the Union Chess Club formed that met at the Royal Shades Room, Leicester-square in London. It started out with 40 members. (source: *Bell's Life*, Mar 5, 1837).

In 1837, the Wakefield Chess Club in Wakefield, England was formed. Its president was the Reverend Edwin Colman Tyson (1897-1863). Its secretary was J. M. France. The club still exists today.

In 1837, the Worcester Chess Club in England re-founded.

In 1837, a second edition of [\*Chess for Beginners\*](#) was written by William Lewis in London. The cost of the second edition (revised and corrected) was five shillings and sixpence.

In January 1837, The Turk was exhibited in New Orleans. Admittance was \$1.

On March 24, 1837, George Henry Mackenzie (1837-1891) was born in North Kessock, Scotland. He was an officer in the British army and an officer (Captain) in the Union army during the American Civil War. He was German champion in 1887. He was Scottish champion in 1888.

On April 6, 1837, Ignatz Kolisch (1837-1889) was born into a Jewish family in Pressburg, Hungary. In his early years he was the private secretary of the Russian

Prince Sergey Semenovitch Urusov (1827-1897). Kolisch was a chess master and chess patron. He died in 1889.

On April 30, 1837, Ellen E. Strong (Gilbert) (1837-1900) was born in Leverett, Massachusetts. She was one of the first significant women players in chess history. She was known as the Queen of Chess.

In April-May, 1837, La Bourdonnais defeated Church in London (+51-6=0). La Bourdonnais gave odds of rook, pawn, and move.

On May 9, 1837, Jacques Francois Mouret (1787-1837) died penniless and in poverty. He was a French chess master and one of The Turk's operators. He was a great-nephew of Philidor. He was a chess tutor of the future Louis Philippe I. When he died, the members of the Chess Club in Paris took charge of his funeral expenses.

On June 22, 1837, Paul Morphy (1837-1884) was born in New Orleans. He was the greatest chess player of his day. He died on 1884.

In September 1837, Joseph Méry (1798-1865) resigned as a co-editor to Le Palamède, leaving La Bourdonnais the sole editor. (source: Bell's Life, Sep 17, 1837)

In September 1837, Karl Jaenisch published [\*Découvertes sur le cavalier \(aux échecs\)\*](#). It was published in St. Petersburg.

On September 7, 1837, Samuel Rosenthal (1837-1902) was born in Suwalki, Russian Empire. He was a chess journalist and chess teacher. He was a Jewish chess master.

In October 1837, the Westminster Chess Club closed down. Chess players now gathered at Mr. Ries' Grand Cigar Divan, in Strand, the only chess arena at the West-end of London. (source: *Bell's Life*, Oct 15, 1837)

In October, 1837, William Schlumberger defeated Charles Vezin in Philadelphia (+2-0=0). (source: *The Book of the First American Chess Congress*, p. 354)

In October, 1837, Schlumberger drew a match with Henry Vethake (1791-1866) in Philadelphia (+1-1=1).

On November 9, 1837, Johann Mälzel, William Schlumberger, and the Turk sailed for Havana.

In December 1837, George Walker (1803-1879) edited England's first chess magazine, [\*The Philidorian\*](#) in London. It was a magazine of chess, whist, billiards, etc.

On December 12, 1837, the Liverpool Chess Club was founded at the Lyceum, Bold Street. The club did not allow smoking. Its president was Augustus Mongredien (1808-1888). By 1841, it had over 80 members.

From 1838 to 1839, Lionel Kieseritzky (1805-1853) played a correspondence match against Carl Jaenisch (1813-1872). The match was unfinished because Kieseritzky had to leave for Paris.

In 1838, Szen defeated vTassilo von Heydebrand und der Lasa (1818-1899) in a match in Berlin (+2-1=0).

In 1838 the Junior Chess Club was formed at Nottingham, limited to 50 members. It met at the Assembly Rooms, Low Pavement, Nottingham. (source: *Bell's Life*, Feb 25, 1838)

In 1838, Carl Mayet defeated Jozsef Szen (1805-1856) in a match.

In 1838, Louis-Charles Mahe de La Bourdonnais (1795-1840) played a blindfold game with Hyacinthe Henri Boncourt (1765-1840). The game was a draw after 2 ½ hours and 40 moves. The game was witnessed by several hundred spectators at the Paris Chess Club on Rue de Menars. (source: *Bell's Life*, Apr 22, 1838)

In 1838, La Bourdonnais played a blindfold game with Victor-Joseph Etienne de Jouy (1764-1846) in Paris and won in 17 moves. (source: *Bell's Life*, June 3, 1838)  
La Bourdonnais won another blindfold game from Jouy a few months later. (source: *Bell's Life*, Aug 5, 1838)

In 1838, Hyacinthe Boncourt, age 73, defeated George Walker (1803-1879) in Paris (+2-0=1).

In 1838, H. W. Popert (1797-1846) was the chess instructor of Charles Stanley (1819-1901).

In 1838, the New Orleans Chess Club was formed. The Secretary of the Club was Ernest Morphy (1807-1874). They met in a room formerly occupied by the District Court, Merchants' Exchange. The club lasted less than two years.

In 1838, *The Philidorian* chess magazine by George Walker was discontinued after 6 issues.

In 1838, Howard Staunton (1810-1874) joined the new Westminster Chess Club which met at Hill's Hotel on Spring Gardens Street, London. He became the club's secretary. (source: *Bell's Life*, June 24, 1838)

In 1838, Howard Staunton played many chess games with Captain Davies Evans (1790-1872). Captain Evans defeated Staunton in a match in London. The score is unknown.

In 1838, Howard Staunton lost a chess match against Aaron Alexandre (1765-1850).

In 1838, [\*Chessboard Companion\*](#) by William Lewis (1787-1870) was published. It ran through 9 editions.

On January 16, 1838, Franz Brentano (1838-1917) was born in Marienburg, Germany. He published analysis on chess openings.

In February 1838, two correspondence games were played between the New York City Chess Clubs and Washington DC Chess Clubs. In New York, the games were played at Bassford's club room. (source: *NY Evening Post*, Feb 21, 1838) New York won the first game and the second game was a draw. (source: *Bell's Life*, July 12, 1840)

On February 18, 1838, a correspondent, writing to *Bell's Life*, referred to William Lewis as "our past grand master." It was the first time that the term grand master was used in chess.

On February 24, 1838, Bernhard Guretzky-Cornitz (1838-1873) was born in Berlin. He was an endgame analyst.

On March 6, 1838 Szymon (Simon) Abramowicz Winawer (1838-1920) was born in Warsaw, Poland. He was German champion in 1883. He died in 1920.

In April 1838, William Schlumberger (1800-1838) died in Havana, Cuba. He was St Amant's chess teacher and one of The Turk's operators. He caught yellow fever while in Havana and later died of it.

On May 11, 1838, Levi Benima (1838-1922) was born in Nieuweschans, Netherlands. He was a Dutch chess master and won the Dutch championship in 1881 and 1883.

On May 21, 1838, Charles Amédée de Maurian (1838-1912) was born in New Orleans. He was the closest and life-long friend of Paul Morphy. He was a well-known chess writer and editor.

On July 11, 1838, Benjamin Lynde Oliver (1788-1843) defeated A.F. Picquet in a match in Boston (+3-1=0). (source: *The Book of the First American Chess Congress*, p. 374)

On July 14, 1838, Johann Maelzel (1772-1838) drew a match with Captain Joseph Nobre aboard a ship in the Atlantic Ocean (+1-1=0). A few days later, Maelzel died in his cabin before reaching Charleston, SC. (source: *Jose Raul Capablanca: A Chess Biography*, by Miguel Sanchez, p. 12)

On July 21, 1838, Johann Nepomuk Mälzel (1772-1838) was found dead in berth off Charleston. He was buried at sea. He died on the voyage from Cuba to the US.

On July 25, 1838, Per Gustaf Boren (1838-1923) was born in Linköping, Sweden. He died in 1923, at the age of 85. He was a Swedish chess amateur and chess analyst.

On September 14, 1838, Johann Mälzel's property was sold at public auction in Philadelphia. A merchant named John Ohl bought The Turk for \$400.

In October, 1838, A. F. Picquet drew a match with John L. O'Sullivan (1813-1895) in Boston (+1-1=1).

In November, 1838, Oliver defeated Picquet in Boston (+2-1=0).



In December 1838, the London Chess Club moved from Tom's Coffee House to the George and Vulture Tavern on Lombard Street in Cornhill, London. (source: *Bell's Life*, Dec 23, 1838)

In December 1838, Aaron Alexandre defeated Howard Staunton (1810-1874) in London (+2-0=1).

On December 15, 1838, Gustav Neumann (1838-1881) was born in Gleinitz in the Prussian Province of Silesia. He was a strong German master. He died in 1881.

In 1839, Grant Alan (?-1839) died in London. He was president of the London Chess Club for 20 years. (source: *Bell's Life*, May 5, 1839)

In 1839, a chess club was organized in Portsmouth, England. Its president was Harry Wilson. (source: *Bell's Life*, Aug 11, 1839 and Dec 8, 1839)

In 1839, the astronomer Heinrich Christian Schumacher (1780-Dec 28, 1850) defeated M. John of the Hamburg Chess Club in a correspondence match. (source: *Bell's Life*, Dec 15, 1839)

In 1839, a chess column (news) occasionally appeared in the *New Orleans Daily Picayune*.

In 1839, the first chess magazine, *Le Palamede*, ended.

In 1839, Lionel Kieseritzky (1806-1853) won a 100 game match against Eugene Rousseau (1810-1870) at the Café de la Regence in Paris. Kieseritzky became a chess professional, giving lessons or playing games for five francs an hour. He also edited a chess magazine.

In 1839, the New York Chess Club was formed by James Thompson (1804-1870) and Colonel Charles Dillingham Mead (1812-1876).

In 1839, the president of the Nottingham Chess Club was Mr. Wakefield. (source: *Bell's Life*, Dec 29, 1839). In 1840, the president of the Nottingham CC was Samuel Newham (1796-1875). (source: *Bell's Life*, Nov 29, 1840)

In 1839, there was a Ballinasloe Chess Club in the Galway County, Ireland. It was the first chess club formed outside Dublin. It was organized by Richard Trench

(1767-1837), 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Clancarty. This club played the earliest known Irish correspondence match. They defeated The Philidorean Chess Club in Dublin after two games, winning one game and drawing the other. (source: *Bell's Life*, Jan 5, 1840)

In 1839, The Turk was purchased by Dr. John Kearsley Mitchell (1798-1858). He was Edgar Allan Poe's (1809-1849) physician.

In 1839, the Pesth (later Budapest) Chess Club (Pest Chess Circle or Pesti Sakk-tor) was founded by Josef Szen (1805-1857).

In 1839, Hans Ferdinand Massmann (1797-1874) wrote [Geschichte des mittelalterischen vorzugsweise des Deutschen Schachspiels](#) (*History of Medieval Chess*).

In January 1839, the Westminster Chess Club moved to No 26. Charles Street, Waterloo place, London. (source: *Bell's Life*, Jan 6, 1839) Howard Staunton (1810-1874) was the secretary of the Club.

On February 23, 1839, Johan Gustaf Schultz (1839-1869) was born. He was a Swedish chess writer.

In the April, 1839, Carl Mayet defeated Jozsef Szen in a match in Berlin (+3-2=1)

In April, 1839, Szen drew a match with Ludwig Bledow (1795-1846) in Berlin (+1-1=0). (source: *The Chess Player's Chronicle*, Jan 23, 1847)

In April, 1839, Szen defeated Tassilo von der Lasa in Berlin (+2-0=1).

In April, 1839, Paul Rudolf von Bilguer (1815-1840) defeated Szen in one game in Berlin (+1-0=0). (source: *British Chess Magazine*, Vol 19, p. 413)

In April, 1839, Szen drew with Wilhelm Hanstein in Berlin (+1-1=0). (source: *British Chess Magazine*, Vol 19, p. 413)

On June 24, 1839, William Greenwood Walker (1785-1839) died in London. He was an editor and the former secretary of the Westminster Chess Club.

In September 1839, Paul Rudolf von Bilguer (1815-1840) published *Der Zweispringerspiel im Nachzug*.

In September, 1839, Wilhelm Hanstein defeated Tassilo von Heydebrand und der Lasa in a match in Berlin (+1-0=1).

In September, 1839, Augustus Mongredien (1807-1888) defeated George Walker in Liverpool (+3-2=0). Walker gave the odds of pawn and move.

In September, 1839, Aaron Alexandre defeated Samuel in Liverpool (+2-0=0).

In December 1839, Charles Stanley (1819-1901) defeated Howard Staunton in a match in London (+3-2=1). Staunton gave him odds of a pawn and two moves.

On December 22, 1839, the Westminster Chess Club at Spring Gardens was formerly dissolved after its first formation in 1833, as reported by the club secretary, Howard Staunton. It started out at Hutmann's on Bedford Street, then moved to Ries's Grand Cigar Divan, then to Hill's Hotel on Spring Gardens. It finally moved to Charles Street, Waterloo Place. (source: *Bell's Life*, Dec 22, 1839)

On December 29, 1839, after the dissolution of the Westminster Chess Club, the Saint George's (St. George's) Chess Club, organized by George Walker (Honorary Secretary and Treasurer), was established at Beattie's Hotel, 22 George Street, Hanover-square, London. (source: *Bell's Life*, Dec 29, 1839) It prohibited smoking.

In 1840, a new chess club was formed in Manchester, England with 40 members. (source: *Bell's Life*, Jan 26, 1840)

In 1840, Edward Alberoni was born in the USA. He was a strong chess master.

In 1840, E. Shepherd and W. L. Robinson, of Wakefield, conceived the idea of inviting the members of all the Yorkshire Chess Clubs to convene. This resulted in the formation of the Yorkshire Chess Association in January, 1841. This eventually led to the formation of the British Chess Association.

In 1840, there was an Armagh Chess Club in Ireland. (source: *Bell's Life*, Mar 15, 1840) The club secretary was George Cochran. They challenged the Liverpool Chess Club to a correspondence match. The Armagh lost the first game and drew the second game.

In 1840, there was a Glasgow Chess Club in Glasgow, Scotland. It first met at the Star Hotel, and then in the Assembly Rooms in Glasgow. Its president was

Archibald William Montgomerie (1812-1861), the 13<sup>th</sup> Earl of Eglinton. The secretary was Mr. Gairdner. (source: *Bell's Life*, Apr 19, 1840 and May 10, 1840)

In 1840, there was a Lynn Chess Club in King's Lynn, England.

In 1840, the Bristol Chess Club met at the Royal Western Hotel. Its president was Elijah Williams (1808-1854) until 1844. There were about 60 members.

In 1840, James Thompson defeated Lionel Kieseritzky in Paris (+26-24=0). Kieseritzky gave odds of pawn and move.

In 1840, Aaron Alexandre defeated Francis Noyes in Nottingham (+16-9=0).

In 1840, the orthodox chess problem developed as an art form we know today. An orthodox chess problem is one in which White to play must win or draw.

In May, 1840, the Halifax Chess Club in West Yorkshire, England, was founded by F.W. Cronhelm, who was its first president. Its secretary was G. Parrott. It dissolved in 1847 and re-formed in 1852. (source: *Chess Player's Chronicle* New Series Vol 1, 1854, p. 60)

In 1840, the Inverness Chess Club was formed in Inverness, Scotland. The secretary was William Grant. (source: *Bell's Life*, June 7, 1840)

In 1840, there was an active chess club in Kentucky. (source: *Bell's Life*, July 12, 1840)

In 1840, there was a Maryport Chess Club in Maryport, Cumberland, England. They defeated the Inverness Chess Club in a correspondence match. (source: *Bell's Life*, Nov 1, 1840)

In 1840, there was a chess club in Posen, Prussia. They played a correspondence match with the Berlin Chess Club in 1840 and lost. (source: *Bell's Life*, Nov 15, 1840)

In 1840, the Norfolk Chess Club was formed in Norfolk, Virginia.

In 1840, the New York Chess Club played the Norfolk Chess Club in Norfolk, Virginia in a correspondence chess game. The New York Chess Club won one game, which finished in June 1842, and drew a second game. (source: *Chess Life*,

June 5, 1951, *Bell's Life*, July 24, 1842, and *Chess Player's Chronicle*, vol. 4, 1843, p. 247) The New York Chess Club won a handsome chess board and pieces.

In 1840, there was a Richmond Chess Club in Surrey County, England. (source: *Bell's Life*, Aug 9, 1840)

In 1840, the Australian Chess Club was formed. It lasted until 1844.

In 1840, the top chess players in the world were Louis de la Bourdonnais, Alexandre Deschapelles, Howard Staunton, Pierre Saint-Amant, Wilhelm Hanstein, Tassilo von der Lasa, Alexander Petrov, William Popert, Ludwig Bledow, George Walker, John Cochrane, Lionel Kieseritzky, Jozsef Szen, Jacques Chamouillet, and Carl Mayet.

In 1840, a chess club was founded in Quebec City.

In January 1840, the Huddersfield Chess Club was formed. The club secretary was W. Simpson. (source: *Bell's Life*, Feb 9, 1840)

In January 1840, the Garrick Cigar Divan at No. 4, Little Russell Street, Covent Garden, was opened by John Henry Huttman (also called Huttman's Chess and Cigar Divan and Mr. Huttman's Chess Soirees). Huttman published every week a leaf containing a good chess problem and some gossip about the chess world. The Divan soon attracted some of the best London and provincial players. Huttman published a single-sheet monthly called [\*Curious Chess Problems\*](#) and sent it to all the secretaries of chess clubs in the United Kingdom.

On January 4, 1840, James Moore Hanham (1840-1923) was born in Woodville, Mississippi. Although a Mississippian, he fought for the Union Army during the Civil War. He introduced the Hanham variation in 1889. He was an army major.

In January 1840, the Uniform Penny Post was established throughout Britain in which normal letters could be sent for one penny. The penny post gave considerable impetus to chess by correspondence. About a dozen correspondence chess matches started between individuals dwelling in remote parts of Britain. (source: *Bell's Life*, Jan 26, 1840)

On January 31, 1840, the Wakefield Chess Club started a correspondence match with the Huddersfield Chess Club. The Wakefield CC won the game.

In February 1840, Boncourt defeated St. Amant in a match in Paris. Around 35 games were played.

In February, 1840, Lionel Kieseritzky (1806-1853) drew with St Amant in Paris (+1-1=1).

In March 1840, an article appeared in [\*Fraser's Magazine\*](#) called "Chess, without the Chess-Board." It is about blindfold chess.

On March 23, 1840, Hyacinthe Henri Boncourt (1765-1840) died in France. He was one of the leading chess players in France in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

In April, 1840, Max Isnard defeated Abraham Fuller in Boston (+2-1=0).

In April, 1840, Benjamin Greene defeated Benjamin Oliver in Boston (+6-4=0).

On May 9, 1840, Howard Staunton (1810-1874) began writing a chess column in *The New Court Gazette* (changed to *Court Gazette* in October 1840). His last column was on November 21, 1840 due to lack of interest in chess by the readers.

On August 27, 1840, William Norwood Potter (1840-1895) was born in London. He was a barrister's clerk by trade. He was a leading English player of the 1870s.

On September 11, 1840, there was an opening meeting of the Sheffield Chess Club.

On September 16, 1840, Paul Rudolf von Bilguer (1815-1840) died at the age of 27 in Berlin. He was a German chess master and a Lieutenant in the Prussian Army. He was the co-author of [\*Handbuch des Schachspiels\*](#) (*Handbook of Chess*).

In October 1840, Huttman's Chess Soirees moved to the Craven Hotel, No. 35 Craven Street, Strand, London. (source: *Bell's Life*, Oct 18, 1840)

On November 12, 1840, Sir Anthony Carlisle (1768-1840) died. He was a prominent surgeon and good friend of Philidor.

In November 1840, The Turk was given to the Chinese Museum in Philadelphia.

In November-December, 1840, George Perigal drew with la Bourdonnais in London (+2-2=1).

In December, 1840, George Walker drew with la Bourdonnais in London (+2-2=0). Bourdonnais gave odds of pawn and move.

On December 13, 1840, Louis-Charles Mahé de la Bourdonnais (1795-1840), the strongest player in the world in his day, died penniless in London of dropsy (edema) at the age 45 (his coffin garve says he died at age 43). He was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery near Alexander McDonnell. Over 101 British pounds (worth over \$10,000 in today's currency) was raised for his widow. (source: *Bell's Life*, Dec 20, 1840) The cast of De la Bourdonnais's head, taken after his death, was on sale for a few shillings. (source: *Bell's Life*, Jan 24, 1841) His grave is inscribed, "Louis Charles De La Bourdonnais, The celebrated Chess Player, Died 13<sup>th</sup> December, 1840, Aged 43 years." (source: *Chess Player's Chronicle*, Vol 3, 1842, p. 12)

In late December, 1840, the St. George's Chess Club was dissolved. (source: *Bell's Life*, Jan 3, 1841)

In 1840, there was a chess club at Hampstead, England. (source: *Bell's Life*, Aug 15, 1841). By August 1843, it no longer existed. (source: *Bell's Life*, Aug 20, 1843)

In 1841, chess was being played at W. Goode's Chess Rooms and Cigar Divan, 39 (and 13) Ludgate Hill, London. (source: *Bell's Life*, Jan 24, 1841)

In 1841, John Henry Huttman (1805-1868), organized a chess club (Huttman's Chess Circle or Huttman's Chess Subscription Room) at The Philidorian Institution, No. 15, Little Russell Street, Covent Garden. (source: *Bell's Life*, Jan 24, 1841)

In 1841, the Dundee Chess Club met at Brodie's Coffee-room, Union Street, Dundee, Scotland. (source: *Bell's Life*, Mar 21, 1841)

In 1841, there were two chess clubs in Cambridge, England. One was the Trinity Chess Club of Trinity College. (source: *Bell's Life*, May 3, 1841 and June 13, 1841)

In 1841, a chess club was formed in New Orleans.

In 1841, the Liverpool ches Club met at the Clayton Arms Hotel on Clayton Square, Liverpool. It had about 80 members.

In 1841, John William Schulten (1821-1875) defeated Eugene Rousseau in a match in New Orleans (+11-10=0).

In 1841, Eugene Rousseau defeated John Schulten in a return match in New Orleans (+7-4=0).

In 1841, the Norwich CC was formed. (source: *American Chess Bulletin*, vol 10, 1913)

In 1841, the Sheffield CC in England was formed.

In 1841, Schulten defeated Vezin in Boston (+5-4=0).

In 1841, Howard Staunton defeated John Brown (1827-1863) at the Royal Wine Shades in Leicester Square in London (+6-4=0). (source: *British Chess Magazine*, Vol 28, p. 467).

In 1841, a chess column appeared in the *Newry Commercial Telegraph* in Ireland, the first Irish chess column. (source: <http://www.chessmail.com/research/irish-columns-chrono.html>)

In 1841, the dues at the London Chess Club were three guineas per year.

In 1841, the Albion Reading Rooms in the Albion Hotel in Brighton were supplied with chess sets for their guests.

In 1841, a chess piece was found at Mote Hill, a few hundred yards to the east of the Parish Church of Warrington, in Lancashire. Another chess piece was discovered 10 years later in 1851 at the site. The pieces were made of jet and dated from the 12<sup>th</sup> century and of Danish manufacture.

In 1841, a correspondence chess match was held between chess clubs in Cincinnati, Ohio and Columbus, Ohio. There was also a correspondence chess match between New York and Norfolk, Virginia. (source: *Bell's Life*, June 6, 1841)

In 1841, John William Schulten (1821-1875) defeated Eugene Rousseau (1810-1870) in a match with 11 wins, 10 losses, and no draws. In their second match that year, Rousseau beat Schulten with 7 wins, 4 losses and no draws. Both



matches were held in New Orleans. Eugene Rousseau was a distant relative of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, the French philosopher.

In 1841, chess was being played at Smith's Wine Shades, in Leicester Square.

In 1841, there was a chess club in Plymouth, England. It met at the Natural History Society in Plymouth. Its president was J. H. Fuge. Its secretary was Mr. Fry. (source: *Bell's Life*, May 16, 1841)

In 1841, there were 3 chess clubs in Edinburgh. There was the original Edinburgh Chess Club, the New Edinburgh Chess Club, and the New Towns Evening Chess Club. (source: *Bell's Life*, Oct 3, 1841)

In 1841, there was a Waterford Chess Club in Hertfordshire, England. (source: *Bell's Life*, Oct 24, 1841)

In 1841, a chess club was founded in Kingston, Canada.

In 1841, Jean-Louis Ernest Meissonier (1815-1891) painted "[Partie d'échecs](#)" (Game of Chess). It depicts two players playing chess and a third watching.

In 1841, Mary Anna Hartley wrote a book called [The Chaturanga or, Game of Chess](#). It is probably the earliest chess book written by a woman.

In 1841, the first correspondence chess game in Canada took place, between Quebec City and Kingston chess clubs.

1841 Howard Staunton became the editor of the *British Miscellany and Chess Player's Chronicle* which became [The Chess Player's Chronicle](#), England's first successful chess magazine. He was the editor until 1854. The Chronicle was issued regularly until 1852. A new series lasted from 1853 to 1856. A third series lasted from 1859 to 1862.

In January 1841, George Walker's [A New Treatise on Chess](#), 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, became the first popular chess book sold at a low price. He wrote of Philidor and called him "our Chess-grand-master," perhaps the first use of the term "chess grandmaster." It was published in London by Sherwood, Gilbert, & Piper. The book was dedicated to Ada Lovelace.

In January 1841, Howard Staunton defeated William M. Popert (1797-1844) in a match at the Old London Chess Club. At the time, Popert was considered the strongest player in London. Popert was formerly from Hamburg, but was a temporary resident of London as a merchant. Staunton won 10, lost 9, and drew 6. (source: *British Chess Magazine*, Vol 28, p. 467).

On January 18, 1841, the first chess association was formed, the Yorkshire Chess Association. The first meeting was held at Scarborough's Hotel, 15 Bishopgate Street in Leeds. The meeting was presided over by J. Milnes Gaskell. The chess association led to the formation of the first national chess organization, the British Chess Association. (source: *Leeds Mercury*, Jan 23, 1841)

In January 1841, "tournament" was first used as a chess term by a group of Yorkshire players in Leeds.

On January 30, 1841, Sam Loyd (1841-1911) was born in Philadelphia and raised in New York City. He is the most famous American composer.

On February 18, 1841, Jacob Ascher (1841-1912) was born in Plymouth, England. He was a British-Canadian chess master. He won the Canadian chess championship twice.

In April 1841, St. George's Chess Club was re-established at the Polytechnic Institution, No. 5 Cavendish Square, London. George Walker (1803-1879) was its secretary. Its president was Benjamin Smith (1783-1860), a Member of Parliament. Betting and smoking was prohibited. (source: *Bell's Life*, April 11, 1841) By the end of 1841, there were over 100 members.

In April 1841, Edgar Allen Poe (1809-1849) wrote the short story, *The Murders in the Rue Morgue*. It was first published in *Graham's Magazine* in 1841. It is considered the first detective story, making Poe the only American to ever invent a form of literature. Chess is mentioned several times in the story. Poe writes: "A chess-player, for example, does the one without effort at the other. It follows that the game of chess, in its effects upon mental character, is greatly misunderstood. I am not now writing a treatise, but simply prefacing a somewhat peculiar narrative by observations very much at random; I will, therefore, take occasion to assert that the higher powers of the reflective intellect are more decidedly and more usefully tasked by the unostentatious game of draughts than by all the elaborate frivolity of chess. In this latter, where the pieces have different and

bizarre motions, with various and variable values, what is only complex is mistaken (a not unusual error) for what is profound. The attention is here called powerfully into play. If it flag for an instant, an oversight is committed, resulting in injury or defeat. The possible moves being not only manifold but involute, the chances of such oversights are multiplied; and in nine cases out of ten it is the more concentrative rather than the more acute player who conquers.”

In April 1841 Howard Staunton played a match with Adolf Zytogorski (1806-1882), a Pole who fled to England after the 1830 Polish revolution. Staunton defeated Adolf Zytogorski (1807-1882) in London (+2-1=1). Staunton gave odds of the f-pawn and two moves.

Staunton also played matches against J. Brown and Charles Stanley (1819-1901). In late 1841 Staunton met and played John Cochrane (1798-1878).

On April 28, 1841, Carl Theodor Göring (1841-1879) was born in Brueheim, Germany. He was a German professor, philosopher, and chess master. His name is attached to the Göring Gambit in the Scotch Game (1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.c3).

In May 1841, a weekly series called *British Miscellany, and the Chess Player's Chronicle* appeared in London. It was published under the auspices of the principal chess clubs in Great Britain. (source: *The London Times*, May 1, 1841)

On May 8, 1841, Ernest Morphy, Secretary of the New Orleans Chess Club, announced a meeting of the club at the Merchants' Exchange in New Orleans. (source: *New Orleans Times-Picayune*, May 8, 1841)

On May 8, 1841, Baron Tassilo von Heydebrand und der Lasa (1818-1899) played his last game with Ludwig Bledow (1795-1846).

In June 1841, Nicolaas Henneman (1813-1898) may have photographed chess players playing chess for the first time. This may be the first instance of chess being in a photograph made from a calotype negative, and not a Daguerreotype. The photograph may have been done in the studio of Antoine-Francois-Jean Claudet (1797-1867), who was in the photograph playing a game of chess with a top-hatted gentleman (Mr. M). The photograph may have been done by one of Claudet's assistants, Nicolaas Henneman (1813-1898). The photograph appeared

in *Talbotypes or Sun Pictures*, by Nicolaas Henneman, 1847. William Henry Fox Talbot (1800-1877) was taking portraits of chess players by September 1841.

In July, 1841, St Amant defeated Augustus Mongredien in Liverpool (+2-0=0). St Amant gave odds of pawn and 2 moves.

In September, 1841, von der Lasa defeated Wilhelm Hanstein in a match in Berlin (+2-1=1).

In September, 1841, Benjamin Oliver (1788-1843) defeated John William Schulten (1821-1875) in Boston (+12-8=0).

On September 12, 1841, Eugene Delmar (1841-1909) was born in New York City. He was one of the leading US chess masters of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. He won the New York State championship in 1890, 1891, 1895, and 1897.

In October, 1841, Schulten defeated Oliver in Boston (+11-9=0).

On October 11, 1841, Oliver defeated Schulten in Boston (+3-1=0).

In October, 1841, Oliver drew with Charles Vezin in Boston (+2-2=0).

In October, 1841, Schulten defeated Oliver in Boston (+3-1=0).

On November 6, 1841 James A. Leonard (1841-1862) was born in Ireland and grew up as a son of poor Irish immigrants in New York City. He was an American chess master. He played as many as 10 games blindfolded.

In November 8, 1841, the second meeting of the Yorkshire Chess Association was held at Wakefield, England. It was presided over by the Rev. E. C. Tyson.

In December 1841, Pierre Saint-Amant (1800-1872) revived [\*Le Palamede\*](#), the world's first chess periodical and the only chess periodical in Europe at the time. It had been edited by La Bourdonnais from 1836 to 1840. Saint-Amant was the editor until the end of 1847. He lived at rue Saint-Thomas-du-Louvre in Paris at the time.

In December 1841, Charles Henry Stanley beat Howard Staunton, scoring 7.5 out of 13, in a match at the odds of a pawn and two moves. The match was played in London.

On December 6, 1841, George Hatfield Dingley Gossip (1841-1907) was born in New York. His family later moved to England. He made his living primarily as a writer and translator. He was a minor American-English chess master and chess writer.

On December 10, 1841, Joseph Blackburne (1841-1924) was born in Manchester. He was British champion in 1868 and 1914. He dominated British chess during the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. He died in 1924.

In 1842, a correspondence chess match, consisting of two games, was started between the Hamburg Chess Club and the Breslau Chess Club. The games were interrupted by the great fire of Hamburg, which began on May 5, 1842. (source: *Bell's Life*, Aug 4, 1844)

In 1842, Alexandre Deschapelles defeated Schulten in a match in Paris (+2-1=2). Deschapelles gave odds of one pawn and two moves.

In 1842, there was a Warsaw Chess Club. (source: *Bell's Life*, Nov 20, 1842)

In 1842, the Chevalier de Barnveldt died in Paris at the age of 97. He was probably the oldest chess player in Europe. He played many games against Philidor in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. (source: *Bell's Life*, May 8, 1842)

In 1842, there was a chess club (members of the Corfu Literacy Society) in Corfu, a Greek island in the Ionian Sea. Captain William Davies Evans (1790-1872) sailed there in 1842 and defeated all the chess-playing members of the Corfu Chess Club. A chessboard survives from that period. On the back of the chess board, written in Greek is the following: "This board was gifted to the Corfu chess players by Captain Evans in 1842." (source: *Bell's Life*, Mar 6, 1842).

In 1842, a chess club was re-established at Newcastle-on-Tyne, which met at the Clarendon Hotel. The strongest player was Silas Angus. (source: *Bell's Life*, Aug 14, 1842 and July 30, 1843)

In 1842, there were two chess club in Dublin, Ireland. There was the Philidorian Chess Society (founded in 1819), and the Dublin Chess Club. (source: *Bell's Life*, Oct 2, 1842). The president of the Dublin Chess Club was Sir John Blunden (1814-1890).

In 1842, von der Lasa defeated Jaenisch in a match in Berlin (+2-1=1)

In 1842, Howard Staunton defeated John Cochrane in London (+4-1=0).

In 1842, Henry Thomas Buckle (1821-1862) defeated Albany Fonblanque (1793-1872) in London (+2-1=0). (source: [\*The Life and Writing of Henry Thomas Buckle\*](#), Vol 1, by Alfred Huth, 1880, p. 28)

In 1842, William Tuckett (?-1854) defeated Buckle in London (+9-7=0). Buckle gave odds of pawn and move. (source: [\*The Life and Writing of Henry Thomas Buckle\*](#), Vol 1, by Alfred Huth, 1880, p. 28)

In 1842, Buckle defeated John Thrupp in London (+5-0=0). (source: [\*The Life and Writing of Henry Thomas Buckle\*](#), Vol 1, by Alfred Huth, 1880, p. 28)

In 1842, Szen and Johann Loewenthal (1810-1876) drew a match in Budapest (+1-1=0).

In 1842, the Bingley Chess Club was formed.

In 1842, the Bradford Chess Club was formed.

In 1842, the Halifax Clarence Chess Club was formed.

In 1842, the Hull Chess Club was formed. The president was Henry Levett.

In 1842, the Malton Chess Club was formed.

In 1842, the Settle Chess Club was formed.

In 1842, the Sheffield Chess Club was formed.

In 1842, a chess club was formed in St. Charles, Missouri.

In 1842, a chess club formed in St. Louis, Missouri.

In 1842, Major Karl Jaenisch (1813-1872) of Russia published *Analyse Nouvelle des ouvertures* ([\*A New Analysis of Chess Openings\*](#)) in two volumes, the first openings analyses on modern lines. The book was published in Dresden, Germany.

In 1842, Saint-Amant headed a group of Paris chess players in a correspondence game against players in Budapest. The match lasted until 1846, in which the Budapest players, under the direction of Szen, won both games.

In 1842, Charles Henry Stanley (1819-1901) emigrated from London to New York to work in the British Consulate. He soon became secretary of the New York Chess Club. He became the first U.S. chess champion in 1845.

In 1842, Leopold Hoffer (1842-1913) was born in Budapest. He was the editor of the *Chess Monthly*.

In 1842, Pierre Auguste d'Orville of Antwerp wrote [\*Problemes d'echecs\*](#).

In 1842, John D. Chambers (1842-1930) was born in Scotland. He was a co-founder of the Scottish Chess Association in 1844. He died in 1930.

In 1842, Adolf Anderssen (1818-1879) published a collection of 60 chess problems called [\*Aufgabe für Schachspieler\*](#) (*Task for chess players*).

In January 1842, John Huttman went to Debtors Prison in Whitecross Street, London, and remained there for 14 months.

In February, 1842, Wilhelm Hanstein defeated Carl von Jaenisch (1813-1872) in a match in Berlin (+4-1=1).

On June 25, 1842, a chess column appeared in the Saturday edition of *The Illustrated London News*.

In July, 1842, John Cochrane defeated St. Amant in a match in London (+6-4=1).

In July, 1842, Benjamin Oliver defeated Dr. Le Baron Russell (1814-1889) in Boston (+3-2=0). Oliver gave odds of a knight.

In July, 1842, Peter Alexander Kielchen defeated Oliver in Boston (+3-0=0). Oliver gave odds of a rook.

In September, 1842, Benjamin Oliver (1788-1843) defeated Max Isnard in Boston (+15-12=0). Oliver gave odds of a knight.

On September 7, 1842, Johannes Herman Zukertort (1842-1888) was born in Lublin, Russian Poland. He was the world chess championship challenger in 1886. He died 1888.

In September 1842, the Liverpool Chess Club met at the Medical Institution, Mount Pleasant. Its secretary was George S. Spreckley (1809-1888). (source: *Bell's Life*, March 19, 1843 and *Chess Player's Chronicle*, vol. 3, 1842, p. 367) The club president was Mr. Mongredien.

In September 1842, the Preston literary institution debated whether the game of chess should be permitted there. It was finally allowed that chess could be played there.

In November, 1842, Lionel Kieseritzky defeated Ignazio Calvi (1797-1872) in a match in Paris (+4-3=0)

In November 1842, Alexandre Deschapelles beat Pierre St Amant in a match held in Paris. Deschapelles won 3 and lost 2 games.

On November 2, 1842, the third annual Yorkshire Chess Association meeting took place at the Northgate Hotel in Halifax, England. It was presided over by W. Briggs.

In November 1842, a correspondence chess match between Paris and Pesth, Hungary was started.

On December 1, 1842, the Brighton Chess Club was formed with the help of Captain Hugh Alexander Kennedy (1809-1878). Kennedy was the president of the Brighton Chess Club from 1842 to 1853. The club met at the Literary and Scientific Association Rooms in Brighton.

In December, 1842, St Amant defeated Schulten in a match in Paris (+11-1=0).

In December, 1842, George Walker defeated John Cochrane in a match in London (+52-43=12).

In December, 1842, Deschapelles defeated Schulten in Paris (+2-1=2). Deschapelles gave odds of a pawn and two moves.



In December, 1842, Schulten defeated Colonel Leveque (?-1850) in a match in Lyon (+27-23=0).

In 1842-43 Howard Staunton (1810-1874) played nearly a thousand chess games with John Cochrane (1798-1878), a barrister who was on leave from India. Staunton won a majority of the games. (source: *Bell's Life*, May 7, 1843)

In 1843, one of the first known photograph of chessplayers was taken.

In 1843, Charles Henry Stanley (1819-1901) immigrated to New York from England and worked at the British Consulate.

In 1843, the Belfast chess club was founded in Belfast, Ireland.

In 1843, a subscription was raised for the financial support of Mrs. Sarratt, widows of Jacob Sarratt (1772-1819), who was in her 80s and living in Paris. Many chess players contributed.

In 1843, the Brooklyn Chess Club was formed at the Brooklyn Institute in Washington St.

In 1843, the Penzance Chess Club was founded at the library in Penzance, England.

In 1843, George Walker (1803-1879) founded the St George's Chess Club at Beattie's Hotel on George Street, Hanover Square. Soon, Beattie went bankrupt and the club had to move again.

In 1843, there was no chess club in Munich, but chess was played at the Café Otto. (source: *Bell's Life*, March 5, 1843) A chess club in Munich was later established and played a correspondence game with the Augsburg Chess Club. (source: *Bell's Life*, April 30, 1843)

In 1843, there was a Junior Edinburgh Chess Club. (source: *Bell's Life*, April 2, 1843)

In 1843, John Henry Huttman (1805-1868) established his Huttman's New Chess Rooms at 10 Hand Court, Holborn. (source: *Bell's Life*, June 11, 1843)

In 1843, the first edition of Paul Rudolf von Bilguer's [\*Handbuch des Schachspiels\*](#) (*Handbook of Chess*) was published by Tassilo von Heydebrand und der Lasa (1816-1899). It was one of the most important opening references for many decades. The chess moves were in tabular form. A second edition appeared in 1852.

In 1843, William Sonneborn (1843-1906) was born. A tie-breaking method in Swiss-system tournaments is named after him and Johann Berger (1845-1933).

In 1843, Major Carl F. de Jaenisch (1813-1872) of St Peterburg, published the second volume of [\*Analyse nouvelle des ouvertures du jeu des echecs\*](#) (*new analysis of the openings in chess*). The English edition, translated by George Walker in 1847, was called [\*Jaenisch's Chess Preceptor\*](#).

In 1843, the Benoni defense (1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5) was first played by St Amant against Staunton. It was called the Staunton defense. The Benoni defense was played as early as 1825.

In 1843, the [\*Chess Player's Chronicle\*](#) became a shilling monthly magazine.

In 1843, the first documented American chess tournament was held, a local event in New York.

In January, 1843, Benjamin Lynde Oliver (1788-1843) defeated George Hammond (1815-1881) in Boston (+3-1=1). Oliver gave odds of a knight.

In January, 1843, Howard Staunton (1810-1874) defeated Thomas Taverner in London (+5-1=1). Staunton gave odds of king bishop pawn and move.

In March 1843, John Henry Huttman was released from the White-cross Street debtors' prison after 14 months. (source: *Bell's Life*, March 5, 1843)

On April 11, 1843, Johannes von Minckwitz (1843-1901) was born in Leipzig. He edited *Deutsche Schachzeitung* and wrote 2 chess books.

On April 28, 1843, the first match between Saint Amant and Howard Staunton began at the St. George's Chess Club in London.

In 1843, Howard Staunton (1810-1874) played 1 c4 against Saint-Amant, and it became known as English opening.

In 1843, the Staunton Gambit was actually played by St Amant against Staunton.

On May 7, 1843, Saint Amant defeated Howard Staunton with 3 wins, 2 losses, and 1 draw. His winnings added up to one guinea. The bet was one guinea per game.

In July 1843, T. J. Bryan (1800-1870) defeated Pierre Saint-Amant (1800-1872) at the Paris Chess Club, scoring 11.5 out of 20. St. Amant gave odds of the King's Bishop Pawn and three moves. (source: *Bell's Life*, Sep 10, 1843, p. 4)

On July 24 1843, Thomas Bright Wilson (1843-1915) was born in Cheetham, Manchester, England. He invented the first chess clock.

On August 1, 1843, Emil Schallopp (1843-1919) was born in Friesack, Germany. He was a German chess player and stenographer of the Reichstag.

On August 3, 1843, Otho Ernst Michaelis (1843-1890) was born. He won the Philadelphia Chess Club Championship in 1890.

In August 1843, Aaron Alexandre (1773-1850) and Anton Witholm (1792-1865?) of Vienna tied in a match held in Vienna, each winning one game. Witholm was a pupil of Johann Baptist Allgaier (1763-1823).

On November 14, 1843, the first use of seconds was allowed for a chess match. Howard Staunton used Harry Wilson, John Worrell, and T. J. Bryan as seconds and referees. Pierre St. amant used Louis Lecrivain (1798-1860) and Lasias as his seconds. It was for the Staunton-St Amant match, at the Cercle des Echecs, adjoining the Cafe de la Régence in Paris. Harry Wilson kept the time of each player for the first 15 games before he had to return to England. Wilson's time study showed that Saint-Amant used 3 hours to Staunton's one hour. Some of the games lasted over 9 hours in one sitting. One game lasted 14.5 hours played over two days.

On November 8, 1843, the fourth annual Yorkshire Chess Association meeting was held at the George Hotel in Huddersfield. It was presided over by the Earl of Mexborough.

On December 18, 1843, Oskar Cordel (1843-1913) was born in Aschersleben, Germany. He was a chess author.

On December 20, 1843, Howard Staunton's victory over St Amant in Paris marked the end of French supremacy in chess. Staunton defeated St Amant, 11 wins, 6 losses, 4 draws, in the 21-game Paris match. The last game lasted 14 hours. The stakes were 200 British pounds (sovereigns), or \$1,000 in today's currency. After the match, M. Deschapelles offered to play Staunton for 10,000 francs (400 British pounds), provided Staunton could come up with the same amount of money. (source: *London Times*, Dec 23, 1843) The excitement was so great that a "municipal guard" had to be placed at the door of the coffee-house where the match was played. (source: *Boon's Lick Times*, Feb 24, 1844) There was no allowance to cover Staunton's living expense for 6 weeks, and Staunton lost money on the short term. He did gain bragging rights of being the strongest player in the world. This second match is sometimes considered an unofficial world championship match. (source: *Bell's Life*, Dec 24, 1843)

A painting of the match between Staunton and Saint-Amant (game 19, played on December 16, 1843) was made by Jean Henri Marlet (1771-1847). Saint-Amant bought the painting for 500 francs. He then handed over the painting to the engraver, Alexandre Laemlein. The latter did not engrave from the original painting. The engraver made a copy of the painting, but substituted several well-known characters in the chess world for some of the persons in the original. These characters were not present at the match. Saint-Amant thought he was dealing with the original painting and published the altered engraving in his chess magazine, *Le Palamede*, without mentioning the painter, Marlet, but mentioning Laemlien the engraver. Marlet then brought action against *Le Palamede* for publishing his painting with Saint-Amant's consent and asked for damages because his name was omitted. Marlet was awarded 200 francs in damages, and Saint-Amant was ordered to have Marlet's name added to all future copies.

In 1844, a chess club was formed at the Australian Cigar Divan in Sydney, Australia. Another club met at Lower George Street in Sydney.

In 1844, a correspondence match was played between Adolf Anderssen (1818-1879) of Breslau and the Warsaw Chess Club. (source: *Bell's Life*, Aug 4, 1844)

In 1844, there was a Birmingham Chess Club that met at Machin's Union Inn, Birmingham, England. (source: *Bell's Life*, Nov 10, 1844)

In 1844, Henry Bird learned the rules of chess while living in London.

In 1844, the Baltimore Chess Club was formed. In November 1844, they played a chess game by telegraph against a Washington DC chess club and won.

In 1844, the New Orleans Chess Club was re-formed. It met at the Commercial News and Reading Room at the corner of Natchez and Magazine Streets. Its chief member was Eugene Rousseau.

In 1844, there was a chess club in Maidstone, Kent, England. In 1844, they played a correspondence match with the Rochester Chess Club.

In 1844, Slaughter's Coffee House on St. Martin's Lane in London was demolished. It housed London's only chess club for many years in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Philidor played many of his games at Slaughters.

In 1844, Julius Brede (1800-1849) of Altona wrote *Almanach für Freunde vom Schachspiel* (*Almanac for Friends of Chess*). He died in December 15, 1849 at the age of 49.

In 1844, Robert Alexander Brown (1812-1885?) published [\*Chess Problems, a Collection of Original Positions\*](#). The book was dedicated to Howard Staunton.

In 1844, the Montreal Chess Club was founded. Its founding member was Thomas Workman (1813-1889).

In 1844, a Ladies' Chess Club was formed in Liverpool, perhaps the earliest women's chess club. (source: *Chess Player's Chronicle*, vol 5, 1844, p. 64) By 1846, there were no known ladies' chess clubs in Britain. (source: *Bell's Life*, June 28, 1846)

In 1844, Ghulam Kassim died in Madras, India. He was a co-author of the first openings monograph, published in 1829. The book was entitled, [\*Analysis of the Muzio Gambit, and match of two games at Chess, Played between Madras and Hyderabad, with Remarks by Ghulam Kassim, of Madras, who had the Chief Directorate of the Madras Games, and James Cochrane, Esq. of the Madras Civil\*](#)

[Service](#). He was one of the first Indian players to achieve a degree of proficiency at the western form of the game.

In January 1844, the French chess player Alexandred Deschapelles (1780-1847) was tried before the Court of Correctional Police of Paris for having in his possession a quantity of snuff and about 20 cigars. The tobacco and snuff seized were of foreign manufacture, which was illegal. He was acquitted after he declared that they had been imported from England and he paid the legal duty. (source: *London Times*, Jan 19, 1844)

In January 1844, [The Chess-Players Handbook](#) was published in Boston and New York by Saxton and Miles, and was priced at 25 cents.

On February 24, 1844, Georges Emile Barbier (1844-1895) was born in Besancon, France. He was chairman of the Glasgow Chess Club and chess editor of the *Glasgow Weekly Citizen*. He was also a composer of chess problems. He won the Scottish championship in 1886.

In early 1844, Charles Stanley (1819-1901) defeated John Schulten (1821-1875) in 25-game chess match played in New York (+11-9=5). (source: *Bell's Life*, March 24, 1844). The match was held at the New York Chess Club, located at the Carlton House on Broadway in Manhattan.

In early 1844 a dinner was given in Howard Staunton's honor. At that dinner, Elijah Williams (1808-1854), President of the Bristol Chess Club, hailed Staunton as the 'Champion of Chess.' However, some writers suggested that Henry Buckle (1821-1862) or Tassilo von der Lasa (1818-1899) were stronger.

On March 7, 1844, George Walker's [Chess Studies](#) was published. It contained 1,020 chess games from 1780 to 1844.

On April 9, 1844, a game of chess was played by telegraph and noted in a letter by Samuel Morse (1791-1872) to Louis McLane, and American lawyer and politician.

In October 1844, Howard Staunton (and his second, Harry Wilson) returned to Paris for a third match of 13 games with Saint-Amant, but soon fell ill with pneumonia. On October 14, the day before the match, he caught pneumonia and the match was cancelled. Staunton almost died and left his heart in a permanent weakness; the match was postponed and never took place. Staunton was unable

to return to London for 3 months. The winner of the match would have received 100 British pounds, the equivalent of \$750 in today's currency.

On October 29, 1844, Albert Rothschild (1844-1911) was born in Vienna. He was a chess patron.

On November 23-25, 1844, a telegraph (Morse's Magnetic Telegraph) match was played between Washington D.C. and Baltimore. The first game were played between Mr. Green of the Western Express, on the part of Baltimore, and Dr. Jones of Washington. Mr. Green won. (source: *Baltimore Sun*, Nov 27, 1844) Afterwards, three games were played between the Baltimore Chess Club and the Washington DC Chess Club. Baltimore won two games, and Washington won one game. (source: *Baltimore Sun*, Dec 11, 1844)

In 1844, Charles Stanley (1819-1901) defeated the leading Philadelphia amateur, Charles Vezin, scoring 11 wins, 7 losses, and 3 draws. The match was played at the Philadelphia Aethenaeum. (source: *Bell's Life*, Jan 12, 1845)

In 1845, the New York Chess Club met at the Carlton House in New York. The treasurer was P. H. Hodges. The dues were \$5.50 a year. In 1845, the New York Chess Club started a correspondence match with players in Philadelphia. (source: *Bell's Life*, Jan 12, 1845 and June 8, 1845)

In 1845, there was a chess club in Marseilles. (source: *Bell's Life*, Jan 12, 1845)

In 1845, there was a chess club in Algiers. (source: *Bell's Life*, Jan 12, 1845)

In 1845, General Guingret, the president of the Paris Chess Club, died in Paris. He was commander of the French military school. The Paris Chess Club elected Francois Charles Devinck (1802-1878) as the club president. (source: *Bell's Life*, Jan 26, 1845)

In 1845, there was a chess club in Chatham, England.

In 1845, Carl Mayet (1810-1868) and Augustus Mongredien (1807-1888) drew each other in a match, winning 3 and drawing three.

In 1845, the Maidstone Chess Club defeated the Chatham Chess Club at the Blue Bell Inn in Maidstone, winning 6, losing 4, and drawing 3. (source: *Bell's Life*, Aug 3, 1845)

In 1845, the first 2-dimensional pocket chess set devised by Peter Mark Roget (1779-1869), the creator of Roget's Thesaurus. He called it 'The Economic Chess Board.'

In 1845, a chess club was formed at West Point Military Academy by Hyacinth R. Agnel (1799-1871). The club lasted seven years. He was an Army Colonel and taught French and Spanish at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. (source: *The Dubuque Chess Journal*, Vol. 2, 1871, p. 133)

In 1845, Colonel Nesbitt, of the Royal Army, was stationed in Canada, and was at that time regarded as one of the finest players in Canada.

In 1845, Martinius Rorbye (1803-1848) painted "[Orientals at a Game of Chess.](#)"

In 1845, Elijah Williams (1809-1854) become editor of *The Field* chess column.

In 1845, there was a Sunderland Chess Club in Sunderland, England. In 1845, they lost a correspondence match to S. Angus of Durham. (source: *Bell's Life*, May 11, 1845)

In 1845, there was a Bordeaux Chess Club. (source: *Bell's Life*, Jan 4, 1846)

In early 1845, Howard Staunton (1810-1874) was proposed playing chess by telegraph and brought up the idea to Professor Charles Wheatstone (1802-1875). He suggested that a game should be played by telegraph between two persons only, one stationed at each end of the telegraphic line.

In February 1845, the Bristol Chess Club (Elijah Williams) published [Souvenir of the Bristol Chess Club: Containing One Hundred Original Games of Chess.](#)

In 1845, Charles Tomlinson (1808-1897) published [Amusements in Chess.](#) The book was published in London.



In February 1845, the "Indian problem," was first published in *Chess Player's Chronicle*, which started chess compositions. It first appeared in a letter from India and was a difficult four-mover.

On February 6, 1845, Mary Rudge (1842-1919) was born in Leominster, Herefordshire, England. She won the first international women's tourney, 1897.

On February 15, 1845, Howard Staunton wrote the most influential chess column in the *Illustrated London News*. He was a columnist for 29 years, until he died in 1874. His chess column was the most influential chess column in the world. He wrote over 1,400 weekly articles.

On March 1, 1845, the first US chess column appeared in [\*The Spirit of the Times\*](#) in New York by Charles Stanley. The first chess problem published in the United States appeared in *The Spirit of the Times*.

On April 9, 1845, Howard Staunton (1810-1874) and Captain Hugh A. Kennedy (1809-1878) traveled to the Gosport termini of the South Western Railway, on the west side of Portsmouth Harbor, southwest of London to play a team of players in London (Vauxhall terminus) by telegraph. The two teams of players were 100 miles apart. The telegraph ran along the tracks of the South Western Railway. Staunton and Kennedy lost their first game to the team of Henry Thomas Buckle, Captain William Evans, George Perigal, William Tuckett, and George Walker (Staunton only says the first game was unfinished). According to Staunton, the first game was to test the powers of the telegraph with the signals that would be used in the next day's game. Staunton wrote, "The first day's play is a sort of rehearsal merely to familiarize the men to our chess notation." Getting the moves back and forth involved a ten minute delay. The game lasted 8 hours and was transmitted in Gosport by Mr. Hoffmeister. For Staunton and Kennedy, the moves were made in their hotel, and a messenger took it to the telegraph offices a few blocks away. During the first game, several mistakes occurred in transmission of the moves. One case had a bishop on the wrong square for several moves in the game. (source: *Bell's Life*, April 13, 1845)

On April 10, 1845, a second game was played between Staunton and Kennedy at Gosport vs. the team in London. The draw in the second game was agreed after 43 moves so that Staunton and Kennedy could catch the last (half past 5 o'clock) train of the day back to London. Staunton was the first player to recognize the

potential of the telegraph as a medium for playing chess and played several games by telegraph in April, 1845.

On April 11, 1845, Johann Berger (1845-1933) was born in Graz, Austria. He was a strong player, editor, and chess author.

On April 17, 1845, *der Humorist* reported a telegraph game between Howard Staunton of London and Matthew B. Wood of Southampton.

On May 14, 1845, the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Yorkshire Chess Association took place at the Assembly Rooms in Leeds, England. It was presided over by the Earl of Mexborough.

On July 8, 1845, Henry Charlick (1845-1916), the first Australian chess champion (1887), was born in London, England.

On August 10, 1845, John Griswold White (1845-1928), chess book collector, was born in Cleveland, Ohio.

On October 27, 1845, a chess club was set up in Boston with 20 members that met on Tremont Street. The club rented and furnished a room for the chess club at 1 Montgomery Place (now Bowsworth Street). It disbanded in 1848 with only 10 members left as they tried to sell the club's few pieces of furniture at auction.

In October 1845, Nathan Taylor of Montgomery County, Texas, was shot dead by an unknown assassin while playing a game of chess with his wife. (source: *Republican Banner*, Oct 3, 1845)

On October 31, 1845, the first private exhibition of Walker's Automaton was given in New York. The concealed player was Charles Henry Stanley. The Automaton's first opponent was Mr. Zerega, who lost.

On November 10, 1845, Miksa (Max) Fleissig (1845-1919) was born in Csenger, Hungary. He was an Austrian chess master. He was the elder brother of chess master Bernhard Fleissig (1853-1931).

On December 27, 1845, Charles Stanley defeated Eugene Rousseau, a bank clerk, in New Orleans - 15 wins, 8 losses, 8 draws. It was the first US chess championship (although the term "US Chess Champion" did not exist at the

time). The match was for \$500. This was the first organized chess event in the U.S. The match took place at the Sazerac Coffee House in New Orleans. Rousseau's second in the match was Ernest Morphy, who took his 8-year-old nephew, Paul Morphy, to the match. (source: *New Orleans Times-Picayune*, Dec 27, 1845 and *Bell's Life*, Feb 15, 1846)

In 1846, there was a Workington Chess Club in Workington, England. (source: *Bell's Life*, Apr 19, 1846)

In 1846, there was a Surrey Chess Club in Surrey, England. (source: *Bell's Life*, Apr 19, 1846)

In 1846, George Walker published [\*The Art of Chess-play: A New Treatise on the Game of Chess.\*](#)

In 1846, figurine algebraic chess notation appeared for the first time. It was first used by Count Robiano and called 'notation parlante.'

In 1846, there was a Finsbury Chess Club in London. The club met at the Cornish Coffee House. (source: *Bell's Life*, Nov 29, 1846)

In 1846, Charles Stanley beat George Hammond (1815-1881) of Boston in a match in New York with 11 wins, 3 losses, and 4 draws. Stanley also played him in Boston and won with 5 wins, 2 losses, and 2 draws.

In 1846, a chess club was organized in Baltimore.

In 1846, a 700 year old walrus ivory chess piece, a king on horseback, was found in the drainage channels at Salisbury, England, by the superintendent of drainage works. At the time, he was working on the installation of sewers and piped water throughout Salisbury. The chess piece was probably made in Germany or Scandinavia.

In 1846, the Quebec Chess Club defeated the Montreal Chess Club in a correspondence match. The match began in 1845.

In 1846, Henry Bird became a chess member of Simpson's Divan. He was mentored by Samuel Standidge Boden (1826-1882).

In 1846, a chess club was founded in Toronto.

In 1846, John Schulten, President of the New York Chess Club, defeated Charles Stanley, Secretary of the New York Chess Club, in New York. (11 wins, 7 losses, 4 draws)

In 1846, Charles Vezin defeated U.S. champion Charles Stanley in a correspondence game.

In 1846, Thassilo und der Lasa and Adolf Anderssen tied in a match in Breslau. Both won two games each.

In 1846, Elijah Williams defeated Hugh Kennedy and Daniel Harrwitz defeated George Walker in matches in London.

In 1846, Thassilo und der Lasa defeated Janos Löwenthal in a match in Vienna. Löwenthal then defeated Carl Hamppe (1814-1876) in Vienna.

In 1846, [\*The Beauties of Chess\*](#), by Aaron Alexandre (1765-1850), was published in London. It was the first large compilation of chess problems (2,000 problems). Its original title was *Collection des plus beaux prolemes d'Echecs*, published in Paris. The German edition, *Praktische Sammlung bester Schachspiel-Probleme*, was published in Leipzig.

In 1846, Charles Stanley published the first U.S. book on a chess match, *Thirty-One Games at Chess, Comprising the Whole Number of Games Played in a Match Between Mr. Eugene Rousseau, of New Orleans, and Mr. C.H. Stanley, Secretary of the New York Chess Club*. It is the rarest of US chess books. George Walker of London wrote, "This pamphlet...is a most precious specimen of typography truly, worthy of being placed in the British Museum to show future ages how the slave-whippers of New Orleans could print in 1846." (source: *Bell's Life*, July 19, 1846)

In 1846, Elizabeth Camilla Sarratt, widow of Jacob Sarratt, died in Paris. Earlier, she had been giving chess lessons to the aristocracy in Paris.

In 1846, Daniel Harrwitz defeated Bernhard Horwitz, 6.5 – 5.5 (6 wins, 1 draw, 5 losses), in London.

In 1846, Daniel Harrwitz defeated Elijah Williams, 4-1 (3 wins, 2 draws), in a match played at the London Chess Club.

In 1846, Carel Naret Oliphant (1781-1868) founded one of the oldest chess clubs in The Netherlands, the Palamedes in Leiden.

In 1846, a correspondence chess match was played between Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky. The match was drawn.

In January 1846, after three years of play (beginning in November 1842), the city of Pesth (later Budapest) defeated players from the Paris Cercle des Echecs chess club in two correspondence games.

On January 23, 1846, Hermann Clemenzen (1846-1908) was born in Dorpat (Tartu), Estonia (then Russian Empire). He was a chess master. His name is attached to the Clemenzen Opening, 1.h3. He played this opening in St. Petersburg in 1873.

On January 28, 1846, an annual dinner of the Liverpool Chess Club (established in 1837) was held at the Adelphi Hotel. About 50 gentlemen were present. The dinner was chaired by Augustus Mongredien (1807-1888).

On February 14, 1846, Valentign John Cecil De Vere Mathews (known as Cecil De Vere) (1846-1875) was born in London, England. He was the winner of first British championship, 1866.

In March, 1846, Charles Stanley lost to John Schulten in their 4<sup>th</sup> match, losing 11 games, winning 7 games, and drawing 4 games.

In May 1846, Howard Staunton defeated Bernard Horwitz of Germany, 15.5 – 8.5, in a match in London. The match was played at the London Chess Club. The match began on February 2, 1846.

On May 13, 1846, the 6<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Yorkshire Chess Association took place at Wakefield, England. It was presided over by George Walker.

On May 30, 1846, John Wisker (1846-1884) was born in Kingston upon Hull, England. He was the first person to win the British championship twice in succession.

On June 20, 1846, chess diagrams of moveable type were first used in the United States for the printing of chess problems in the chess columns of the Spirit of the Times of New York.

On July 1, 1846, the first German magazine was published by Dr. Ludwig Bledow (1795-1846). It is the oldest chess magazine still in existence. ([Schachzeitung der Berliner Schachgesellschaft](#))

In 1846, Adolf Anderssen joined the editorial staff of *Schachzeitung* chess magazine.

On August 6, 1846, Dr. Ludwig E. Bledow (1795-1846), founder of the Pleiades, died in Berlin. He was a schoolmaster in the Berlin Gymnasium. He was one of the finest chess players in Europe. (source: *Bell's Life*, Sep 6, 1846)

In August 1846, Lionel Kieseritzky defeated Berhard Horwitz (+7=1-4) at London.

On September 29, 1846, the Winterthur Chess Club was formed in Switzerland. It is the second oldest chess club in Switzerland. The Zurich Chess Club is the oldest chess club in Switzerland and the world.

On October 1, 1846, the first chess magazine in America, [Chess Palladium & Mathematical Sphinx](#), came out, published by Taylor and Company, Astor House. It was edited by Napoleon Marache (1818-1875) and J. Victor Wilson (who was responsible for the mathematical portion on the front cover) of Brooklyn. Issue No. 1 came out in October, Issue No.2 came out in November (18 ¾ cents or \$2 per year), and Issue 3 came out in December. The price started out at 12.5 cents per issue or \$1 for 12 issues. No.1 contained a \$5 prize problem. The magazine was advertised in the *New York Tribune*, September 2, 1846. The magazine only lasted three issues. A review by the *New York Spirit of the Times* called the first issue "a most ridiculous jumble of unintelligible nonsense" in which it was nearly impossible to distinguish the chess matter from the mathematical. The publication of this periodical led to contention between it and *The American Chess Magazine*. This caused *The Palladium* to fold after three issues.

In October 1846, [The American Chess Magazine](#) was published by Charles H. Stanley. It folded in September 1847.

In October 1846, Howard Staunton defeated Harrwitz 7-0 in London.

In December 1846, a chess club was organized in Brooklyn and met at the Brooklyn Institute.

In December 1846, Howard Staunton completed his 7<sup>th</sup> volume of the [\*Chess Player's Chronicle\*](#). The bound volume for 1846 sold for 15 shillings.

In 1846, the strongest chess players in the world were Howard Staunton, Tassilo von der Lasa, Lionel Kieseritzky, Alexander Petrov, Wilhelm Hanstein, Alexandre Deschapelles, Pierre de Saint-Amant, Henry Buckle, and Bernhard Horwitz.

In 1846, Howard Staunton first played the Staunton Gambit (1.d4 f5 2.e4), against Bernard Horwitz (1807-1885).

In 1847, a correspondence match between St. Louis and Lexington, Kentucky was started. St. Louis won the match.

In 1847, the Lincoln Chess Club in England was formed.

In 1847, Fernando Saavedra (1847-1922) was born in Seville, Spain. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, he spotted a win in a position previously thought to have been a draw. The position is now known as the [\*Saavedra position\*](#).

In 1847, General Romulo Diaz de la Vega was captured during the Mexican-American war and spent his time in the Castle of San Juan de Ulua prison playing chess. (source: *Eastern Carolina Republican*, May 26, 1847). He later became the 23<sup>rd</sup> President of Mexico, but his government lasted only 22 days.

In 1847, the Philadelphia Chess Club (Philip Randolph and Benjamin Tilghman) beat the Boston Chess Club in a correspondence match with one win and one draw.

In 1847, the Dutch chess periodical, [\*Sissa\*](#), appeared. It lasted until 1875.

In 1847, the Dundee Chess Club in Dundee, Scotland was re-founded. One of the founders was Dr. Alexander Spence (1814-1895).

In 1847, Carl Mayet (1810-1868) defeated Alexander Ferdinand von der Goltz (1819-1858), scoring 14.5 – 9.5 (14 wins, 1 draw and 9 losses).

In 1847, Wilhelm Hanstein (1811-1850) defeated Carl Mayet (1810-1868) in chess matches in Berlin. He scored 12 wins, 5 losses, and 1 draw. Hanstein and Mayet were cousins.

In 1847, Henry Thomas Buckle (1821-1862) defeated Henry Bird (1829-1908) in a match in London.

In 1847, several women's chess clubs were formed in the Netherlands.

In 1847, Charles Henry Stanley (1819-1901) challenged any player except Staunton to a match.

In 1847, a Ladies' Chess Club was established at Kennington, called the Penelope Club.

In February 1847, the Hermes Chess Club was formed at Oxford University.

On April 7, 1847, the Sheffield Athenaeum Chess Club was formed. There were about 30 members.

On May 12, 1847, the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Yorkshire Chess Association was held at the Public Rooms in Hull, England. It was presided over by Charles Frost.

In May 1847, Anton Schmid wrote [\*Tschaturangavidja: Literatur des Schachspiels\*](#), published in Vienna. Schmid was the keeper of the Imperial Library at Vienna.

On June 19, 1847, Nathanael Bland (1803-1865) read "On the Persian Game of Chess," published by the Royal Asiatic Society (1852). He said that chess was invented in Persia.

In July 1847, the [\*Chess Player's Handbook\*](#) by Howard Staunton was published in Bohn's Scientific Library series.

In July 1847, Eugene Delacroix (1798-1863) painted "Arabes jouant aux echecs" (Arabs playing chess). According to Delacroix's journal, he worked on this painting in July 1847 while staying at his small house in Champrosay, just outside Paris. Delacroix had visited North Africa in 1832, and the scenes that this trip had exposed him to were to have a lasting influence on his work. The painting hangs in the National Gallery in Edinburgh, Scotland. Delacroix visited North Africa in



1832 and he remembered the scene of Arabs playing chess in the streets. Delacroix said he used “baby’s eyelashes” to paint “Arabs Playing Chess.”

In September 1847, the last issue of [American Chess Magazine](#) by Charles Henry Stanley, secretary of the New York Chess Club, appeared.

On October 27, 1847, Alexandre Louis Lebreton Deschappelles died of hydropsy in Paris at the age of 68. He was born at Ville d’Avray, near Versailles on March 7, 1780. He had a lingering illness of 20 months and was confined to bed. He was a gifted French player and French soldier. He was unofficial world chess champion from 1800 to 1820.

In October 1847, a match was played between the Trinity Cambridge Chess Club and the Hermes Chess Club at Oxford. Cambridge won..

In December 1847, the last issue of the second series of [Le Palamede](#) monthly chess magazine appeared. The first series was founded in 1836 and ended in 1839. The second series was started in 1842.

In December 1847, Simpson's Grand Divan Tavern, room at 101 The Strand, London, famous for chess, was founded by Mr. Ries. His “chess saloon” was the largest, most costly, and best appointed chess establishment in Europe.

On December 25, 1847, Walter Shinkman (1847-1933) was born in Bohemia. He was called “The Wizard of Grand Rapids.”

In 1848, the first open chess tournament was held at Simpson's. (source: *Chess History and Reminiscences* by Henry Bird, 1893)

In 1848, Paul Morphy defeated his father, Alonzo. It was Paul Morphy’s first recorded chess game.

In 1848, the Revolution of 1848 forced Karl Marx out of Belgium where he was planning a revolutionary action. He was forced to flee back in France, where he spent much of the time playing chess in the Paris cafes.

In 1848, Colonel Hyacinth R. Agnel (1799-1871), a language teacher at West Point Military Academy, published [Chess for Winter Evenings](#).

In 1848, the first chess set and board for the blind was made, by W. Wood.

In 1848, the Reading Chess Club was formed in England. Its president was G. Worgan.

In 1848, the Berkshire Chess Club was formed in England.

In 1848, chess composer Max Friedrich William Bezzel (1824-1871) created and published the eight queens puzzle. The puzzle is the problem of placing eight chess queens on an 8x8 chessboard so that no two queens threaten each other. There are 92 solutions.

In 1848, the first chess column in a women's magazine appeared in the *Ladies Newspaper*, London.

In 1848, a daguerreotype was made of Samuel Morse's wife and daughter playing chess. Samuel Morse was a chess player.

In 1848, Carl Hamppe (1814-1876) of Vienna analyzed the Vienna opening (1.e4 e5 2.Nc3) and made contributions to the opening.

In 1848, the suppression of the Hungarian Revolution banned chess clubs in Hungary until 1864.

In 1848, Daniel Harrwitz defeated Carl Mayet in a match in Berlin. Harrwitz win 5, lost 2, and drew 2.

In 1848, Henry Buckle and Lionel Kieseritzky drew their match in Paris.

In January 1848, the London Chess Club challenged the Amsterdam Chess Club in a correspondence match of one game for 100 guineas. London won the match, which finished in 1850 after 50 moves. (source: *Chess Player's Chronicle*, vol 11, 1850, p. 43)

In February 1848, Adolf Anderssen and Daniel Harrwitz drew their match 5-5 in Breslau, Germany.

On May 17, 1848, the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Yorkshire Chess Association was held at the New Assembly Rooms in Halifax, England. Its president was Henry Edeards and the meeting was presided over by G. Stansfeld.

On September 14, 1848, Adolf Albin (1848-1920) was born in Bucharest. He was an Austrian theoretician, chess writer and journalist.

On October 14, 1848, the chess column in the New York [\*Spirit of the Times\*](#) ended. It was edited by Charles Stanley. It was the first weekly chess column in the U.S, starting in March 1, 1845.

In 1848, the Northumberland Chess Club was formed.

On November 2, 1848, Charles Stanley edited a chess column in *The Albion*. It lasted until 1856.

On December 31, 1848, Amos Burn (1848-1925) was born in Hull, England. He was German champion in 1898.

In 1849, [\*Chess Player's Companion\*](#) by Staunton was published.

In 1849, the Sheffield Athenaeum & Mechancis Institution was opened with its own chess club.

In 1849, Daniel Harrwitz (1823-1884) moved to England and became famous as a blindfold chess player, playing two games and four people at once blindfolded. Newspapers wrote it up, saying "It is difficult to conceive of the effort of memory, and the power of mental concentration required to perform this extraordinary feat."

In 1849, Lionel Kieseritzky (1806-1853) edited [\*La Regence\*](#) until 1851. He used an obscure notation.

In 1849, Max Lange (1832-1899) originally analysed the Kieseritzky Attack. He was the editor of the [\*Magdeburger Schachzeitung\*](#).

In 1849, [\*Chess Euclid\*](#) was published by Josef Kling (1811-1876), containing over 200 problems.

In 1849, Ernest Morphy sent a chess game of his nephew, Paul Morphy to Lionel Kieseritzky (1806-1853) in Paris, editor of the chess magazine *La Regence*. The game was published in the magazine in January 1851.

In 1849, Eduard Lowe defeated Hugh Alexander Kennedy in a match in London.

In 1849, George Medley defeated Henry Bird in a match in London.

In January 1849, Henry Thomas Buckle (1821-1862) won the Ries Divan (London) knockout chess contest. It was the first modern chess tourney. It was the first time the word "tournament" applied to a real tournament - England.

In February 1849, Daniel Harrwitz defeated Bernhard Horwitz in a match in Brighton, England.

In February 1849, a chess club was founded in Potsdam, Germany by Herr Grenlich.

On March 1, 1849, Nathaniel Cooke registered his chess design (Staunton design).

On June 22, 1849, Paul Morphy, age 12, beat his uncle, Ernest Morphy, in his first blindfold game.

On August 11, 1849, the Stockholm Chess Club was formed.

On August 29, 1849, Daniel Yarnton Mills (1849-1904) was born in Stroud, Gloucestershire, England. He was Scottish champion 9 times. He was the British amateur champion in 1890.

In September 1849, Jaques began making the famous Jaques chess sets after the Cooke/Staunton design. The Staunton chessmen, made of ebony and boxwood, sold for 25 shillings. An ivory set cost 10 British pounds.

In September 1849, Staunton recommended Cooke's chess pieces in the *Illustrated London News*.

On September 28, 1849, Paul Morphy, age 12, defeated Eugene Rousseau in a chess game

On November 19, 1849, James Mason (1849-1905) was born in Kilkenny, Ireland. He was a chess master and author.

On December 15, 1849, Ferdinand Brede (1800-1849) died in Altona, Germany. He was a chess writer and problemist. He worked as an accountant.

On December 29, 1849, Johann Loewenthal arrived in NY as a political refugee.

In 1850, George Walker wrote [\*Chess & Chess-Players\*](#).

In 1850, Pope Pius IX (1792-1878) amused himself by playing chess with his Cardinals. (source: *Athens Post*, Tennessee, Feb 8, 1850)

In 1850, [\*The Chess-Player's Hand-Book\*](#) was published by Appleton & Co.

In 1850, a chess club called the West-End Chess Club was formed in Baltimore.

In 1850, William Cook (1850-1917) was born in Bristol, England. He was a chess author and wrote *Synopsis of the Chess Openings: A Tabulated Analysis*.

In 1850, George Walker published [\*Chess Made Easy\*](#), New Edition.

In 1850, George Walker published [\*Chess & Chess-Players\*](#).

In 1850, Carl Hamppe (1814-1876) defeated Ernest Karl Falkbeer (1819-1885) in a match in Vienna. The score was 16 to 15 in Hamppe's favor.

In 1850, Lionel Kieseritzky defeated John Schulten in a match in Paris. They played 151 games. Kieseritzky won 107, lost 34, and drew 10.

In 1850, Ilya Shumov (1819-1881) defeated Carl Jaenisch (1813-1872) in a match in St. Petersburg. He won two and lost one.

In 1850, Eugene Chatard (1850-1924) was born in France. He was a French master. He analyzed 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Bg5 Be7 5.e5 Nfd7 6.h4, the Chatard Attack, popularized later by Alexander Alekhine.

In 1850, Nathaniel Bland gave a paper on Persian chess to the Asiatic Society in London.

In 1850, George Medley defeated Augustus Mongredien in a match in London.

In early February 1850, Johann Löwenthal (1810-1876) and Charles Henry Stanley (1819-1901) drew a match in New York. Six games were played and each player won 3 games.

On February 11, 1850, the "Great Match" between Charles Stanley of New York and John Spencer Turner (1829-1905) of Louisville, Kentucky began in Washington, D.C.

On February 14, 1850, Charles H. Stanley defeated John Spencer Turner in Washington, D.C. with 11 wins, 5 losses, and 1 draw. It was considered the 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. chess championship match. They played for a stake of \$1000 (\$29,000 in today's currency) and played 17 games in four days.

On February 22, 1850, Isaac Rice (1850-1915) was born in Wachenheim, Bavaria, Germany. He was an American industrialist and chess patron.

In April 1850, Löwenthal defeated Colonel Edward Ambrose Dudley in a match in Lexington, Kentucky with 11 wins, 5 losses, and 4 draws. Dudley was considered the strongest player in the West. (source: Fiske, *The Book of the First American Chess Congress*, 1857, p. 392)

On May 4, 1850, Emmanuel Stepanovich Schiffers (1850-1904) was born in St. Petersburg. He was known as Russia's Chess Teacher.

In May 1850, Johann Loewenthal visited New Orleans and beat Eugene Rousseau (1810-1876) five games straight.

On May 27, 1850, Löwenthal played 12-year old Paul Morphy three games. Morphy won two games and drew the third game.

In June 1850, Jacob Löwenthal established a Cigar Divan in connection with a chess club for chess players in Cincinnati. Its president was E. Brooks.

In June 1850, Tassilo von Heydebrand und der Lasa (1818-1899) defeated John Schulten (1821-1875) in a match in Baden-Baden, Germany, winning 3 and losing 1.

On October 7, 1850, Karl Schorn (1803-1850) died in Munich. He was a member of the Berlin Pleiades. He was a portrait painter who laughed at chess principles and ridiculed chess analysis. It was Schorn who convinced German players that a pawn on the 8<sup>th</sup> rank could be any piece rather than the older German custom of promoting the pawn to piece already lost during the game.

On October 14, 1850, Wilhelm Hanstein (1811-1850) died in Magdeburg. He was a German chess player and writer and one of the Berlin Pleiades. He was president of the Berlin Chess Club. He helped found the chess magazine *Berliner Schachzeitung*, later to become *Deutsche Schachzeitung*. He was a German civil servant.

On November 12, 1850, Mikhail Chigorin was born in St. Petersburg. He was Russian champion in 1899, 1901, and 1903. He died in 1908.

On November 16, 1850, Aaron Alexandre died in London, England at the age of 80. He was a chess author ([Encyclopedie des Echecs](#)) and teacher.

On December 14, 1850, Jean Taubenhau was born in Warsaw. He was a Polish-born French chess master. He operated Mephisto.

In 1850, Howard Staunton sold his [Chess Player's Chronicle](#).

In 1850, the Berlin chess club folded. It started in 1803.

In 1851, Löwenthal became Secretary of the St. George's Chess Club at 5 Cavendish Square, London.

In 1851, Samuel Boden introduced the Boden-Kieseritzky Gambit.

In 1851, [Chess Studies](#) (208 studies) by Kling and Horwitz was published.

In 1851, a chess club was organized at Birmingham. Its president was J. Carr.

In 1851, the Leamington Chess Club in Royal Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, England was founded. Its president was the Rev. John Henry Smith.

In 1851, the Leipzig (Leipsic) Chess Club was formed.

In 1851, the Lincolnshire Chess Club was formed.

In 1851, a chess club was formed at the Mechanics' School of Arts in Sydney.

In 1851, the St. Edmund Chess Club formed.

In 1851, the Vienna Chess Club was formed.

In 1851, the Worthing Chess Club was formed.

In 1851, Adolf Anderssen defeated Carl Mayet in Berlin with 4 wins.

In January 1851, Lieutenant Harry Wilson of Spring Vale, Isle of Wight, died.

In January 1851, Paul Morphy's first published game appeared in *La Regence*, published by Kieseritsky.

On January 31, 1851, Ivan Alexandrovich Butrimov (1782-1851) died in St Petersburg. He published the 1st Russian chess book in 1821.

On April 2 (March 21, Old Style), 1851, Adolph Brodsky (1851-1929) was born in Taganrog, Russia. He was a chess player and violinist.

On April 14, 1851, William Crane (1851-1920) was born in Castle Hill, Australia. He was Australian champion in 1888 and 1897.

In May 1851, Lowenthal left Cincinnati and went to London to participate in the London International. The winner was to receive 500 British pounds and crowned as the king player of the world. (source: *Nashville Republican Banner*, May 26, 1851).

On May 8, 1851, a chess club was formed in Melbourne, Australia.

On May 27, 1851, the first international tournament (the Grand Chess Tournament), London began. It was held at St. George's Chess Club, Royal Polytechnic Institute Building, 5 Cavendish Square during the Great Industrial Exhibition (World's Fair). There was no entry fee. Admission to the tournament was three guineas. There were 16 participants in this knockout event. Henry Bird got knocked out in the first round. Carl Mayet got knocked out in the first round by Hugh Alexander Kennedy. The tournament was conceived and organized by Howard Staunton.

In 1851, during the London International Tournament, a telegraph match was planned between London and Paris. Due to disagreements with the French government, the telegraph match did not take place. Thus, the organizing committee of the London tournament arranged a telegraphic match between the St. James Hall Chess Club and the London Chess Club.



On June 11, 1851, Theodor von Scheve (1851-1922) was born in Cosel in the Prussian Province of Silesia. He was a German chess master and writer.

On June 16, 1851, Maarten Van't Kruijs (1813-1885) won a knockout tournament in Amsterdam. There were 38 players.

On June 21, 1851, the Immortal Game, Anderssen-Kieseritzky, was played at the Simpson's-in-the-Strand Divan. See [\*The Immortal Game\*](#), by Bill Wall.

On July 9, 1851, Berthold Englisch was born (1851-1897) in Holtzenplatz, Austria. He was German champion in 1879.

On July 15, 1851, the 1st international tournament ended in London. It was won by Adolf Anderssen. Marmaduke Wyvill took 2<sup>nd</sup> place, winning 55 British pounds. The winner was supposed to have received 500 British pounds, but the organizing committee did not raise enough money. Anderssen only got 183 pounds (and a silver cup) and gave 1/3 of his money to Szen on an agreement before the tournament started.

(see <http://billwall.phpwebhosting.com/articles/London1851.htm>)

On July 15, 1851, Samuel Boden won the London Knockout Provincial tournament.

In July 1851, Lionel Kieseritsky (1806-1853) played 4 games blindfolded simultaneously at the Café de la Regence in Paris. At the time, it was a new world record.

On July 19, 1851, the first volume of [\*The Chess Player\*](#), a weekly magazine by Kling & Horwitz, appeared.

On August 9, 1851, Adolf Anderssen won the 9-player London Club tournament.

In October 1851, a chess club was formed in the town of Caistor, in Lincolnshire. It was organized by Arthur Skipworth (1830-1898).

In November 1851, the San Francisco Chess Club was formed, meeting in a building at No. 32 Merchant Street. St. Amant gave a chess exhibition there.

On December 27, 1851, Max Judd (1851-1906) was born in Tenczynek, near Cracow, Poland. He was the US Open winner in 1903. He was US consul in Vienna.

In 1852, the Bourogne Chess Club was formed.

In 1852, Elijah Williams (1809-1854) published a book about The Divan. 150 games were included. The book was called [\*Horae Divanicae\*](#).

In 1852, Daniel Harrwitz (1823-1884) defeated Elijah Williams in a match in London.

In 1852, the Brooklyn Chess Club was formed. It had a brief existence and was succeeded in 1856 by a second organization. At one time, it was the largest chess club in America.

In 1852, Frederic Deacon defeated Carl Mayet in a match, scoring 5-2.

In 1852, the Café de Regence moved temporarily to hotel Dodun, 21 Rue de Richelieu.

In 1852, the City of London Chess Club was formed by a group of amateur chess players. It merged with the National Chess Centre in 1939.

In 1852, the Edgbaston Chess Club was formed.

In 1852, the Halifax St. George's Chess Club was re-formed after the original club was dissolved in 1847.

In 1852, the oldest chess club in Holland, the Royal Dutch Chess Society "Discendo Discimus" in The Hague.

In 1852, the Lancaster Chess Club was formed.

In 1852, the Manchester Chess Club was re-formed (originally formed in 1817).

In 1852, the Preston Chess Club was formed.

In 1852, the Stourport Chess Club was formed.

In 1852, the Stourbridge Chess Club was formed.

In 1852, Elijah Williams defeated Bernhard Horwitz in a match in London.

In 1852, Pierre St.-Amant and Charles Stanley drew a match in New York.

In 1852, [The Chess Tournament, London 1851](#), was published by Howard Staunton.

In 1852, Theodor Lichtenhein (1829-1874) immigrated to the US. He was a Prussian officer and a chess master.

In 1852, the time limit of 20 minutes per move was introduced in the Harrwitz-Lowenthal match. Lowenthal won with 4 wins, 1 loss, and no draws.

In 1852, Alexander Wittek (1852-1894) was born in Sisak, Hungary. He was an Austrian player and architect.

In 1852, Bernhard Horwitz (1807-1885) was appointed chess professional in Kling's coffee house.

In July 1852, the “Evergreen Game” was played in the Anderssen-Dufresne game in Berlin. Adolf Anderssen won the game. It was originally published in the September and October 1852 issues of the German chess magazine *Deutsche Schachzeitung*.

On October 12, 1852, Alexander Wittek (1852-1894) was born in Sisak, Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. He was a strong chess master. In 1882, he was ranked 9<sup>th</sup> in the world.

On October 20, 1852, the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Yorkshire Chess Association was held at the Public Rooms in Hull, England. It was presided over by Charles Frost.

In November 1852, the Huddersfield Chess Club was re-formed (originally formed in 1841). The chief founder was John Watkinson.

In November, 1852, the Shrewsbury CC was formed in England, but soon folded.

On November 9, 1852, Oscar Gelbfuhs (1852-1877) was born in Sternberg, Moravia (Czechoslovakia). He invented a tie-breaking method for chess.

On December 26, 1852, Joseph Babson (1852-1929) was born in Pigeon Cove, Massachusetts. He was a chess composer.

On December 28, 1852, Leonardo Torres y Quevedo (1852-1936) was born. He was the inventor of the 1st chess playing machine, solving king and rook vs. king endgame.

In 1853, the first time a chess game was played using signals at sea between ships.

In 1853, Jean-Louis Ernest Meissonier (1815-1891) painted "[The game of chess.](#)" The painting is an example of the Realism style.

In 1853, the Chess Club of Paris, or Cercle des Echecs, had 60 members and met every evening at the Place du Palais Royal. (source: British Chess Review, vol 1, 1853, p. 106)

In 1853, a young man from Bordeaux died while playing chess in a café in Paris. (source: *New York Times*, Feb 4, 1853)

In 1853, the Sydney Chess Club was formed at the Entwisle Hotel in Sydney, Australia. It later moved to the Toogood's Hotel.

In 1853, the Shahmatny (Chess) Club was formed in St. Petersburg, Russia. It was disbanded in 1862.

In 1853, the Bon Accord Chess Club was founded in Aberdeen, Scotland.

In 1853, the Aylesbury Chess Club was formed.

In 1853, the Bath Chess Club was formed. It met at Jennings' Library in Princes Street.

In 1853, the Brussels Chess Club was formed.

In 1853, the Eglin Chess Club formed in England.

In 1853, The Glasgow Chess Club moved from the Royal Exchange Buildings to the Athanaeum Institution on Ingram Street.

In 1853, the Mungo Chess Club in Glasgow formed.

In 1853, the Northumberland Chess Club was formed.

In 1853, the Richmond Chess Club was formed in England.

In 1853, the Royal Rock Chess Club in England was formed.

In 1853, the Woolwich Chess Club was formed.

In 1853, Bernhard Fleissig was born in Hungary (1853-1931). He was a Hungarian-born Austrian chess master. He is the younger brother of Max Fleissig.

In 1853, Jean Dufresne (1829-1893) defeated Carl Mayet (1810-1968) in a match, scoring 7-5.

In January 1853, Daniel Harrwitz (1823-1884) edited the [\*British Chess Review\*](#).

In January 1853, the first unofficial Berlin Chess Championship was won by Jean Dufresne (1829-1893) followed by Max Lange (1832-1899) and Karl Mayet (1810-1868). There were 12 players in the event.

In January 1853, Elijah Williams (1809-1854) edited a chess column in *The Field*.

From February through April 1853, an 8-player knockout tournament was held at the New York Chess Club. The winner was James Thompson (1804-1870).

On April 8, 1853, Charles Vezin (1781-1853) died at the age of 71. He was a chess master who lived in Philadelphia.

On May 6, 1853, the first annual meeting of the Northern and Midland Counties Chess Association has held at the Royal Exchange in Manchester, England. C. A. Duval, President of the Manchester Chess Club, was elected President of the Association.

On May 18, 1853, Lionel Kieseritzky (1806-1853) died in Paris at the age of 47. He was committed to a mental home in Paris earlier. He was buried in a pauper's grave, its location has been found but not his exact plot.

On July 1, 1853, the Bombay Chess Club was formed in Bombay, India. The president of the club was Captain Burn.

On August 2, 1853, John Edmund Hall (1853-1941) was born in Bradford, England. He was a minor British chess master.

In September 1853 Howard Staunton travelled to Brussels to meet with Tassilo von der Lasa, the German leading chess authority, to standardize the rules of chess. Staunton lost a match to von der Lasa (4 wins, 5 losses, 3 draws, with one unfinished). The match was supposed to last longer, but Staunton started having heart palpitations and returned to London.

In November 1853, the Bradford Chess Club was formed in England. In the 1880s, one of its presidents was Charles Ernest Ferdinand Wall (1838-1914).

In 1854, the Burton-on-Trent Chess Club was formed.

In 1854, the Café de Régence moved to 161 Rue Saint-Honore and remained there until it became a restaurant in 1910.

In 1854, the Newmarket Chess Club was formed in England.

In 1854, the Rev. Prebendary Philip Hedgeland revived the Penzance Chess Club, which was first established in 1848.

In 1854, the St. George's Chess Club moved to Regent Street in London. It remained there until 1862.

In 1854, the Tasmanian Chess Club in Tasmania was founded.

In 1854, the Toronto Chess Club was formed in Toronto, Canada.

In 1854, the first problem-solving chess contest, the Era Problem Tournament, held in London, was won by Walter Grimshaw (1832-1890).

In 1854, the New Orleans Chess Club was re-formed at 16 Royal Street.

In 1854, Howard Staunton sold the *Chess Player's Chronicle* to Robert B. Brien (1827-1873).

In 1854, the Max Lange attack was analyzed by Max Lange.

In 1854, Paul Morphy took an interest in astronomy. While at Spring Hill College, he was a member of the Philomatic Society (an association of persons who love sciences) and delivered an astronomy lecture on the discovery of Neptune, which occurred in 1846 by astronomer Johann Galle in Berlin.

In 1854, Robert Cleland (1854-1923) was born in New Zealand. He won the 12th New Zealand Championship in 1899.

In 1854, Johann Löwenthal wrote a chess column for *The Era* magazine. It lasted for 13 years.

In 1854, the Danish Gambit was 1st analyzed in a German chess magazine.

In 1854, Peter Fyfe (1854-1940) was born in Scotland. He was a chess player and composer of chess problems.

On January 10, 1854, Louis Uedemann (1854-1912) was born. He was an American chess master.

On May 16, 1854, David Forsyth (1854-1909) was born in Alness, Scotland. He was New Zealand champion in 1901. He invented the Forsyth notation.

On June 13, 1854, Walter Gledhill (1854-1917) was born in Leeds, England. He was a British chess player.

On June 23, 1854, the second meeting of the Northern and Midland Counties Chess Association was held at the Exhibition Rooms in Liverpool. It was presided over by G. C. Schwabe.

On July 4, 1854, William Shelley Branch was born in Hastings. He was a chess historian.

On July 5, 1854, The Turk chess automaton was destroyed by fire in the Chinese Museum (formerly Peak's) in Philadelphia.

On July 21, 1854, Walter Montague Gattie (1854-1907) was born in London. He won the 1st British Amateur Championship in 1886.

On September 8, 1854, Elijah Williams died of cholera during the cholera epidemic in London. He left behind an orphan son, Elijah, Jr., aged 10 months. He was the editor of *The Field* chess column.

On November 1, 1854, Isidor Gunsberg (1854-1930) was born in Budapest. He was German champion in 1885. He was World Chess Championship Challenger in 1891.

In December 1854, the helpmate was invented by Max Lange (1832-1899). He published the first helpmate problem in the December 1854 issue of *Deutsche Schachzeitung*. A helpmate is a type of chess problem in which both sides cooperated in order to achieve the goal of checkmating Black.

On December 3, 1854, David Graham Baird (1854-1913) was born. He was an American chess master.

On December 11, 1854, the 1st meeting of the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club in San Francisco was held. Its original building was destroyed in the 1906 San Francisco earthquake. It was rebuilt in 1909. I was a member from 1985 to 1991.

In 1855, the Kidderminster Chess Club was formed. Its president was Mr. Zachary.

In 1855, the St. James' Amateur Chess Club was formed.

In 1855, the Boston Young Men's Christian Union (YMCA) Chess Club was formed.

In 1855, the Cincinnati Chess Club was formed in Cincinnati, Ohio.

In 1855, the Cleveland Chess Club was formed in Cleveland, Ohio. It met at 216 Superior Street.

In 1855, the Folkestone Chess Club was formed.

In 1855, the Great Northern Railway Chess Club in England was founded.



In 1855, the Newport Chess Club was formed and is the oldest chess club in Wales.

In 1855, the Rombord Chess Club was formed in England.

In 1855, John L. O'Sullivan, the United States Ambassador to Portugal, played a match with St. Amant in Paris. St Amant won 21 games, lost 3, and drew 3. (source: *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, July 12, 1855)

In 1855, the New-York Chess Club was formed by Frederic Perrin at No. 158 East Tenth-street. (source: *New York Times*, Jan 12, 1855)

In 1855, a chess room was established in the Sacramento Club in Sacramento, California.

In 1855, the Pioneer Chess Club was formed in San Francisco. The club met at the Pioneer Association Hall and had about 20 members. The President was Willard B. Farwell. The Vice President was William Rufus Wheaton (1814-1887). Secretary and Treasurer was John H. Gardiner. Other founding members were H. O. Burrows and T. J. Grotjan.

In 1855, the German Chess Club (Deutsche Schachgesellschaft), San Francisco was formed. Its president was Professor William (Wilhelm) Schleiden.

In 1855, the *New York Times* started publishing a chess column.

In 1855, the St. James Amateur Chess Club was formed in connections with the St. James Literary and Scientific Society.

In 1855, a chess club was re-formed in Melbourne, Australia.

In 1855, Adolf Anderssen (1818-1879) defeated Carl Mayet (1810-1868) in a match in Berlin. Anderssen won 14, lost 6, and drew 1.

In 1855, Adolf Anderssen defeated Jean Dufresne in a match in Berlin, scoring 6-0.

In 1855, Mattia Cavallotti (1855-1915) was born in Milan. In 1881 he won the 3<sup>rd</sup> Italian championship.

In 1855, the first world problem tournament was organized by Charles Stanley.

In 1855, the earliest chessmen of conventional shape were discovered in Bambra-ka-thul, India. It was set in early 11th century Muslim.

On February 14, 1855, James Grundy (1855-1919) was born in Manchester, England. He was an English-American chess master.

On April 18, 1855, Frideswide Fanny Beechey Rowland (1855-1919) was born. She was the first woman to win a prize for chess problems. She had her own chess column.

On April 21, 1855, the first Black American chessplayer, Theophilus Thompson, was born. He was the earliest documented African-American chess expert recognized in the United States.

On April 24, 1855, the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club in San Francisco was incorporated.

In May 1855, Adolf Zytogorski (1806-1882) won the Kling's Coffee House knockout chess tournament in London.

On June 26, 1855, the third meeting Northern and Midland Counties Chess Association was held at Leamington, England. It was presided over by Lord Lyttelton (George Lyttelton, 4<sup>th</sup> Baron Lyttelton) (1917-1876).

In June 1855, Charles Henry Stanley (1819-1901), British Vice Consul at the port of New York, was arrested in New York on the charge of violating the neutrality laws by inviting Americans to enlist in the British army and proceeding to the Crimea. At the time, he was considered the U.S. chess champion. (source: *New Orleans Times-Picayune*, July 8, 1855)

In 1856, there was a private chess club in Albany, New York.

In 1856, the Brooklyn Chess Club was re-formed by Thomas Frere (1820-1900).

In 1856, the Cambridge University Chess Club was founded. Its first President was Edward Walker. The club was strictly for fellows (senior members of the University).

In 1856, the Dublin University Chess Club was formed.

In 1856, the Yale Chess Club was founded in New Haven, Connecticut. It was the first American college chess club.

In 1856, Antony Alfred Geoffrey Guest (1856-1925) was born in Staines, England. He was British amateur champion in 1888.

In 1856, the *Chess Player's Chronicle* ended because of financial loss.

In 1856, Moritz Daniel Oppenheim (1800-1882) painted "Lavater and Lessing Visit Moses Mendelssohn." The painting is an imagined meeting among scholars and intellectual associates Moses Mendelssohn (1729-1786) and Gotthold Ephraim Lessing (1729-1781), and the Swiss theologian Johann Kaspar Lavater (1741-1801), at the residence of Moses Mendelssohn in Berlin. Mendelssohn is depicted on the left, wearing a red coat, and seated at a chess table in his library with Lavater. Lessing stands at the center behind the two.

In 1856, Thomas Frere (1820-1900) started the Brooklyn Chess Club.

In 1856, a chess game between Schleiden and Grotjan was played. It is the earliest recorded game in California.

In 1856, The German Chess Club defeated the Pioneer Chess Club in a correspondence match. The German Chess Club won a supper.

In 1856, Napoleon Marache (1818-1875) won the championship of the New York Chess Club.

In 1856, the Nashville Chess Club was formed.

In January 1856, the New-York Chess Club was founded.

In February, 1856, Ernst Falkbeer (1819-1885) won the London knock-out tournament at the McDonnell chess club. There were 12 players.

On February 22, 1856, the first correspondence match (two games) between the Atheneum Chess Club in Philadelphia and the New York Chess Club began. Philadelphia won both games. (source: *The Chess Monthly*, Vol 1, 1857, p. 72)

On March 15, 1856, the last chess column appeared in the *Albion*, edited by Charles Stanley.

On March 28, 1856, the first chess game by telegraph between Liverpool and Manchester was played. After 8 hours of play, the clubs agreed to a draw. (source: *London Times*, March 31, 1856)

In April 1856, the West Yorkshire Chess Association (WYCA) was formed.

On June 16, 1856, the Ballarat Chess Club was formed at Brun's Cigar Divan in Australia.

On June 28, 1856, Paul Morphy's (1837-1884) only chess problem was published on page 78 in the *New York Clipper*. Morphy composed the problem in 1849.

On July 6, 1856, the Immortal Problem was composed by Conrad Bayer (1828-1897).

On August 11, 1856, Ludwig Ernst Bachmann (1856-1937) was born in Kulmbach, Germany. He was known as the Chess Herodotus. He was a chronicler of chess.

On September 9, 1856, Vincenz Hruby (1856-1917) was born in Krivsoudov, Bohemia (Czechoslovakia). He was a Czech chess master.

On November 19, 1856, Simon Alapin (1856-1923) was born in Vilnius. He took 1<sup>st</sup> place at St. Petersburg in 1878.

On November 22, 1856, Alonzo Morphy (1798-1856), Paul Morphy's father, died in New Orleans. He was a lawyer who was Attorney General of Louisiana from 1828 to 1830, and a Justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court from 1839 to 1846.

On December 15, 1856, the first regularly organized college chess club began at Yale College in New Haven, Connecticut.

In December 1856, the Sacramento Chess Club was formed. The officers were Dr. B.B. Brown, President; Joseph Mogridge, Secretary; and Dr. T.B. Baillie, Treasurer.

In December 1856, the San Francisco German Chess Club challenged the San Francisco Pioneer Chess Club in a correspondence match. The moves were published in the local newspapers. The German Chess Club won the game and the match after checkmating in 42 moves.

In 1857, the Bandon Chess Club was formed.

In 1857, a chess club was formed in Buffalo, New York.

In 1857, a chess club was formed in Chicago. It met at 85 Dearborn St and the Portland Block. The club lasted until 1889.

In 1857, the Croydon Workmen's Chess Club in England was founded.

In 1857, a chess club formed in Davenport, Iowa.

In 1857, the Greenwich Chess Club was re-formed in Greenwich, England.

In 1857, a chess club was organized in Stillwater, Minnesota.

In 1857, the Syracuse Chess Club was formed. Its President was J. P. Haskin.

In 1857, a chess club was formed in Newark, New Jersey.

In 1857, the Dubuque Chess Club was formed by Louis Paulsen (1833-1891).

In 1857, the New Orleans Chess Club was re-formed. It previously existed from 1838 to 1841. Paul Morphy was its President and Charles Amedee Maurian was its Secretary.

In 1857, the Sacramento Chess Club was formed. Its President was Dr. B. B. Brown. In April 1857, the Sacramento Chess Club challenged the San Francisco Pioneer Club in a chess match.

In 1857, the St. George's Chess Club moved to King Street in London, and remained there until 1881.

In 1857, a chess club was formed in St. Paul, Minnesota.

In 1857, the Sligo Chess Club was formed in Sligo, Ireland.

In 1857, a chess club was formed in Zanesville, Ohio.

In 1857, the first national body in Great Britain, The Chess Association, is formed.

In 1857, Philadelphia chess players defeated the New York chess players in a correspondence game that lasted for a year.

In 1857, the first demonstration chess board appeared, designed by Johann Löwenthal.

In 1857, Silas Mitchell, a previous owner of the Turk, wrote a series article on how it operated. The articles appeared in *The Chess Monthly*.

In 1857, Bernhard Horwitz (1807-1885) was appointed a professional chess player at the Manchester Chess Club.

In 1857, Daniel Willard Fiske (1831-1904) wrote the dance tunes 'Chess Polka'.

In 1857, Joseph Edwards (1857-1922) was born in New Zealand. He was New Zealand Champion in 1894.

In 1857, Daniel Willard Fiske edited [The Chess Monthly](#) (co-edited by Paul Morphy).

In 1857, the Vienna Chess Society was founded.

In 1857, Moritz Porges (1857-1909) was born in Czechoslovakia. He was a strong chess master.

In January 1857, P. Hardman Montgomery (1834-1870), President of the Philadelphia Chess Club, and Daniel Fiske (1831-1904) proposed a National Chess Congress. It was advertised in the March issue of *The Chess Monthly*. The first

proposal was to have the tournament in Philadelphia, but they were unable to fund it, so New York was chosen for the event.

On January 13, 1857, Jozsef Szen (1805-1857) died in Hungary. He founded the Budapest Chess Club in 1839.

On January 15, 1857, Alexander Fritz (1857-1932) was born in Kirchlotheim, Germany. He was a German chess master.

On April 10, 1857, Henry Dudeney (1857-1930) was born in Mayfield, England. He was England's king of puzzle makers. Chess problems in particular fascinated him during his early years.

On May 28, 1857, John Lindsay McCutcheon (1857-1905) was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania. He was a strong amateur chess player. He devised a variation in the French Defense named for him (1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Bg5 Bb4).

On June 11, 1857, James Ephraim Narraway (1857-1947) was born in Guysboro, Nova Scotia. He was Canadian champion in 1893, 1897, and 1898.

On July 21, 1857, Max Weiss (1857-1927) was born in Sereed, Hungary. He was an Austrian chess master.

On August 5, 1857, the first British Chess Association (BCA) Congress was held at Wvenden's Hotel in Manchester. Mr. Duval, President of the Manchester Chess Club, presided over the congress. Sir John Bludnin was appointed President, and Mr. Duval was appointed Vice-President.

The winner of the first BCA tournament was Johann Jacob Loewenthal (1810-1876) in the 8-person major section. Loewenthal was supposed to play Boden in the final round, but after the first game was drawn, Boden was unable to remain in Manchester, and conceded the prize to Loewenthal. First prize was a set of Chinese carved ivory chessmen. John Owens (1827-1901) won the 16-player minor section. The first place prize was a set of Staunton chessmen made of wood.

In October 1857, the National Chess Association was founded. Dues were \$1 a year. Col. Charles Dillingham Mead (1815-1876) was elected President of the Association.

On October 6, 1857, the first American Chess Congress started. It was the first true tournament in the New World. Entry fee was \$10. Admission fee for spectators was \$5. The event was held at Descombes' rooms, No. 764 Broadway. The winner was considered the United States Chess Champion. (source: *Louisville Daily Courier*, Aug 19, 1857 and *New York Times*, Sep 19, 1857 and Oct 7, 1857)

On October 10, 1857, Louis Paulsen gave a 4-board blindfold exhibition. He won 2, lost 1 (to Morphy, who was also played blindfold), and drew 1.

On October 20, 1857, Louis Paulsen's sister beat Judge Meek at the American Chess Congress

On October 21, 1857 Louis Paulsen played 5 opponents blindfolded, winning 4, and drawing 1.

On November 10, 1857, the first American Chess congress ended. It was won by Paul Morphy. (16 players) William Homer of Brooklyn won the Minor Tourney. Morphy won a service of plate consisting of a silver pitcher, 4 goblets, and salver. The plate was inscribed, "This service of plate was presented to Paul Morphy as the Victor in the Grand Tournament at the first Congress of the American National Chess association, New York, 1857." It was valued at \$300. Paulsen received a gold shield and eagle. (source: *New York Tribune*, Nov 12, 1857, *New York Times*, Nov 13, 1857, *The Chess Monthly*, vol 1, 1857, p. 348)

In November 1857, Paul Morphy won a match from Charles Stanley and \$100. He gave the \$100 to Stanley's wife as Stanley was spending too much money on liquor and not on his family. As a mark of gratitude, she named her next daughter Pauline.

In 1857, Paul Morphy defeated John Schulten (1821-1875) in a match in New York with 23 wins, 1 loss, and no draws.

In December 1857, Charles Stanley's daughter was born. She was named Pauline after Paul Morphy.



In December 1857, the Milwaukee Chess Club was formed. It held its first meetings at Newhall House. Winfield Smith was its first President. The chess club burned down in 1883 and was re-formed in 1887.

In December, 1857, the Boston Chess Club was reorganized after it disbanded in 1848. Its first meeting had 30 members.

In 1858, the Brooklyn Chess Club at 280 Fulton Street in Brooklyn, New York was founded.

In 1858, the Canterbury Chess Club was formed.

In 1858, the Highbury Chess Club was formed.

In 1858, the Mobile Chess Club was formed in Mobile, Alabama.

In 1858, the Monumental Chess Club was formed in Baltimore.

In 1858, the Richmond Chess Club was formed in Richmond, Virginia.

In 1858, the Shasta Chess Club formed in Shasta, California.

In 1858, the Yreka Chess Club formed in Yreka, CA.

In 1858, a chess club was formed in Augusta, Maine.

In 1858, a chess club was formed in Quincy, Illinois. One of its members was Ernest Morphy, the uncle of Paul Morphy.

In 1858, the "Chess Players" painting by Meissenier was exhibited in the French Gallery in Broadway in New York. The painting was then purchased by Mr. Belmont for \$4,000. (source: *New York Times*, Feb 24, 1858)

In 1858, the Morphy Chess Club was formed in Petersburg, Virginia in honor of Paul Morphy.

In 1858, Carl Friedrich Heinrich Werner (1808-1894) painted "The Chess Players." It is a watercolor painting.

In 1858, Louis Paulsen was the first US opening theoretician. He was the first to analyze the Goring Gambit.

In 1858, Daniel Willard Fiske (1831-1904) edited a chess column in the *New York Saturday Press*.

In 1858, Paul Morphy played the Duke of Brunswick and Count Isouard at the Paris Opera.

In 1858, [\*The Life of Philidor\*](#) by George Allen was published.

In 1858, a chess club was formed in Vicksburg, Mississippi. The president of the club was General B. S. Tappan. The secretary was A.E. Blackmar. (source: *The New Orleans Times-Picayune*, Aug 22, 1858)

In 1858, [\*Frere's Chess Handbook\*](#) was published. He described 4-handed chess.

In 1858, Robert Houdin (1805-1871) wrote a chapter in his magic book about chess Automata.

In January 1858, Paul Morphy was chosen President of the Chess Club of New Orleans, headquartered at the Mercantile Library. (source: *New York Times*, Jan 20, 1858) He gave blindfolded simultaneous exhibitions at the club.

In February 1858, Louis Paulsen played 7 opponents blindfolded in Dubuque, Iowa, winning all 7 games. At the close of the games, Paulsen told the position of every pieces on all 7 boards. (source: *Davenport Daily Gazette*, Feb 25, 1858)

In February 1858, the Duke of Brunswick brought legal action against the Gazette-de-Paris for censoring his practice of playing chess in his opera box. He sued for 10,000 francs. (source: *McArthur Democrat*, McArthur, Ohio, Feb 18, 1858)

In March 1858, a committee of the New Orleans Chess Club sent Howard Staunton a challenged for a match to be played between himself and Paul Morphy for \$5,000 a side (over \$100,000 in today's money) in New Orleans. Staunton would be reimbursed \$1,000 for his traveling expenses.

In March 1858 there was a California Chess Congress (also called the Pacific Chess Tournament or Grand Chess Tournament). It was the first major chess tournament in California. Three San Francisco chess clubs joined together to host the Congress: the Mechanics' Institute, the German Chess Club of San Francisco, and the Pioneer Chess Club. The entrance fee was \$5. The spectator fee was \$2.50. Ladies accompanied by subscribers were admitted free. On fair days, there were nearly 400 spectators for this tournament.

On March 22, 1858, the California Chess Congress began at the Hall in Hunt's Building in San Francisco, at the corner of Sacramento and Kearny Streets with 46 players. There were 8 players in the First Class, 26 players in the First Division of the Second Class, and 12 players in the Second Division of the Second Class. Selim Franklin won 1<sup>st</sup> prize, a gold watch. Edward Jones took 2<sup>nd</sup> prize, an inlaid rosewood chess table. John S. Ellis won 1<sup>st</sup> prize in the First Division of the Second Class, a chess set. R. H. Bacon won 2<sup>nd</sup> prize, a gold specimen watch seal. J.H. Gardiner won 1<sup>st</sup> prize in the Second Division of the Second Class, a quartz specimen seal. George F. Sharpe won 2<sup>nd</sup> prize, also a quartz specimen seal. The problem solving tournament was won by William Wheaton, a Staunton chess set.

In May 1858, Louis Paulsen played 10 opponents blindfold in Chicago. He won 9 and drew 1.

On May 10, 1858, Louis Paulsen played 10 games blindfolded in Davenport, Iowa.

In June 1858, Louis Paulsen played 12 games blindfolded in St. Louis.

On June 9, 1858 Paul Morphy left New York and went to England on the steamship Africa to challenge their best chess players. The New Orleans chess club suggested paying Morphy the amount needed for him to participate in the Birmingham tournament, to be held in England, but Morphy declined the offer, as he did not want to be considered a professional chess player. On June 21, 1858, Paul Morphy first landed in England (Liverpool). He stayed in England for 3 months trying to arrange a match with Staunton. But Staunton claimed he had more serious things to do. Staunton also continued to smear Morphy in his newspaper chess column, claiming Morphy was chasing money, among other things. In the last letter that Morphy send to Staunton, he writes "Allow me to repeat, what I have constantly declared in all the chess circles I have had the

honour to participate. That I have never wanted to make any skill I may possess, a tool for making a profit."

On July 19, 1858, the first Australian telegraph match was played, between the Hobart Town chess club and George Town chess club.

On August 16, 1858, the first transatlantic telegraph cable was laid across the floor of the Atlantic ocean from western Ireland to eastern Newfoundland (1,600 miles). Messages could now be sent in a matter of minutes instead of 10 days – the time it took to deliver a message by ship. The first cable was a telegram from Queen Victoria to President James Buchanan, congratulating him on such a cable. The first cable on worked for three weeks (\$100 per message), until someone applied too much voltage to it trying to achieve faster operating. After the first cable was laid across the Atlantic, Howard Staunton (1810-1874) of London offered to play Paul Morphy (1837-1884) in New York by the new transatlantic cable. The stakes were to be 500 pounds a side. However, the transatlantic cable failed and was not successfully replaced until 1866.

On August 27, 1858, Lowenthal won the 2<sup>nd</sup> British Chess Association Congress knockout, held in Birmingham. 2<sup>nd</sup> place went to Ernst Falkbeer.

In August 1858, Howard Staunton played in the Birmingham International tournament, defeating H. Hughes in the 1st round (2 wins) but losing to Johann Lowenthal (1810-1876) in the 2nd round (2 losses). This was to be Staunton's last public chess competition.

Paul Morphy had to give up the idea of a match against Staunton and went to Paris, where he defeated Lowenthal (in London), Harrwitz, and Anderssen within a space of six months. Having defeated Harrwitz, he even rejected receiving the prize of 290 francs. But he was forced to, and later used the money to pay Anderssen's journey to France. During that time, the greatest living French sculptor, Lequesne, made a bust of Morphy and had it exhibited at the Exhibition des Beaux Arts. Before Paul Morphy arrived on the scene, dealers in chessmen and boards sold perhaps 1 or 2 chess sets a year. Now they were selling 20 times as much.

In October 1858, a chess club was organized in Downieville, California (population 5,000).

In October 1858, a chess column appeared in the *Evening Bulletin* in Philadelphia.

On October 9, 1858, Howard Staunton told his readers that a match between him and Morphy could not take place because Morphy couldn't come up with the stakes required by Staunton. This turned out to be a lie and was an excuse so that Staunton would not have to play Morphy.

On October 10, 1858, the German writer, diplomat, and soldier, Vanhargen von Ense (born in 1785), died while playing a game of chess with his niece. (source: *New York Times*, Nov 3, 1858)

In 1858, Paul Morphy played 8 opponents blindfold simultaneously. The 8 players were the strongest players in Paris. The games were played in the Cafe de la Regence. The players were Baucher, Bierwith, Guibert, Lequesne, Morneman, Potier, Pret, and Seguin. The exhibition lasted 10 hours. Morphy won 6 and drew 2.

In November 1858, the Hartford Chess Club was formed in Hartford, Connecticut. Its President was Captain Luther Smith.

In December 1858, the New York Chess Club played a telegraph match against the Athenaeum players of Philadelphia. Two games were played over the wires of the American Telegraph Company. The first game was drawn and the second game was won by Philadelphia.

In December 1858, the Charleston Chess Club was formed. Its President was David Ramsay. Membership dues was \$5 (about \$140 in today's currency) a year.

In December 1858, Louis Paulsen played 10 games blindfolded in Pittsburgh. He won 6 and lost 4.

In December 1858, the Shasta Chess Club challenged the Yreka Chess Club in a correspondence game. Well Fargo was used to bring the moves each trip.

On December 25, 1858 Anderssen went to Paris to play Paul Morphy. He lost the match of 11 games (he won 2, drew 2, lost 7) in 9 days. Anderssen had not played a chess match in 6 years and travelled to Paris on his vacation time, even though it had been stipulated earlier that the match was to be held in Breslau. After this

official match, the two players played 6 offhand games. Anderssen won 1 and lost 5 of these games.

In 1859, the Abingdon Chess Club was formed.

In 1859, the Amateur Chess Club of Philadelphia was formed.

In 1859, the Anderssen Chess Club was formed in Philadelphia.

In 1859, the Augusta Chess Club was formed in Augusta, Georgia.

In 1859, the Birmingham Chess Club in England was re-formed. Its president was Thomas Avery,

In 1859, the Cincinnati Chess Club was re-formed.

In 1859, the Columbus Chess Club was formed in Columbus, Ohio. Its first president was A. B. Buttes.

In 1859, Adolf Anderssen defeated Carl Mayet in a match, scoring 7 wins and 1 loss.

On January 18, 1859, the Cosmopolitan Chess Club was formed in San Francisco on Montgomery Street.

In 1859, the Denver Chess Club was formed. Its organizer was Fred Salomon.

In 1859, the Hamilton Chess Club was formed.

In 1859, the Islington Chess Club was formed.

In 1859, the Lafayette Chess Club was formed in Lafayette, Indiana.

In 1859, the Morphy Chess Club was formed in Washington, DC.

In 1859, the New Haven Chess Club was formed in New Haven, Connecticut.

In 1859, the Quincy Chess Club was formed in Quincy, Massachusetts.

In 1859, the St. Catherine Chess Club was formed.

In 1859, the Union CC was formed in New York and composed mostly of German chess players.

In 1859, the Brooklyn Chess Club was the largest chess club in the United States, with 350 members (source: *New York Times*, March 12, 1859)

In 1859, the first chess book written by a woman, [\*ABC of Chess\*](#) by H. I. Cooke, was published.

In 1859, the first Russian magazine, *SHAKHMATY LISTOK*, was published.

In 1859, the Dayton Chess Club was formed in Dayton, Ohio. I was its President in the 1980s, when it had over 100 members.

In 1859, a Vienna tournament was held. Carl Hamppe was 1st, followed by Jenay 2nd, and Steinitz 3rd.

In 1859, a Vicksburg paper said that card playing among steamboat travelers in the West had diminished by one-half within the last year, and its place had been supplied by chess. (source: *Reading Times*, April 19, 1859)

In 1859, the Morphy Chess Club of Wilmington, Delaware defeated the Philadelphia Amateur Chess Club by telegraph. (source: *The Bloomington Pantagraph*, Feb 11, 1859)

In 1859, the Augusta, Georgia Chess Club defeated the Charleston, SC Chess Club in a correspondence match. (source: *Republican Banner*, June 14, 1859)

In 1859, Johann Löwenthal became chess editor of the *Illustrated News*. He was editor for 17 years.

In, 1859, Charles Henry Stanley published [\*MORPHY'S MATCH GAMES\*](#).

In 1859, Daniel Fiske wrote [\*BOOK OF THE 1ST AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS, NY\*](#).

In 1859, Charles Henry Stanley published [\*THE CHESS PLAYER'S INSTRUCTOR\*](#).

In 1859, Louis Paulsen played 15 players blindfolded in Dubuque, Iowa.

In 1859, a chess problem was published that had 47 ways to mate in one - a record.

In 1859, a chess tournament was held during the California State Fair in Sacramento.

In 1859, Jean Leon Gerome (1824-1904) painted "Arnauts Playing Chess." The painting is now located in the Wallace Collection in London, England.

In 1859, Alexandre Bida (1813-1895) sketched "Bashi Bazouls Playing at Chess" which appeared in the June 4, 1859 issue of the Illustrated London News

In 1859, George Allen revealed how The Turk operated, in the *Book of 1st American Chess Congress*.

In 1859, Professor George Allen of the University of Pennsylvania, had the largest chess library in America, with over 600 volumes. (source: *New York Times*, Nov 23, 1859).

In 1859, Paul Morphy beat four of Philadelphia's strongest players in a blindfold simul.

In 1859, card playing on steamboats was down by 50%, replaced by chess playing. (source *Republican Banner*, Apr 22, 1859)

In 1859, Samuel Morse was in Europe and watched Paul Morphy play chess. When Paul Morphy returned to New York, the New York Chess Club had a testimonial dinner for Paul Morphy on his return. Samuel Morse was invited to sit at the head table with Morphy, but Morse wrote back to the Testimonial Committee, regretting he had a previous engagement, but wished Morphy well.

On January 2, 1859, Fritz Riemann (1859-1932) was born in Weistritz, Germany. He was a strong German master. He was a chess pupil of Adolf Anderssen in Breslau.

On January 18, 1859, the Cosmopolitan Chess Club was formed in San Francisco on Montgomery Street. Its President was Daniel S. Roberts. Vice President was William Schleiden. Secretary was Washington Bartlett. Treasurer was Thomas Bull. Directors included John S. Ellis, John Shaw, John H. Gardiner, Herman



Siering, and Thomas D. Johns. There were about 150 members and was at one time the largest chess club in the United States.

On February 3, 1859, Joseph Henry Blake (1859-1951) was born in Farnborough. He was British champion in 1909. He was British correspondence champion in 1922.

On February 5, 1859, Jackson Whipps Showalter (1859-1935) was born in Minerva, Kentucky. He was 5-time US chess champion.

On February 6, 1859, Wilhelm Cohn (1859-1913) was born in Berlin. He was a professional chess player.

On February 21, 1859, William Henry Krause Pollock (1859-1896) was born in Cheltenham, England. He was an English chess master.

On February 22, 1859, Edith Elina Helen Winter-Wood Baird (1859-1924) was born in Brixton, England. She composed over 2,000 chess problems.

In March 1859, the Detroit Chess Club defeated the Cleveland Chess Club in a match by telegraph.

In April 1859, a Brooklyn baseball team was named after Paul Morphy. The "Morphy Base Ball Club" was active in New York for several years. Paul Morphy was an honorary member.

In April 1859, a huge hot air balloon named the "Paul Morphy" was launched from New Orleans and crash landed in Pike County, Mississippi, 130 miles away. The two occupants were unhurt.

On April 20, 1859, Paul Morphy played 8 blindfold simul games at the St George's Chess Club, London. He won 5, drew 3.

On April 26, 1859, Paul Morphy played 5 masters simultaneously at the St James Chess Club, London.

From May to July 1859, the Cosmopolitan Chess Club in San Francisco had a chess tournament.

When Morphy returned to New York on May 11, 1859 aboard the steamship Persia, he was greeted by all the top New York chess players. He was later greeted at a reception on May 30, 1859, at the Paul Revere House in Boston by Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Samuel Morse, Chief Justice of Massachusetts Supreme Court Lemuel Shaw, President Walker of Harvard College, Senator Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, Louis Agassiz the creator of American science, the mayor of Boston, and John van Buren, the former President's son. Van Buren toasted Morphy as 'The Chess Champion of the World.' It was the first time that expression had been used. An episode during the reception in New York shows what a devastating blow it had been for Morphy that Staunton rejected to play him. Colonel Mead, the chairman of the reception committee, talked in his speech about chess, as a profession, and pointed Morphy out, as this profession's foremost representative. Morphy strongly opposed being described this way, and he was so angry, that Colonel Mead became overwhelmed by confusion, and felt so dishonored by his misfortune, that he decided no longer to participate in the Morphy celebration. Morphy's overreaction may be explained by the fact, that Staunton had labeled Morphy as a professional chess player, and thus refused to play him. During the reception, a gold and silver chess set, valued at \$1,000 and designed by Tiffany & Co., was given to him. A similar chess set had been made for Queen Victoria. A beautiful board, of equal elegance, was also provided. He was also given a special chess watch from the American Watch Company of Waltham, Massachusetts.

Morphy was paid \$3,000 to write America's first chess column for the NEW YORK LEDGER newspaper. Morphy barely did this for a year and quit.

Paul Morphy was the first sports figure to issue a commercial endorsement when he declared of a watch, "I have examined the contents of this watch and find it to be made of 100 percent genuine machinery."

On July 2, 1859, the 1st intercollegiate chess match, between Amherst and Williams College, was held. They met at Pittsfield, Massachusetts and played their games at the Berkshire Life Insurance Building. The chess game lasted 11 hours and Amherst won after 48 moves. The day before, the 1st intercollegiate baseball match was played between the two colleges. Amherst won the baseball game 73 to 32 in 25 innings. (source: *The Berkshire County Eagle*, July 8, 1859) After the baseball game and chess match, the *Boston Congregationalist* had a sharp rebuke of the Amherst and Williams ball game and chess game. They called

it a wasted time, elevating ball players instead of scholars and men of chess above men of brain (source: *The Berkshire County Eagle*, Sep 8, 1859)

On July 2, 1859, *Scientific American* published an article that chess was rotting kids' minds. The article began by noting how Paul Morphy had recently trounced all his European competitors.

In July 1859, the Morphy Hat, a French soft hat, was being advertised for sale in North Carolina. (source: *The North-Carolinian*, July 23, 1859)

In November 1859, the Bridgeport Chess Club in Bridgeport, Connecticut, was formed.

In November 1859, the Waterbury Chess Club in Waterbury, Connecticut, was formed.

On November 11, 1859, Paul Morphy visited the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, played 4 players blindfolded and won all 4.

In November 1859, the Philadelphia Chess Club was formed after a visit by Paul Morphy to the city. It lasted until 1866.

On November 26, 1859, Charles Moehle (1859-1898) was born in New York. He operated Ajeeb in the United States.

In December 1859, [CHESSE PLAYER'S CHRONICLE](#) reappeared by Kolisch, Zytogorski, Kling.

In December 1859, a horse named Paul Morphy won a horse race in New Orleans.

In December 1859, Paul Morphy gave up serious chess.

In 1860, the first chess club in Argentina was formed.

In 1860, the Barcelona Chess Club was formed.

In 1860, the Berwick Chess Club was formed.

In 1860, chess was played at the Café Central in Vienna.

In 1860, the Cardiff Chess Club was formed.

In 1860, the Crystal Palace Chess Club was formed.

In 1860, the Deptford Chess Club was founded. The club president was Captain Webster.

In 1860, the Glasgow Central Chess Club was founded in Glasgow, Scotland. Its president was H. G. Bell.

In 1860, the King's Lynn Chess Club was formed.

In 1860, the Leicestershire Chess Club was formed.

In 1860, the Providence Chess Club in Providence, Rhode Island, was formed.

In 1860, the Settle Chess Club was formed.

In 1860, the Victoria Chess Club in Dublin was formed. Its president was the Rev. George Alcock MacDonnell (1830-1899).

In 1860, the Windermere Chess Club was formed.

In 1860, Carl Hamppe won the Vienna tournament, Steinitz 2nd.

In 1860, the Olympic Club opened in San Francisco. It was one of the best gymnastic clubs in the country. It also had a chess room.

In 1860, Lowenthal wrote [MORPHY'S GAMES OF CHESS](#) with Morphy's assistance.

In 1860, Boden's mate, mate by 2 Bishops, was played by Samuel Boden (1826-1882) in London.

Around 1860, Alessandro Guardassoni (1819-1888) painted "Autoportrait."

In the summer of 1860, James Leonard won the second New York Handicap tournament.

Around 1860, Arthur Boyd Houghton (1836-1875) painted "The brother and sister of the artist playing chess."

In 1860, Joseph Clark (1834-1926), a British painter, sketched "Chess Players." He then painted "Chess Players," sometimes called "Checkmate." He showed the painting to the Royal Academy in London in 1860.

Around 1860, William Daniels (1813-1880) painted "The Chess Players." It depicts a warehouseman named Mr. Breeze playing chess with his brother-in-law as Mrs. Breeze brings in some refreshments. Daniels was known as the Rembrandt of Liverpool.

In 1860, Howard Staunton published [CHESS PRAXIS](#), his 4th and final book in Bohn's series. It also contained the code of rules for chess.

In 1860, Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) played chess while living in Springfield, Illinois. It was noted that he played a fair game. (source: *Janesville Daily Gazette*, Nov 20, 1860)

In 1860, Charles Henry Stanley edited a chess column in the *MANCHESTER WEEKLY*.

In 1861, the USA had over 80 chess columns. (source and list: *The Chess Monthly*, Vol 5, 1861, p. 129-134).

In 1860, the Havana Chess Club was formed. It had about 100 members. Felix Sicre was its President.

In May 1860, Mrs. Lafayette Lee and Mr. U. G. Flowers sat down to play a game of chess in Vicksburg, Mississippi. During the game, Mr. Lee, who was standing behind Mr. Flowers looking on, pulled out a pistol and shot his wife after a quarrel about Mrs. Lee wishing to visit her mother. He then aimed his pistol at Mr. Flowers, but Mr. Flowers pulled out his own pistol and shot Mr. Lee 5 times, killing him. Mrs. Lee was in critical condition, but survived. (source: *Nashville Union*, June 2, 1860)

On June 20, 1860, Walter Penn Shipley (1860-1942) was born. He was a chess organizer and patron.

In July 1860, the Harvard Chess Club played the Yale Chess Club in a chess match. The Yale team won. Some religious journals wrote against different colleges

playing chess matches as it encouraged betting on the events. (source: *New York Times*, Aug 18, 1860)

In August, 1860, the [HISTORY OF CHESS](#) was published by Duncan Forbes (1798-1868) in London.

In August 1860, the British Chess Association was held at Cambridge.

On August 11, 1860, Otto Titusz Blath was born in Tata, Hungary. He created the longest chess problem, 290 moves.

On August 28, 1860, Ignatz Kolisch (1837-1860) won the Cambridge knock-out tournament.

On December 29, 1860, Gyula Makovetz (1860-1903) was born in Arad, Hungary. He edited *Budapesti Sakkszemle*, Hungary's first chess magazine.

In 1861, the Dudley Chess Club was founded in England.

In 1861, the Hackney Chess Club was formed in England.

In 1861, the Kingsland Chess Club was formed.

In 1861, the West German (Rhenish) Chess Association was formed by the union of other chess clubs from the Rhenish provinces and Westphalia.

In 1861, the first game by means of underwater cable, Liverpool-Dublin, was played.

In 1861, William Chrisman was playing chess at the Philadelphia Mercantile Library when he had a heart attack and died. He was 30 years old. (source: *Richmond Dispatch*, April 9, 1861)

In 1861, the 2<sup>nd</sup> American Chess Congress was being organized, but it was cancelled due to the Civil War.

In 1861, the first match with timed moves (by sandglass: 24 moves in 2 hours), Anderssen-Kolisch, was played.

In 1861, Wilhelm Steinitz won the 1861 Vienna tournament.

In 1861, the Southampton Chess Club was formed. Its president was James Duncan.

In 1861, the American Watch Company began to advertise their gold and silver watches, using a letter from Paul Morphy as an endorsement. (source: *Steuben Republican* (Angola, Indiana), March 30, 1861)

In 1861, Captain George Henry MacKenzie (1837-1891) resigned his Army commission to become a chess professional.

In 1861, the Camden Chess Club in England was formed.

In 1861, Johannes Zukertort (1842-1888) learned chess at Breslau.

In 1861, Francis Healey's (1828-1906) "Bristol" problem was published.

In 1861, prisoners of war during the Civil War were allowed to play chess, but no gambling.

In 1861, Congressman Alfred Ely (1815-1892) of New York, while witnessing the First Battle of Bull Run, was taken prisoner by the Confederates and imprisoned in Libby Prison in Richmond, Virginia. While a prisoner, Paul Morphy came to Richmond and visited him. (source: *New York Times*, Feb 4, 1862)

In January 1861, Theodor Lichtenhein (1829-1874) defeated Hardman Philips Montgomery (1834-1870) in Philadelphia in a match. Lichtenhein won 7, lost 2, and drew 1.

On March 4, 1861, Curt von Bardeleben (1861-1924) was born in Berlin. He was German champion in 1893 and 1904.

In March 1861, James Leonard visited Philadelphia, where he played a match against William Dwight (1831-1888), who later became a general in the Union Army. Leonard's second, Francis Wells, supposedly stole his money, leaving Leonard penniless. Leonard had won 6, lost 3, and drew 1.

In April 1861, Theodor Lichtenhein (1829-1874) was chess champion of New York City. He served as a Major in the 58<sup>th</sup> Regiment of New York Volunteers during

the Civil War and organized a corps of artillery, consisting of picked men who had seen at least one year's service. (source: *New York Times*, April 19, 1861)

On June 1, 1861, Charles Stanley won the Leeds knockout tournament.

On June 30, 1861, Johann Hermann Bauer (1861-1891) was born in Prague. He was a strong Viennese master.

On July 21, 1861, Albert Hodges (1861-1944) was born in Nashville. He operated Ajeeb. He won the US championship in 1894.

In September 1861, a chess club was formed in St. Petersburg.

In September 1861, the Chess Association was renamed to the British Chess Association (BCA) after its congress met at the Lecture Hall of the Athenaeum in Bristol, England. The President of the Association was Lord Lyttelton.

On September 14, 1861, Louis Paulsen (1833-1891) won the Bristol knockout tournament.

On September 22, 1861, the first West German (Rhenish) Chess Congress, held in Dusseldorf, was won by Conrad Waldemar Vitzthum von Eckstaedt (1802-1875).

On October 6, 1861, Arthur Ford Mackenzie (1861-1905) was born. He was a chess problemist and composed dozens of chess problems while blind.

In October, 1861, Louis Paulsen played 10 games simultaneously blindfolded at the Cigar Divan in the Strand in England. (source: *Chess Player's Chronicle*, Vol. 20, 1861, p. 337)

On October 26, 1861, a telegraph match between the Liverpool Chess Club and the Dublin Library Chess Club was played. The match was played courtesy of the Magnetic Telegraph Company. (source: *Chess Player's Chronicle*, Vol. 20, 1861, p. 354)

On October 24, 1861, Paul Morphy visited the Richmond Chess Club in Richmond, Virginia. A Richmond newspaper wrote that Morphy "has kindly consented to be present" at the meeting of a rebel chess club in the Confederate capital. (source: *Reading Times*, Nov 7, 1861) Another source mentioned that Morphy was to join



the staff of Confederate General Edward Johnson (1816-1873) and that Morphy was practicing law in Richmond. (source: *Alexandria Local News*, Jan 3, 1862)

In November 1861, the Paulsen Chess Club was formed in New York, organized by German chess players. (source: *New York Times*, Nov 9, 1861)

On November 16, 1861, James Leonard played 10 games blindfolded simultaneously in New York. He won 4, lost 4, and drew 2.

In 1862, the Ontario Chess Club was formed.

In 1862, the Blackheath Chess Club was formed. Its president was Mr. Gover.

In 1862, the Holmfirth Chess Club was formed.

In 1862, the St. Petersburg Chess Club was formed, but disbanded a few months later by the Russian police.

In 1862, the first study-composing tournament, organized by Lowenthal, was won by Horwitz.

In 1862, analysis of From's gambit first appeared in *SCHACHZEITUNG*.

In 1862, chess player Armand Edward Blackmar (1826-1888), of the Blackmar Gambit and Blackmar-Diemer fame, was arrested by Union General Ben Butler (1818-1893) and imprisoned by Union soldiers in New Orleans for publishing "seditious" (Confederate) music, such as the Bonnie Blue Flag (Band of Brothers) and the Dixie War Song.

In 1862, the Governor-General of St. Petersburg closed the St. Petersburg Chess Club, which, according to the official statement, was used at the center for disseminating false reports. (source: *London Times*, June 19, 1862)

In 1862, George Mackenzie won a handicap tournament in London, defeating Anderssen.

In 1862, the first international telegraph chess game was played between Hugh Kennedy in England and Serafino Dubois in Italy.

In 1862, St Petersburg 1862 was won by Ignatz Kolisch.

In 1862, the Wolverhampton Chess Club was formed. Its president was Mr. Neve.

In 1862, Dusseldorf 1862 was won by Max Lange.

In 1862, Celso Golmayo y Zupide (1820-1898) became Cuban chess champion after he defeated Felix Sicre in a match.

On February 1, 1862, James Leonard enlisted in the Union army. He was part of the 88 New York Volunteers, an Irish regiment.

On March 5, 1862, Siegbert Tarrasch was born in Breslau. He was German champion in 1889, 1892, and 1894. He was World Champion Challenger in 1908. He died in 1934.

On May 29, 1862, Henry Thomas Buckle (1821-1862) died in Damascus of typhoid fever. He was a historian and leading British player. (source: *The Chess Player's Magazine*, vol 2, 1864, p. 33)

On June 1, 1862 the first time hourglasses were used as clocks in a tournament, the London International. Lowenthal organized the world's 2nd international tournament in London. It was the first international Round Robin event.

In 1862 Wilhelm Steinitz, age 26, was invited to play in the second international tournament in London. He traveled to London and played in his first international tournament. He was the Austrian delegate to the tournament and was sponsored by the Vienna Chess Society. He took 6th place (out of 14) behind Adolf Anderssen, Louis Paulsen, John Owen, George MacDonnell, and Serafino Dubois. His score was 8 wins, 5 losses (draws did not count). His prize money for 6th place was 5 pounds sterling. He was awarded the brilliancy prize of the tournament from his win over Augustus Mongredien, a Center Counter game. He sacrificed his rook and later forced mate. His games earned him the name of "Austrian Morphy."

On June 16, 1862, Adolf Anderssen won the London International.

On July 5, 1862, Horatio Caro (1862-1920) was born in Newcastle upon Tyne, England. He was an English chess master. He published some of the first analysis of the Caro-Kann in 1886.

In July 1862, the [CHESSE PLAYER'S CHRONICLE](#) chess magazine ceased publication.

On September 7, 1862, the 2nd West German Chess Congress, Dusseldorf, was won by Max Lange.

On September 26, 1862, James A. Leonard (1841-1862) died in Annapolis, Maryland at the age of 20. He fought for the Union in the American Civil War and was captured by the Confederates. While being held as a prisoner of war, he died of dysentery less than two months before his 21<sup>st</sup> birthday. He was a strong American master and was able to play as many as 10 games simultaneously blindfolded. He enlisted in February, 1862 and was considered the next Paul Morphy before he died. (source: *New York Times*, Oct 5, 1862)

On October 16, 1862, Hermann von Gottschall (1862-1933) was born in Posen, Prussia. He was a German chess master.

On October 24, 1862, Gersz (Georg) Salwe (1862-1920) was born in Warsaw. He was a strong Polish player. He won the 4th Russian championship in 1906.

In October 1862, Paul Morphy was in Cuba. On October 30, 1862, he left for Cadiz on a Spanish steamer. By the end of the year he was in Paris. A Paris correspondent reported that Morphy had not been on any Confederate staff, nor had he taken any part in the Civil War. (source: *New York Times*, Jan 21, 1863)

In December 1862, Isaac Rice took 1<sup>st</sup> place in the Brooklyn Chess Club championship, winning a set of Staunton chessmen. (source: *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, Dec 15, 1862)

On December 16, 1862, George Hume (1862-1936) was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. He was a problemist and collector.

In 1863, the Dunedin Chess Club was the first chess club formed in New Zealand.

In 1863, the Gouda Chess Club was formed.

In 1863, the University of Leiden founded the LSSG Morphy (the Leiden Morphy Chess Society).

In 1863, the Nantes Chess Club was formed.

In 1863, the Napier Chess Club was founded in Dunedin, New Zealand. It disbanded in 1870.

In 1863, George Mackenzie arrived in America to fight on the Union side during the Civil War.

In 1863, a telegraph match was played between the chess clubs of Hamilton, Canada and St. Catherine's in Western Canada.

In 1863, Honore Daumier (1808-1879) painted "[Les Joueurs d'échecs](#)" (The Chess Players). It shows two men sitting at a chess game, thoughtfully engaged in their play. The Realist painting, oil on canvas, is now located in the Musee du Petit-Palais in Paris, France.

In 1863, the YMCA of Brooklyn introduced chess in their reading room and encouraged their members to spend their evening playing chess. (source: *New York Times*, March 23, 1863)

In 1863, a meeting of chess players was held at "The Shades," King William Street, Adelaide, and the result was the formation of the City of Adelaide Chess Club in South Australia. Its President was W. Blyth.

In 1863, Basterot wrote [TRAITE ELEMENTAIRE DU JEU DES ECHECS](#), published in Paris.

In March, 1863, Steinitz apologized in a letter (dated March 20, 1863) to Ignatz Kolisch (1837-1889) for not repaying a loan. While Steinitz was playing a match with Blackburne, Daniel Harrwitz took over as the resident chess pro at the London Chess Club, leaving Steinitz with fewer clients to draw money from.

In July, 1863, the first issue of [THE CHESS PLAYER'S MAGAZINE](#), by Löwenthal, was published.

On July 4, 1863, Samuel Lipschutz (1863-1905) was born in Ungvar. He was US chess champion in 1892.

On July 27, 1863, Ignatz von Popiel (1863-1941) was born. He analyzed the Blackmar-Diemer Gambit.

On August 31, 1863, the 3rd West German Chess Congress was held in Dusseldorf. It was won by Max Lange.

On November 17, 1863, John Brown (1826-1863) died in Bridport, England of tuberculosis. He was a chess problemist and a frequent contributor (J. B. of Bridport) to the Illustrated London News.

On November 29, 1863, George Marco (1863-1923) was born in Czernowitz. He was a chess journalist.

In 1864, the Adelaide Chess Club organized the first chess tournament in Australia. Henry Charlick (1845-1916) and W. J. Fullarton tied for 1<sup>st</sup> place.

In 1864, a Ladies' Chess Club was formed in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia. It was the first chess club for ladies in America. There were a dozen members, who met weekly at the residences of its members. No gentlemen were admitted until the hour when their services as escorts were required. (source: *The Chess Player's Magazine*, vol 2, 1864, p. 113)

In 1864, a chess chess club was formed in Hannover, Germany.

In 1864, a chess room was opened in the north of London, at the corner of University Street, Tottenham Court Road.

In 1864, the Georgetown Chess Club was founded in British Guiana (Guyana)

In 1864, the Holloway Chess Club in England was formed.

In 1864, the South Australia Chess Club was formed.

In 1864, Jean Gay wrote [\*BIBLIOGRAPHIE ANECDOTIQUE DU JEU DES ESCHECS\*](#), published in Paris.

In 1864, the [\*NEUE BERLINER SCHACHZEITUNG\*](#) was edited by Anderssen & Neumann.

In January 1864, the Philadelphia Chess Club defeated the Paulsen Chess Club in New York in a one game match by telegraph.

On April 2, 1864, Joseph Henry Blackburne played 8 games blindfolded simultaneously at the Philidorian Chess Rooms, Rathbone Place. He won 2, drew 2, and lost 4. The Philidorian Chess Rooms were closed a few months later.

On May 28, 1864, the 9<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the West Yorkshire Chess Association was held in Huddersfield.

In June 1864, former Union Captain George H. Mackenzie (1837-1891) was marked as a deserter.

In July 1864, George Mackenzie defeated George Hammond in two matches at the Boston Chess Club.

In 1864, George Mackenzie was arrested, and was forfeited all pay and allowances. He was released in May 1865, and moved to New York and started playing chess. By 1867, he was U.S. chess champion.

On August 29, 1864, the 4th West German Chess Congress was held in Dusseldorf. It was won by Max Lange.

On September 1, 1864, the chess magazine *Le Palamède Français* was published by Paul Journoud (1821-1882). He was the editor of *Le Régence* (1860), *La Nouvelle Régence* (1861-1864), and would edit *Le Sphinx* (1865-1867).

On November 11, 1864, Pierre d'Orville (1804-1864) died in Regensburg, Germany. He was a chess problemist.

On December 16, 1864, Kate Belinda Finn (1864-1932) was born in England. She was the first British women's champion in 1904. She won again in 1905.

In 1865, the Ballarat Chess Club was formed at the Ballarat Mechanics Institute in Australia.

In 1865, the Copenhagen Chess Club was founded in Copenhagen, Denmark. Its President was Martin Severin From (1828-1895).

In 1865, the Louisville Chess Club was founded.

In 1865, the Lye Chess Club was formed in England.

In 1865, the Rotherham Chess Club was founded in England.

In 1865, the Stockholm Chess Club (Stockholms Schacksallskap) was formed.

In 1865, James Alexander Porterfield Rynd (1846-1917) won the first Irish Championship in Dublin.

In 1865, it was reported that Paul Morphy had settled in Illinois and that his avocation was the collection of claims in the United States and States courts. (source: *Richmond Dispatch*, Feb 11, 1865)

In 1865, the British Counties' Chess Association (CCA) was founded.

In 1865, Charles Hooper (1825-1900), a cabinet maker, built a copy of The Turk and named it Ajeeb.

In 1865, Adolf Anderssen got an honorary doctorate at Breslau University for his chess.

On February 27, 1865, Jacques Mieses (1865-1954) was born in Leipzig. He was a chess Grandmaster and chess writer.

In March 1865, the first issue of [THE CHESS WORLD](#) monthly magazine was published, edited by Howard Staunton.

On April 3, 1865, the Richmond, Virginia Chess Club burned down. It has been visited by Paul Morphy, General Edward Johnson, General John Pegram, and General Micah Jenkins. (source: *Richmond Dispatch*, Dec 15, 1865)

On April 25, 1865, Fedor K. Kelling (1865-1946) was born in New Zealand. He was the grand old man of New Zealand chess.

In August 1865, Thomas Bill pleaded guilty to stealing two pairs of boots at the New York Hotel that belonged to Paul Morphy, who had just arrived in New York. Bill was sent to prison. (source: *New York Times*, July 26, 1865)

On August 29, 1865, the German Congress, held in Berlin, was won by Gustav Neumann (34/34). It was the first 100% score in an international event.

On September 15, 1865, the first Counties Chess Association, Redcar, was won by Arthur Skipworth (1830-1898).

On September 26, 1865, Wilhelm Steinitz won a chess tournament at Dublin.

On October 30, 1865, Judge Alexander Beaufort Meek (born in 1814) died in Columbus, Mississippi at the age of 51. He was a noted chess player and was president of the 1<sup>st</sup> American Chess Congress in 1857. (source: *New York Times*, Nov 7, 1865)

In 1866, the Clerkenwell Working Man's Chess Club was founded at 46 Lower Rosoman Street in Clerkenwell, England.

In 1866, the Eclectic Chess Club in London formed.

In 1866, the Melbourne Chess Club (MCC) was re-formed for the fourth time in Melbourne, Australia.

In 1866, the Philadelphia Chess Club formed at 1218 Market Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It disbanded in 1867.

In 1866, the Vratislavia Chess Club was formed in Breslau.

In 1866, the Westminster Chess Club formed in London. It had nearly 200 members. It disbanded in 1875.

In 1866, George Mackenzie defeated Gustavus Charles Reichhelm (1839-1905), the champion of Philadelphia, for the US chess championship title (5 wins, 1 draw).

In 1866, W.R. Henry died. This was the pseudonym of William Henry Russ (born in 1833), an American archivist. He was the first person to collect all chess problems published in America and compiled a manuscript collection. He adopted an 11-year old girl and proposed to her in Brooklyn when she turned 21. When he rejected him, he shot her four times in the head. He left her for dead (she survived), then tried to commit suicide by jumping into the river to drown himself. Unfortunately, the tide was out and not deep enough. He climbed out of the river and shot himself twice in the head. He died 10 days later in a hospital,



lacking the will to win. His chess book, published posthumously, was entitled [American Chess Nuts](#), published in 1868.

In 1866, Job Nightingale Derbyshire was born in Ilkeston. He became a Nottingham Alderman and was a chess patron.

In 1866, a chess club was formed at Yale College called the Morphy Chess Club. Its president was George D. Ballantine. (source: The *Progressive-Index*, Feb 19, 1866)

In 1866, Yale defeated Harvard in a chess match.

In 1866, a jet (lignite) chessman (bishop) was found at Thelton, Norfolk. It came from the Saxon period and may be of Norse manufacture. It is engraved with lines and circles and is shaped like a small flat bottle.

In 1866, the Newburgh Chess Club was formed in New York. In 1867, it played 3 games by correspondence with the New York Chess Club.

In 1866, H.G. Hollingworth published an article on Chinese chess for the Royal Asiatic Society in Shanghai.

In 1866, Johannes Zukertort graduated after a full course in medicine from the University of Breslau.

On January 17, 1866, Karel Traxler (1866-1936) was born in Czechoslovakia. He introduced the Traxler variation (1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nf6 4.Ng5 Bc5) in 1890.

On February 21, 1866, George Dickson Hutton was born in Cranshaws, England. He introduced the 'Hutton Pairing' or 'Cross-Pairing' system for chess.

On March 14, 1866, Alexei Troitzky (1866-1942) was born in St. Petersburg. He is considered to have been one of the greatest chess composers of all time.

On March 18, 1866, Albert Otto Heyde was born in Braunschweig, Germany. He was a chess editor.

On May 9, 1866, chess author Hirsch Hermann Silberschmidt (1801-1866) died in Braunschweig, Germany.

On June 19, 1866, the annual meeting of the British Chess Association was held.

On June 20, 1866, the first British Championship (Grand Challenge Cup) was held in London and won by Cecil Valentine de Vere (1846-1875). He won 28 guineas. Wilhelm Steinitz won the Handicap Tournament. It was sponsored by the British Chess Association.

On June 20, 1866, Wilhelm Steinitz won the London knockout Handicap tournament

In July 1866, the first match with mechanical clocks, Anderssen-Steinitz, was played.

On August 10, 1866, Wilhelm Steinitz defeated Adolf Anderssen, 8-6 (8 wins, 6 losses, no draws). Steinitz later claimed that this was the beginning of his world championship reign, even though there was no suggestion of any title at stake. Steinitz's prize money for this match was 100 pounds sterling (over \$9,000 in today's currency). Anderssen received 20 pounds sterling.

On August 11, 1866, the 2nd Counties Chess Association was held at Redcar. It was won by Cecil De Vere.

On August 30, 1866, Constant Ferdinand Burille (1866-1914) was born in Boston. He operated Ajeeb in the United States.

On September 1, 1866, Wilhelm Steinitz defeated Henry Bird with 7 wins, 5 draws, and 5 losses.

On October 1, 1866, the South Shields Chess Club was formed.

In November 1866, a chess club was formed in Washington, DC called the National Chess Club. Its first president was J. M. Myers, who worked at the Treasury Department. (source: *National Republican*, Nov 6, 1866)

In 1867, the Bury St. Edmunds Chess Club was formed.

In 1867, the Civil Service Chess Club was formed in England.

In 1867, the Dublin Chess Club was re-formed. It is the oldest chess club in Ireland that still exists today.

In 1867, the Gateshead Chess Club was formed.

In 1867, the Tynemouth Chess Club was formed.

In 1867, the Gravesend Chess Club was formed.

In 1867, the Detroit Chess Club defeated the Muskegon Chess Club in a telegraph match.

In 1867, George Mackenzies won the championship of the New York Chess Club, followed by Philip Richardson of Brooklyn.

In 1867, the Kenosha Chess Club was formed in Wisconsin.

In 1867, Johann Gottfried Frederick Tegeler (1825-1867) died. He was Secretary of the Bradford Chess Club and the Manchester Chess Club.

In 1867, the Press Chess Club was founded at 607 Walnut Street in Philadelphia. It disbanded in 1874.

In 1867, Monsieur Bonfil died in France. He was the founder of the French Chess Club and the originator of the Paris Chess Congress.

In 1867, the West Suffolk Chess Club was founded in England.

In 1867, the Woodville Chess Club was formed in England.

In 1867, the first issue of [LA STRATÉGIE JOURNAL D'ECHECS](#), a French chess magazine, was published. It ended in 1940. It was first edited by Jean-Louis Preti (1798-1881), who was the editor until 1875.

In 1867, the Danish gambit (1.e4 e5 2.d4 exd4 3.c3) was introduced by von der Lasa. He published analysis on the opening in the *Schachzeitung*. The gambit was also played by the Danish player Martin Severin From in the Paris 1867 tournament.

In 1867, a chess club was formed in Charlotte, NC.

In 1867, Edward Harrison May (1824-1887) painted "[Lady Howe mating Benjamin Franklin.](#)"

On January 7, 1867, James F. Magee was born. He started the Good Companion Chess Problem Club. He died in 1955.

On January 31, 1867, Judge Pliny Merrick (born in 1794) of Boston died of paralysis while playing a game of chess at a friend's house. He was 73.

On April 22, 1867, Alexander Dmitrievich Petrov (Petroff) (1794-1867) died in Warsaw. He was the first strong Russian master.

On June 3, 1867, George Henry Mackenzie (1837-1891) won the US championship match against Gustavus Reichhelm (1839-1905) in Philadelphia (+7-0=2). The match was played at the Philadelphia Atheneum. (source: *New York Tribune*, June 5, 1867)

On June 4, 1867, the Paris Chess Congress opened during a World's Fair in Paris. There were 13 players (the 14<sup>th</sup> player, Francois Charles Devinck, did not play). It was a double round robin. It was the first international chess tournament in France.

On June 12, 1867, Frederick Gustavus Hamilton-Russell (1867-1941) was born in England. He was President of the British Chess Federation and a chess patron.

On June 24, 1867, a telegraphic match between New York and Detroit was held. Their first game was drawn. Detroit won the second game.

In July 1867, Paul Morphy returned to Paris.

On July 11, 1867, Ignatz Kolisch (1837-1889) won the Paris tournament, scoring 20 wins, 2 losses, and 2 draws. He was presented the Emperor's Vase (a Sevres vase) by Napoleon III (1808-1873) and 5,000 francs. Szmon (Simon) Winawer (1838-1919) took second place, followed by Wilhelm Steinitz.

On August 31, 1867, the 6th West German Chess Congress (WDSB-Congress), was held in Cologne. The tournament was won by Wilfried Paulsen.

In September 1867, the British Chess Congress was held in Dundee. It was presided over by Lord Lyttleton, President of the British Chess Association.

In September 1867, draws counted as 1/2 point for the first time and did not have to be replayed - Dundee international.

At the Dundee tournament, Steinitz got in an argument with Blackburne. He then spit on Blackburne, who promptly knocked Steinitz's head through a window.

On September 14, 1867, the Dundee International was won by Gustav Richard Neumann (1838-1881).

On October 1, 1867, the last issue of the [CHESS PLAYER'S MAGAZINE](#) was published, edited by Löwenthal.

On October 27, 1867, Karl Behting (Betins) (1857-1943) was born in Berzmuiza, Russia. He was a Latvian chess master and chess composer.

In 1868, the Barman Chess Club was formed.

In 1868, the Blackburn Chess Club was formed.

In 1868, the Congleton Chess Club was formed.

In 1869, a chess club was organized at Cornell University, but very little interest was taken, and the club existed for only one year.

In 1868, the Halifax Chess Club, England, was re-formed.

In 1868, Denis Julien (1806-1868) died. In 1852, he founded the St. Denis Hotel on Broadway and 11<sup>th</sup> Street in Manhattan, which was a popular chess resort. He was an amateur chess player and a problem-solver. He won the Albion prize in the first problem competition in the USA.

In 1868, Ajeeb, created by Charles Hooper, was exhibited at the Royal Polytechnical Institute.

In 1868, Simon Winawer (1838-1919) won at a major tournament in Warsaw.

In 1868, [TRANSACTIONS OF THE BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION](#) was published by Lowenthal and Medley.

In 1868, George H. Selkirk wrote [The Book of Chess](#) and published it in London

In 1868, [Chess World](#), volume III, was published

In 1868, the British Chess Association Handicap was held. 1st - Steinitz; 2nd - Wisker; 3rd – Blackburne.

In 1868, Aachen 1868 was won by Max Lange.

In 1868, Hamburg 1868 was won by Max Lange.

On January 14, 1868, Henry Bettmann (1868-1935) was born in Cincinnati. He was a chess problemist.

In April 1868, the Westminster Chess Club had a membership of 200 and started publishing a chess magazine called [The Westminster Chess Club Papers](#). It was edited by Telemachus Brownsmith.

On May 18, 1868, Carl Mayet (1810-1868) died in Stettin (now Szczecin), Poland. He was a German master and one of the Berlin Pleiades.

On May 31, 1868, the first Northern German Chess Federation championship, held in Hamburg, was won by Max Lange.

On June 7, 1868, Dawid (David) Janowski was born in Woldowysk. He was German champion in 1902. He was World champion challenger in 1910. He died in 1927.

On June 24, 1868, Harold James Ruthven Murray was born in Camberwell. He was the author of [HISTORY OF CHESS](#).

On August 17, 1868, Professor Dr. Duncan Forbes (1798-1868) died in Burton Crescent, London. He was a chess historian and Oriental scholar.

On November 23, 1868, the 2nd British Chess Championship was held in London. It was won by Joseph Henry Blackburne. De Vere took 2<sup>nd</sup> place.

On December 24, 1868, Richard Teichmann was born in Altenburg. He was a German master. He died 1925.

On December 24, 1868, Emanuel Lasker was born in Berlinchen in Brandenburg. He was world chess champion from 1894 to 1921. He died in 1941.

In 1869, the New York Chess Club was re-formed.

On April 30, 1869, the Oxford University Chess Club (OUCC) formed and is the oldest university chess club in the UK. It was started under the auspices of Reverend C.E. Ranken.

In 1869, the Rotherham Chess Club was formed.

In 1869, the first documented proposal for tie-breaks was proposed by Zborzek of Prague.

In 1869, the San Francisco Mercantile Library advertised that chess, reading and lounging were the correct thing to do at the comfortable rooms of the library during the cold season.

In 1869, George Mackenzie won first prize in the Grand Tournament at the Europa Chess Rooms in New York. He won \$33 after winning 44 games and losing 6. James Mason took second prize and won \$29. The tournament lasted over 3 months. (source: *New York Times*, Jul 22, 1869 and Aug 3, 1869)

In 1869, Steinitz tutored chess at Cambridge and one of his students was Winston Churchill's father, Lord Randolph Churchill (1849-1895).

In 1869, Hamburg 1869 was won by Adolf Anderssen

In 1869, Barmen 1869 was won by Adolf Anderssen.

In January 1869, the longest master tourney was held in New York. There were 48 players who faced each other twice, making it 94 rounds. Mackenzie won (+82 -8).

In March 1869, the last issue of Staunton's, [\*THE CHESS WORLD\*](#), was published.

On April 30, 1869, the Oxford University Chess Club was founded. Rev C.E. Ranken was chosen as its first president.

On May 9, 1969, Alfred Jecke was born. He was a strong chess master.

On July 24, 1869, the 2nd North German Federation was held, won by Adolf Anderssen.

In September 1869, the Melbourne Chess Club defeated the Adelaide Chess Club in a telegraphic match (+5-1=1).

On November 28, 1869, Johan Gustaf Schultz died in Stockholm. He was a Swedish chess writer. He was born in 1839.

In December 1869, T. E. Brenzinger of Brooklyn won his correspondence chess game against his brother, Dr. Karl Brenzinger, of Pforzheim, Germany. The correspondence game started in 1859. (source: *New York Times*, Dec 17, 1869)

In 1870, the Bermondsey Chess Club was formed.

In 1870, a chess club was located at the Café Europa in New York. It lasted until 1872.

In 1870, the first chess club devoted to correspondence chess, the Caissa Correspondence Club, was founded in England.

In 1870, the Cheltenham Chess Club was formed.

In 1870, the Railway Clearing House Chess Club in London was formed.

In 1870, William Potter (1840-1895) won the City of London Chess Club handicap tournament.

In 1870 the first correspondence chess club, the Caissa Correspondence Club, was founded. The club sponsored correspondence tournaments and matches. It initially had only 12 members, rising to 14 members in 1875. The club lasted four years.



In 1870, Eugene Rousseau (1810-1870) died at the age of 60. He was a strong French chess master and the strongest chess player in New Orleans in the 1840s.

On January 5, 1870, Hermann Helms (1870-1963) was born in Brooklyn. He was the first Dean of American chess.

On January 10, 1870, Henry Rinck (1870-1952) was born in France. He was a leading endgame composer, composing over 2,000 problems.

On March 3, 1870, Geza Maroczy (1870-1951) was born in Szeged. He was Hungarian champion in 1932.

On March 16, 1870, Karl Himly presented his paper on the Chinese game of chess to the Royal Asiatic Society.

On June 30, 1870, Paul Lipke (1870-1955) was born in Erfurt, Germany. He was a strong German master.

On July 18, 1870, the 1st mechanical chess clocks were used in a major tournament, Baden-Baden. It was also the first time draws counted as 1/2 point.

On July 20, 1870, Godfrey Heathcote (1870-1952) was born in Manchester. He was a chess composer.

On August 4, 1870, Adolf Anderssen won at Baden-Baden, ahead of Steinitz and Blackburne. This was the first strong international tournament. Anderssen won 3,000 francs. (source: New York Times, Sep 2, 1870).

On August 22, 1870, William Lewis (1787-1870) died in London at the age of 83. He was a chess theoretician, teacher, and author.

On September 24, 1870, Johann Nepomuk Berger (1845-1933) won the first tournament in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Graz.

On October 10, 1870, the 3rd British Championship was held in London. John Wisker (1846-1884) was 1st in tiebreaks over Amos Burn (1848-1925).

On November 9, 1870, the first interstate match by telegraphy in Australia was played, Victoria vs. N.S. Wales.

On November 17, 1870, Walter Ivins was born in Philadelphia. He was a chess master. He died in 1968.

In 1871, the Acocks-green Chess Club was formed.

In 1871, the Helena Chess Club was formed in Helena, Montana.

In 1871, the Lancashire Chess Club was formed.

In 1871, the North London Chess Club was formed.

In 1871, the Stamford Club was formed.

In 1871, the first county match was played in England, Yorkshire vs. Lancashire.

In 1871, the first round robin tournament was introduced in the US.

In 1871, the Mid-German Chess Union was founded.

In 1871, the Oxford University Chess Club first challenged Cambridge University to a correspondence match.

On Feb 10, 1871, Hyacinth R. Agnel (1799-1871) died in West Point, NY. He was a chess author.

On Feb 22, 1871, Fritz Carl Anton Englund (1871-1933) was born in Vastervik, Sweden. He was a Swedish chess player and chess problemist.

On May 20, 1871, the first ever county match in England took place where Yorkshire met Lancashire over 20 boards in Bradford.

On Nov 28, 1871, Karl August Walbrodt (1871-1902) was born in Amsterdam. He was German co-champion in 1893 with von Bardeleben.

On Dec 4, 1871, the 2nd American Chess Congress was started in Cleveland. One of the rules was that all games were property of the Chess Congress.

On Dec 15, 1871, the 2nd American Chess Congress was won by George Mackenzie. He won \$100 1st prize. There were only 9 players.

During the 2<sup>nd</sup> American Chess Congress, the American Chess Association was formed. Preston Ware of Boston was elected President; John G. White of Cleveland was elected Secretary; J.S. Turner of New York was elected Treasurer. (source: *New York Times*, Dec 16, 1871)

In 1872, the Buffalo Chess Club was re-formed.

In 1872, the Cosmopolitan Chess Club was formed at the Café Cosmopolitan in New York City.

In 1872, the Cobourg Chess Club was formed.

In 1872, the Excelsior Club in London formed.

In 1872, the South London Club was formed.

In 1872, Edith Charlotte Price (1872-1956) was born in London. She won the British women's championship 5 times.

In 1872, the City of London Chess Club began a telegraph match with the Vienna Chess Club. The match lasted until 1874. London won, scoring 1½- ½.

In 1872, Lewis Carroll wrote *THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS AND WHAT ALICE FOUND THERE*.

In 1872, the *SCHACHZEITUNG DER BERLINER SCHACHGESELLSCHAFT* (started in 1846) was renamed to *DEUTSCH SCHACHZEITUNG*.

In 1872, Wilhelm Steinitz defeated Johannes Zukertort in match. (+7-1=4)

In 1872, Thomas Hardy (1840-1928) wrote *A Pair of Blue Eyes*, which was serialized, then made into a novel in 1873. It was his first novel to bear his name on publication. The book describes the love triangle of Miss Elfride Swancourt, who plays chess, and her two suitors, Stephen Smith (who is just learning chess) and Henry Knight (who also plays chess and beats her).

In 1872, papers were presented to the Berlin Royal Academy of Science on chess history.

In 1872, the Canadian Chess Association was founded.

On Jan 15, 1872, Vincent Grimm (1800-1872) died in Budapest.

On Jan 19, 1872, Adolf Karl Wilhelm Schliemann (1817-1872) died. The variation 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 f5 is named after him.

On Jan 27, 1872, Philip Waisingham Sergeant (1872-1952) was born. He was a British chess author.

On Mar 17, 1872, Carl (Karl) Friedrich von Jaenisch (1813-1872) died. He was a leading Russian theoretician and chess author.

On July 14, 1872, John Wisker (1846-1884) won the British Championship.

On July 22, 1872, Richard Griffith (1872-1965) was born in London. He was British champion in 1912. He was the co-author of Modern Chess Openings.

On Aug 3, 1872, Captain William Davies Evans (1790-1872) died in Ostend, Belgium. He was born in 1790. He invented the Evans Gambit.

On Aug 17, 1872, Iganzio Calvi (1797-1872) died in Modena, Italy. He was an Italian chess player and chess composer.

On Aug 20, 1872, Henry Ernest Atkins (1872-1955) was born in Leicester, England. He won the British championship 9 times.

On Oct 29, 1872, Pierre Charles Fournier de Saint-Amant (1800-1872) died at Hydra, Algeria after being thrown from his carriage. He was 73.

On Dec 5, 1872, Harry Nelson Pillsbury (1872-1906) was born in Somerville, Massachusetts. He was a leading chess player of his day.

In 1873, The Athenaeum Chess Club was formed at the Camden Athenaeum in central London. In 1908, it merged with the Westminster Chess Club.

In 1873, a chess club was formed in Augsburg.

In 1873, the Bombay Chess Club was formed.

In 1873, the Brighton Public Chess Rook was founded in Brighton, England. It disbanded in 1921.

In 1873, the Garrick Chess Club was formed.

In 1873, the Highgate Chess Club in London was formed.

In 1873, the Ibis Chess Club in London was formed.

In 1873, a chess club formed in Los Angeles.

In 1873, the San Bernardino Chess Club formed.

In 1873, Henry Blackburne was nicknamed the 'Black Death' after playing in Vienna.

In 1873, Henry Bird introduced the Bird's Opening against Wisker.

In 1873, George Walker ended his chess column in *Bell's Life* after 38 years.

In 1873, the 1st Netherlands Chess Federation was held at The Hague. It was won by H.W. B. Gifford and B. W. Blijdenstein.

On Mar 28, 1873, the first official Oxford-Cambridge match was played. Oxford won with 9 wins, 2 losses, and 2 draws. The match was played at the City of London Chess Club.

On May 16, 1873, the first Canadian Championship was held at Toronto. Albert William Ensor (1843-1883) took 1<sup>st</sup> place.

On May 23, 1873, the Dutch Chess Federation founded.

On June 24, 1873, Juan Corzo y Principe (1873-1941) was born in Madrid. He was Cuban champion in 1902.

In August 1873, Steinitz and Blackburne tied for 1<sup>st</sup> at the Vienna International. Steinitz won the play-off. Adolf Anderssen took 3<sup>rd</sup> place.

In Aug 1873, the first tie-breaking system, Sonnenborn-Berger, was used by Gelbfuhs in Vienna.

On Aug 15, 1873, Horatio Bolton (1793-1873) died in Norwich, England. He was a chess problemist and a priest of the Anglican Church.

On Sep 16, 1873, James Creevey was born in Ireland. He was Irish champion in 1933 and 1934.

On Sep 19, 1873, Rudolf Charousek (1873-1900) was born in Prague. He was a Hungarian chess master.

On Oct 17, 1873, Bernhard Guretzky-Cornitz died in Berlin. He was an endgame analyst.

On Dec 6, 1873, Percy Blake was born in Manchester, England. He was a chess problemist.

On Dec 12, 1873, John Finan Barry was born in Boston. He was a very strong amateur.

On Dec 14, 1873, Oscar Chajes was born in Brody, Russia. He was an Austrian, then American chess player.

In 1874, the Diss CC in Norfolk, England was formed.

In 1874, the Gresham CC in London was formed,

In 1874, the Harvard CC was formed and is the oldest chess club in the Boston area.

In 1874, the Hull CC was re-formed.

In 1874, the Kentish Town CC in London was formed.

In 1874, the York CC was formed in York, England.

In 1874, the [City of London Chess Magazine](#) was published by William Norwood Potter (1840-1895).

In 1874, William Henry Hicks (1817-1899) won the 2nd Canadian Championship, held in Montreal.

In 1874, A. de Lelie (1827-1899) won the 2nd Netherland Ch in Amsterdam.

On mar 2, 1874, Carl Schlechter was born in Vienna. He was German champion in 1900, 1904, and 1910. He was world chess challenger in 1910.

On June 22, 1874, Howard Staunton died in his library chair, London, of a heart attack. He was 64 years old. The Royal Bounty Funds donated 200 British pounds to his widow after his death.

In July 1874, the American Chess Association was transformed into the National Chess Association. James Congdon was elected President. (source: *New York Times*, July 17, 1874)

On July 7, 1874, the 3rd American Chess Congress began in Chicago. There were only 8 players. The players had to pay a \$20 entry fee.

On July 16, 1874, George Mackenzie took 1<sup>st</sup> at the 3<sup>rd</sup> American Chess Congress and won \$225.

On Aug 20, 1874, Thomas Barnes reduced his weight by 130 pounds in 10 months and died.

On Oct 1, 1874, Hans Fahrni was born in Prague. He was the first person to play 100 games simultaneously, which he did in 1911.

In Dec 1874, Van der Linde published his 1st book on history of chess, [Geschichte und Litteratur des Schachspiels](#) (*History and Literature of Chess*) with 1118 pages and 4098 names in the index.

In 1875, the Grimsby CC was formed.

In 1875, the Jewish CC in London was formed.

In 1875, the Northampton CC was formed.

In 1875, the Philidor CC was formed in Brooklyn.

In 1875, the Shaftesbury CC in London was formed.

In 1875, the Sheffield CC was re-formed.

In 1875, the Troicoupian CC in London was formed.

In 1875, the Wednesbury CC was formed in England.

In 1875, the West End CC was formed in London.

In 1875, the Whitechapel Church CC in London was formed.

In Jan 1875, J.N. Maskelyn exhibited an automaton chess player called Psycho.

In 1875, George Gossip published [THE CHESS-PLAYERS'S MANUAL](#), a 900 page opening book.

In 1875, Heinrich Wolf, an Austrian master, was born.

In 1875, Samuel Newham (1796-1875), England's leading provincial player, died.

In 1875, H.W.B. Gifford won the 3rd Netherlands Championship, held in Rotterdam.

In 1875, Prince Leopold, later Duke of Albany, was President of the Oxford University Chess Club.

In 1875, Anton Hoessler was born. He was the inventor of the Ingo rating system.

In 1875, George Jackson (1834-1919) won the 3rd Canadian championship, held in Ottawa.

On Feb 9, 1875, Cecil de Vere (ne Brown) died in Torquay, England at the age of 29. He was the winner of 1st British championship, in 1866.



On April 26, 1875, the 1st Italian championship was held in Rome. Pietro Seni took 1<sup>st</sup> place.

It was earlier reported that Paul Morphy had become insane (source: *Atlanta Constitution*, Nov 21, 1875) and was confined to an asylum (source: *The York Daily*, Nov 29, 1875). The New Orleans *Republican* responded, "Mr. Morphy can be seen on our streets any day, having given up chess-playing for the practice of law. He was never in better health, physically and mentally, than now, and the above news is calculated to surprise him and his friends." (source: *New York Times*, Dec 1, 1875).

In December 1875, the first international correspondence match began between the USA and Canada. It lasted until 1877. The USA won 26 to 11.

In 1876, the Alnwick CC was formed.

In 1876, the Fakenham CC was formed.

In 1876, the Hertingfordbury CC was formed.

In 1876, the Leigh CC was formed.

In 1876, the Penistone CC was formed.

In 1876, the Peterborough CC was formed.

In 1876, the Withernsea CC was formed.

In 1876, the Woolwich Chess and Draught Club was formed.

In 1876, the first Russian chess magazine, *Schachmatny Listok*, was published by Mikhail Chigorin (1850-1908).

In 1876, [\*CHESS: THEORY AND PRACTICE\*](#), by the late Howard Staunton and edited by Robert Wormald, was published.

In 1876, the Mephisto automaton was first exhibited at Westminster Aquarium in London.

In 1876, the first correspondence all-play-all tournament was organized by Rev. T. Archdall. There were 17 entries. The winner was John Crum.

In 1876, the Royal Library in The Hague bought the van der Linde book collection.

In February, 1876 Wilhelm Steinitz played Joseph Blackburne in London and made a clean score of 7 wins, no losses or draws. This was the first time spectators were charged and entrance fee (half a guinea) to see a chess match. After this match, Steinitz did not play any serious chess for 6 years.

In 1876 Steinitz began a chess column in the London *Figaro*, which lasted until 1882. The magazine was owned by Napoleon III.

On Mar 27, 1876, Blackburne won the London (cigar divan) tournament.

On May 17, 1876, Carl Hamppe died in Gersau, Switzerland. He was 61. He was a chess theoretician.

On May 28, 1876, George Allen died in Worcester, MA. He was a chess author and professor of Greek languages.

On May 29, 1876, Walther von Holzhausen was born in Troppau (Opava), then Austrain Silesia. He was a German chess master and problemist.

On July 21, 1876, Johann Jacob Loewenthal died in Hastings. He was 70. He was a Hungarian master.

In August 1876, George Mackenzie won the Cafe international tournament in New York.

On Aug 15, 1876, Wolfgang Pauly was born. He was the greatest problemist of Romania.

On Aug 17, 1876 the 4th American Chess Congress began in Philadelphia. It was the first US tournament to attract foreign masters. There were 9 players.

On Aug 31, 1876, James Mason won the 4th American Chess Congress.

On Sep 1, 1876, the 1st brilliancy prize, a silver cup, was awarded to Bird over his victory against Mason.

On Sep 20, 1876, Mason won the New York Clipper tournament.

On Nov 23, 1876, Arved Heinrichsen was born in Vilnius, Lithuania. He was a Lithuanian chess master.

On Dec 1, 1876, Josef Kling, pioneer endgame analyst, died.

In 1877, the Café Logeling was a gathering place for chess players. It was located on 49 Bowery Street in Lower Manhattan. It later became the Manhattan CC.

In 1877, the Carmarthen CC was formed.

In 1877, the Chichester CC was formed in England with over 50 members.

In 1877, the Dresden Chess Club was founded.

In 1877, the Hatfield CC was formed.

In 1877, the Havant CC was formed.

In 1877, the Louth CC was formed in England.

In 1877, the Luton CC was formed.

In 1877, the Manhattan CC formed with 37 members. It disbanded in 2002.

In 1877, the Rugby CC was formed in Rugby, England.

In 1877, the German National Body for chess was formed.

In 1877, Christopher Heath was born in London. He was 1923-4 Scottish Champion.

In 1877, T.G. Cranston was born in Dublin. He was Irish champion in 1922 and 1931.

In 1877, it was reported that Paul Morphy was in a New Orleans asylum, hopelessly insane, losing his mental control in 1876. (source: *The Perry, Iowa Daily Chief*, April 26, 1877).

In 1877, chess was first played using the telephone. The first documented telephone chess game is from Dr. White and Mr. Treadwell of New York. Treadwell won.

In July 1877, the first intercontinental correspondence chess match, the International Postal Card Match, began between the USA and the UK. The match lasted until 1881. There was no official result after 112 games. The USA team had 32 wins and the UK team had 30 wins.

In the August 11, 1877 issue of *Scientific American* (Volume 37, Number 6), there was an article called "Chess" on page 81. It mentioned that Samuel Loyd would be writing a weekly chess column for *Scientific American Supplement*. The article went on to say, "It is a curious fact, that the most distinguished inventors, mechanics, scientists, lawyers, clergymen, musicians, and statesmen, find recreation in the practice of this superior amusement. There appears to be something about it that both delights the mind and sharpens the understanding. The ablest men are found among its devotees, and confess to its beneficial influences."

On Aug 10, 1877, Frank Marshall was born in New York. He was US champion from 1909 to 1936.

On Sep 27, 1877, Oscar Gelbfuhs died in Tesin, Czechoslovakia. He invented a tie-breaking method for chess.

On Nov 13, 1877, Paul Saladin Leonhardt was born. He was a German chess master.

On Dec 1, 1877, the 1st meeting of the Manhattan Chess Club (37 people) took place in Manhattan, New York.

In 1878, the Albion Corresponding CC was formed.

In 1878, the Belsize CC in London was formed.

In 1878, the Danites CC was formed in Brooklyn.

In 1878, the Doncaster CC was formed.

In 1878, the Great Northern Railway CC at Paddington Station in London was re-formed.

In 1878, the Haggerston CC in London was formed.

In 1878, the Hanley CC was formed.

In 1878, the Harleston CC was formed.

In 1878, the Hendon CC was formed.

In 1878, the Laceby CC was formed.

In 1878, the Ludgate Circus CC in London was formed.

In 1878, the Newport CC in England was formed.

In 1878, the Rockford CC was formed at Rockford Female Seminary in Illinois.

In 1878, the St. Alban's CC was re-formed.

In 1878, the St. John's CC in London was formed.

In 1878, the Scarborough CC was formed.

In 1878, the South Hampstead CC in London was formed.

In 1878, the Tanfield CC was formed.

In 1878, the Witney CC was formed in England.

In 1878, Theodore Noldeke found the first reference of chess in Indian literature in the *Karnamak*, written between 590 and 628

In 1878, the sealed move was introduced, in Paris.

In 1878, the London Loewenthal cup was held. William Wayte (1829-1898) took 1st.

In 1878, the Mephisto automaton, constructed by Charles Godfrey Gumpel (1835-1921), made its first appearance.

In 1878, the Counties' Chess Assn Handicap tournament won by Mephisto (Gunsberg).

In 1878, MacDonnell withdrew from a chess tourney unless Mephisto player was identified.

In 1878, [CHESS STRATEGY](#) by Sam Loyd was published. It contained 500 of his problems.

In 1878, Zsigmond Barasz was born in Hungary. He analysed the Budapest Defense.

In 1878, Luigi Sprega won the 2nd Italian Championship, held in Livorno.

On Jan 25, 1878, a telephone match was played in Derbyshire, between F. Thompson and J. Cooper.

On Feb 15, 1878, the 1st New York State Championship was held. James R. Cox took 1<sup>st</sup> place.

On Mar 2, 1878 John Cochrane died in London. He was 80. He was a leading London chess player in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

On Mar 2, 1878, Henry Bernard was born in Devon, England. He was a chess problemist.

On Jun 18, 1878, Zukertort took 1<sup>st</sup> place at Paris.

On July 28, 1878, Rudolf Swiderski was born. He was a German chess master.

On Aug 12, 1878, Hans Duhm was born in Gottingen, Germany. He tied for 1<sup>st</sup> in the 1901 Swiss championship.

On Sep 6, 1878, Thomas Herbert Worrall died. He was 71. He was the British Commissioner in Mexico and New York. He was an amateur chess player.

On Oct 11, 1878, Eugene Ernest Colman was born in Merton, England. He was an English chess master. His Colman variation in the Two Knights Defense was discovered while he was a POW in Japan during World War II.

On Oct 22, 1878, Hugh Alexander Kennedy died. He was a British chess master. He was born in 1809.

On November 20, 1878, Francois Charles Devinck (1802-1878) died. He was an amateur chess player and played Paul Morphy in a few games at odds. He was president of the Paris chamber of commerce.

On Nov 20, 1878, Ludvig Collijn was born in Stockholm. He was a chess patron and President of the Swedish Chess Association from 1917 to 1939.

In 1879, the Barclay's CC in London was formed.

In 1879, the Bath CC was re-formed.

In 1879, the Burton-On-Trent CC was formed.

In 1879, the Cheadle CC was formed.

In 1879, the College Chess Club, a women's chess club, was formed. It disbanded after several marriages of the women. (source: *British Chess Magazine*, 1981, p. 403)

In 1879, the Cork CC was formed in Cork, Ireland.

In 1879, the Dewsbury CC was formed.

In 1879, the Duffield CC was formed.

In 1879, the East London CC was formed.

In 1879, the Endeavour CC in London re-formed.

In 1879, the Hereford CC was formed.

In 1879, the [Horsham CC](#) was formed.

In 1879, the Huyton CC was formed.

In the fall of 1879 a chess club was started in Livermore, California.

In 1879, the Llanelly CC was formed.

In 1879, the Maidstone CC was formed in England.

In 1879, the Newcastle-Under-Lyme CC was formed.

In 1879, the Oxford CC in Oxford, England (not the university) was formed.

In 1879, the Seattle CC was formed.

In 1879, the Stockton-On-Tees CC was formed.

In 1879, the Stoke-On-Trent CC was formed.

In 1879, the Swansea Chess and Whist Club was formed.

In 1879, the Tean CC was formed in England.

In 1879, the Tunstall CC was formed.

In 1879, the Wallingford CC was formed

In 1879, the Westbourne Park CC in London formed.

In 1879, the Wibeck CC was formed.



In 1879, the Wolverhampton CC was re-formed.

In 1879, the 2nd New York State Championship was held in Auburn. Harry A. Richmond took 1<sup>st</sup> place.

In 1879, the College Chess Club, a women's chess club, was formed. It disbanded after too many marriages (source: *British Chess Magazine* 1981, p. 403)

In 1879, Richard A. Proctor showed that while it is theoretically possible to construct a chess-playing automaton, it is practically impossible because the machine would necessarily be so enormous and complicated there would scarcely be room on the earth for it, and it could not be operated. Mr. Proctor thinks there will never be a chess automaton that can play a game unless there is "Life in other worlds than ours." (source: *The Times-Picayune*, Aug 5, 1879)

On Jan 15, 1879, Mikhail Chigorin won at St Petersburg.

On Mar 13, 1879, Adolf Anderssen died in Breslau from a heart ailment. He was one of the strongest chess players of his day. His obituary ran 19 pages in the May, 1879 issue of *Deutsche Schachzeitung*. He took part in 12 tournaments between 1851 and 1878 and won the first place prize in 7 of these events (London 1851, London 1862, Hamburg 1869, Barmen 1869, Baden 1870, Crefeld 1871, Leipzig 1876). He appeared on the prize list of all 12 tournaments he entered.

In April 1879, the publication of the *Westminster Papers* chess journal ended.

On April 2, 1879, Carl Theodor Goering committed in Eisenach, Germany. He was 37. He was a German chess master and a philosophy professor.

On April 23, 1879, George Walker died. He was an English chess player.

On Jul 20, 1879, the 1st German Chess Federation was held Leipzig. Berthold Englisch (1851-1897) took 1<sup>st</sup> place.

In Aug 1879, the City of London Chess Club Championship was won by Henry Bird.

On Aug 19, 1879, the 1st New Zealand Championship was held in Christchurch. Henry Hookham (1824-1898) took 1<sup>st</sup> place.

In September 1879, the [Chess Monthly](#) was first published by Hoffer and Zukertort. It ran until 1896.

On Nov 27, 1879, Wolfgang Hundsdorfer was born in Munich. He was a chess problemist.

In 1880, the Accademia Scacchistica Roman was founded in Rome, Italy.

In 1880, the Barnsley CC was formed.

In 1880, the Bournemouth CC was formed.

In 1880, the Burslem CC was formed.

In 1880, Chigorin organized one of the first chess clubs in Russia.

In 1880, the Dunstable CC was formed.

In 1880, the Eastbourne CC was formed.

In 1880, the Faversham CC was formed.

In 1880, the Granby CC was formed in Leicester at the Granby Coffee House on Granby St.

In 1880, the Kingston CC was formed.

In 1880, the Los Angeles Athletic Club was founded. It included a chess room.

In 1880, the New Cross CC was formed in England.

In 1880, the New Orleans Chess, Checker, and Whist Club was founded by Charles Maurian, Charles Buck, and James Seguin. In 1890, it burned down, but was re-built. It disbanded in 1935.

In 1880, the Quarndon CC was formed in England.

In 1880, the Rawdon CC was formed in England.

In 1880, the St. Matthew's Chess and Draught Club in London was formed.

In 1880, the Saltburn CC was formed.

In 1880, the Stourport CC was re-formed.

In 1880, the Twickenham CC was formed.

In 1880, the Tynemouth CC was re-formed.

In 1880, the Yarmouth CC was formed.

In 1880, the first intercontinental telegraph match was played. Two games were played between Liverpool and Calcutta.

In 1880, the first major chess club in Russia was organized by Mikhail Chigorin.

In 1880, van der Linde published his second book on the history of chess.

In 1880, Alexander Flamberg was born in Warsaw. He was a Polish chess master. He won the Warsaw championship in 1910.

In 1880, Karl Andreaschek was born in Bzenec, now in the Czech Republic. He was a chess master and problemist.

In 1880, Louis Paulsen won a strong tournament in Brunswick, Germany.

In 1880, George Mackenzie defeated Max Judd of St Louis (+7-5=3).

From 1880 to the end of 1881, Wilhelm Steinitz was invited to Randolph Churchill's mansion to play chess and give him chess lessons. He met Lady

Churchill (Jennie) and discussed politics with Lord Randolph. Winston Churchill was 6 years old at the time.

On Jan 6, 1880, the 5th American Chess Congress started in New York. It had 10 players.

During the 5<sup>th</sup> American Chess Congress, the Chess Association of the United States was formed. The temporary chairman of the association was William T. Minor (1815-1889) the former governor of Connecticut. The elected officers included Col John R. Fellows as President, Henry C Allen as Secretary, and Commander J. D. Beuglass as Treasurer. (source: *New York Times*, Jan 29, 1880)

On Jan 19, 1880, Julius Perlis was born. He was a Viennese player.

On Jan 26, 1880, George Mackenzie took 1<sup>st</sup> place on tiebreaks over Grundy at the 5th American Chess Congress. The 5th American Chess Congress was the first to have a tie and playoff for an American title.

In 1880, going into the last round of the 5<sup>th</sup> American Chess Congress in New York, the leading scores were: James Grundy 12.5, Preston Ware 12.5, Charles Moehle 12.5 and George Henry Mackenzie 12.5. So, the distribution of \$1,000 prize money and a gold medal depended on the final games. Mackenzie won his game and scored 13.5. Then Moehle drew and scored 13 points. But Grundy's game with Ware lingered on. At one time it appeared that Ware had a certain win and the game was adjourned. Unaccountably to the onlookers, when the players resumed in the evening, Ware played what are described as 'some apparently purposeless moves', and Grundy scored a lucky point after 64 moves to tie Captain Mackenzie for first and second prizes. A two-game play off was arranged between Mackenzie and Grundy. But before it began, Ware made a written complaint to the congress committee. Ware wrote, "As I was walking down the Bowery with Mr Grundy, on Sunday 25 January, he remarked that he was poor and really needed the second prize." Ware alleged that Grundy had offered him \$20 to play for a draw. He admitted that he had fallen in with the plan and that, even with a won game, he merely –in his own words- “moved back and forward as agreed. Grundy was making desperate efforts to win, and finally did so, perpetrating an infamous fraud on me.” The committee couldn't do anything about the unsupported allegations, and conceded to Grundy the benefit of a technical doubt. Grundy lost the play-off 2-0 and took the \$300 second prize. A

resolution was passed to bar Grundy from any future chess tournaments of the Chess Association of the United States. Ware was reprimanded and suspended for one year. (source: *New York Times*, March 7, 1880)

On Feb 11, 1880, Philippe Durand died in Lisieux, France. He wrote the first book devoted to the practical endgame.

On March 3, 1880, Alain Campbell White was born in Cannes, France. He was an American chess composer.

In March 1880, Cambridge University defeated Oxford University in their 8<sup>th</sup> annual chess match. The match was held at the St. George's Chess Club. (source: *London Times*, Mar 19, 1880)

On June 21, 1880, the 3rd New York championship was held in Syracuse. Samuel Robert Calthrop (1829-1917) took 1<sup>st</sup> place.

On July 3, 1880, Albert Barnes published analysis of the Barnes Defense in Canada.

On Sep 16, 1880, Carl Carls was born in Varel, Germany. He was German champion in 1934.

On Nov 11, 1880, Gustaf Collijn was born in Stockholm. With his brother, Ludvig, they wrote [LAROBOK](#).

On Dec 3, 1880, the 1st French championship, held in Paris, was won by Samuel Rosenthal (1837-1902).

On Dec 22, 1880, Dawid Przepiorka was born. He was a Polish master.

In 1881, the Baltimore CC was formed. It met at Charles and Saratoga Street and had over 110 members.

In 1881, the Carlisle CC was re-formed in Carlisle, England.

In 1881, the Chatham CC was formed.

In 1881, the Derby CC in Derbyshire, England was formed.

In 1881, the Detroit CC was re-formed.

In 1881, the Hanover Chess and Draughts Club in London formed.

In 1881, the Hertford CC was formed.

In 1881, the Ickley CC was formed.

In 1881, the Lincoln CC was re-formed.

In 1881, the Montreal Chess Club was formed, the oldest in Canada.

In 1881, the Morphy CC was formed in Brooklyn in Werney's Place.

In 1881, the Nashville CC was re-formed

In 1881, the Pittsburg Library CC was formed in Pittsburg, PA.

In 1881, the Redcar CC was formed in England.

In 1881, the Ripley CC was formed in England.

In 1881, the St. Philip's Chess and Draughts Club was formed in Norwich, England.

In 1881, the Southampton Chess Club was re-formed.

In 1881, the South Norwood CC was formed.

In 1881, the Wallington CC was formed.

In 1881, the Weston-Super-Mare CC was formed.

In 1881, the Blackmar gambit was first analyzed and published.

In 1881, there was a ladies' chess club in Brighton. It lasted until 1894.

In 1881. van der Linde published his 3rd book on the history of chess, *Das erste Jahrtausend der Schachliteratur*. He cited 3,462 works on chess and draughts

In 1881, Mattia Cavalotti introduced the Albin Countergambit against Salvioli in Milan.

On January 1, 1881, the first issue of [BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE](#) was published.

On Jan 17, 1881, William Napier was born in London. He was British champion in 1904. He married Pillsbury's niece.

On Jan 27, 1881, Jean-Louis Preti died. He was a chess writer and started *LA STRATEGIE* magazine.

On Feb 16, 1881, Gustav Richard Neumann died in Allenberg. During the late 1860s, he was among the five strongest players in the world. He suffered from mental illness.

On March 24, 1881, Vasily Platov was born. He and his brother Mikhail (1883-1938) were famous chess composers.

On April 2, 1881, Clarence Howell was born in New York City. He was an American chess master.

In June 1881, Frank Melville Teed won the first Manhattan Chess Club championship.

On June 14, 1881, George Thomas was born in Istanbul. He was British champion in 1923 and 1934.

In August 1881, Blackburne won the second German Chess Fed, held in Berlin.

On Oct 5, 1881, Leo Fleischmann (also Forgacs) was born in Budapest. He was Hungarian champion in 1907.

On Dec 3, 1881, Philip Sergeant was born in Gateshead. He was London champion in 1951.

On Dec 15, 1881, Jules duMont was born in Paris. He was a chess author.

In 1882, the Burnley CC was formed.

In 1882, the Hastings & St. Leonards CC was formed.

In 1882, the Moscow CC was formed.

In 1882, the St. John's Institute CC in London formed.

In 1882, the NimzoIndian Defense was first played, by Englisch against Steinitz.

In 1882, the Hastings and St. Leonards Chess Club was founded.

In 1882, the Toronto Chess Club played the Detroit Chess Club by telegraph. This may be the first telegraph match between the USA and Canada.

In 1882, the first time the Sonneborn-Berger tiebreaker was used, at the Liverpool Chess Club.

On Feb 26, 1882, Paul Journaud, died. He was an editor of several chess magazines.

In 1882, Frideswide Beechey was the first woman to win a prize as a composer of chess problems.

In 1882, James Mason made 72 consecutive Queen moves against Mackenzie, in London.

In 1882, the first Italian chess column was published. It appeared in the *Enganeo*, a Padua paper.

On Jan 13, 1882, Samuel Standidge Boden died of scarlet fever in London. He was 55 years old. He was a strong British chess player.

On April 12, 1882, Kenneth Samuel Howard was born. He was a chess problem composer and chess author.

On May 11, 1882, the longest chess winning streak came to an end. Steinitz won 25 games without a loss, which began on 4 Aug, 1873.



On May 28, 1882, Frederick Edge died at King's College Hospital in London, aged 52. He was a chess journalist and good friend of Paul Morphy.

In June 1882, Steinitz and Winawer tied for 1<sup>st</sup> in the Vienna International.

In July 1882, the Moscow Chess Club championship was held. Durnovo and Schmidt tied for 1<sup>st</sup> place.

On Oct 2, 1882, Ossip Bernstein was born in Jitomir, Ukraine. He was Moscow champion in 1911. He was awarded the Grandmaster title at its inception in 1950.

On Oct 12, 1882, Akiba Rubinstein was born in Stawiski. He won the championship of four countries.

On Oct 30, 1882, Oldrich Duras was born in Prague. He won the Czech championship 3 times and the German championship

In December 1882, Frideswide Beechey was the first woman to write a chess column.

On Dec 11, 1882, Frank Graves was born in Alvarado, TX. He was USCF President in 1954.

On Dec 27, 1882, Alexandre Rueb was born in La Haye. He was the first FIDE President.

In 1883, the Princeton CC was formed.

In 1883, the Quaker City CC was formed in Philadelphia.

In 1883, the Stratford Upon-Avon CC was formed.

In 1883, the Victorian CC was formed in Australia.

In 1883, a play was published called *MATE* by Charles Jolliet.

In 1883, the first International Problem Tourney for Ladies was won by Frideswide Beechey.

In 1883, the first Forsyth notation for giving positions was used in the *Glasgow Weekly Herald*.

In 1883, *Chess Blossoms* was written by Frideswide Beechly Rowland.

The first mechanical chess clock (tumbling stop clock) was invented by Thomas Bright Wilson (1843-1915) of Manchester, England in 1883, with advice from Joseph Henry Blackburne.

On April 26, 1883, the London International Tournament began. It was the first tourney in which double-headed chess clocks were used. Time control was 15 moves in two hours, and if you failed to make the time limit, you forfeited the game. The time piece consisted of two balanced clocks on a seesaw beam so that when one was tilted, it stopped and the other started. The tumbling-clock was manufactured by Fattonini & Sons of Bradford, England.

On May 5, 1883, Rudolph Spielmann was born in Vienna. He was Nordic champion in 1919 and German champion in 1927.

On May 10, 1883, Heinrich von Hennig was born in Germany. He was a Prussian Read Admiral/ Commodore and commanded a U-boat in World War I. He was a strong chess amateur.

On May 19, 1883, Walter Henneberger was born in Ennenda, Switzerland. He was a Swiss chess master.

On June 23, 1883, Zukertort took 1<sup>st</sup> at the London International (22 wins, 4 losses). Steinitz took 2nd (19 wins, 7 losses).

On Aug 31, 1883, Zoltan von Balla was born in Budapest. He was Hungarian champion in 1906 and 1911.

On Aug 27, 1883, Brian Harley was born in Saffron Walden, England. He was a chess composer.

On Dec 12, 1883, Harlow Bussey Daly was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts. He won the Maine State Championship nine times, including seven consecutive from 1959 to 1965, then in 1969 and again in 1970. He was New England champion in 1908. He won the Boston chess championship in 1914, 1934, 1937, and 1947. He won the Massachusetts championship in 1940 and 1942.

On Dec 26, 1883, Carl Ahues was born in Bremen. He was German champion in 1929.

In 1884, the Franklin CC was formed in Philadelphia. It disbanded in 1955.

In 1884, the Golden Gate CC was formed in San Francisco.

In 1884, the Richmond CC was formed in Richmond, VA.

In 1884, the first patent for chess clock was made by Amandus Schierwater.

In 1884, the Scottish Chess Association, the oldest chess association in the world, was founded.

In 1884, the first women's chess tourney was held, sponsored by the Sussex Chess Association.

In 1884, a chess club was organized in Louisville, Kentucky.

In 1884, George Vanderbilt was given the chess table and chessmen that formerly belonged to Napoleon Bonaparte. The gift came from Mr. McHenry, who previously owned it in London. When Napoleon died, the physicians, when making their post-mortem examination, removed his heart and put it in one of the drawers of the chess table. The table still had the deep stains of blood on the inside of the drawer. Vanderbilt offered \$10,000 for the table, but it was refused and McHenry gave it as a gift since he had no use for the table. (source: *The Wilmington Daily Review*, May 23, 1884)

In 1884, [\*CHESS STUDIES AND ENDGAMES\*](#), by Horwitz, was published. It had 427 positions.

In 1884, the Golden Gate chess club was formed in San Francisco.

In January 1884, the first chess photo in the *British Chess Magazine* appeared.

On Jan 8, 1884, Daniel Harrwitz died in Bozen, Italy. He was a strong German player of his day.

On Jan 16, 1884, Frederick Yates was born in Leeds. He was British champion 6 times.

On Jan 18, 1884, John Wisker died from bronchitis and consumption in Richmond, Victoria. He was a strong British chess master.

On March 1, 1884, Erich Cohn was born in Berlin. He was a strong German master.

On March 18, 1884, the first chess club telephone chess match was played, between Cardiff and Swansea.

On June 5, 1884, Benjamin Blumenfeld was born in Volkovisk, Russia. He was a Russian chess theoretician.

On June 7, 1884, Ladislav Prokes was born. He was one of the most prolific chess composers of endgame studies in chess.

On July 10, 1884, Paul Morphy died at his home in New Orleans of apoplexy at the age of 47. (source: *New York Times*, July 11, 1884 and *The New Orleans Times Picayune*, July 11, 1884)

On July 24, 1884, the British Chess Association was inaugurated. The President was Randolph Churchill. The Vice President was Lord Tennyson.

In July 1884, the first Scottish championship was held, on Glasgow. John Crum (1842-1922) took 1<sup>st</sup> place.

On Aug 26, 1884, Eugene Alexandrovitch Znosko-Borovsky was born in Russia. He was a chess master and author.

On Sep 19, 1884, Magnus Anderson was born in Melbourne, Australia. He collected 6,000 chess books in his lifetime.

On Nov 28, 1884, Alexander Ilyin-Genevsky was born in St Petersburg. He won the Leningrad championship in 1925, 1926, and 1929.

In 1885, the Battersea CC was formed in London.

In 1885, the British Chess Club was founded by Leopold Hoffer in London.

In 1885, the Cape Town Chess Club was founded.

In 1885, the Dallas CC was formed.

In October, 1885, the Franklin-Mercantile CC was founded in Philadelphia.

On April 18, 1885, the Golden Gate Chess Club was formed in San Francisco.

In 1885, the Hampstead Chess Club was founded at the Stanfield House in England. It disbanded in 1955.

In 1885, the Havana Chess Club was re-founded.

In 1885, the Indianapolis CC was formed.

In 1885, the Leadville CC was formed in Leadville, Colorado.

In 1885, the first Australian championship was held in Melbourne. It was won by Frederick Karl Esling (1860-1955).

In 1885, the Havana Chess Club was formed. It was the site of 3 world chess championships: 1889, 1892, and 1921.

In 1885, Colonel Trabue held a chess tourney funded by pineapples in Florida (source: *British Chess Magazine*, 1980, p. 599)

In 1885, the American Association of Chess Editors formed by Daniel Hervey

In 1885, the Ajeeb automaton made its debut in the United States (New York).

In 1885, the *Hereford Times* confers 1 f4 as Bird's Opening.

In 1885, British explorer and Arabist Richard Francis Burton (1821-1890) translated into English *The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night*, subtitled *A Plain and Literal Translation of the Arabian Nights Entertainments*, better known as the "Arabian Nights." Chess is frequently mentioned in the Arabian Nights. In The Second Qalandar's Tale, the prince transformed into a monkey makes his partners suspect his human nature by his proficiency in playing chess. In the Tale of the King, Umar ibn al-Nu'man has to play chess as part of the test to which Abriza subjects him. The love story of Masrur and Zayn al-Mawasif begins with a series of chess games. In the story of Tawaddud, the heroine beats the most proficient chess player of Baghdad. The story of Al-Ma'mun and Zubayda holds a game of chess for the procreation of the Abbasid caliph al-Mamun. The book is a collection of Middle Eastern and South Asian stories and folk tales compiled in Arabic from the 8th through the 13<sup>th</sup> centuries.

On January 22, 1885, Josef Krejci was born. He was an Austrian chess master, problemist, journalist and author.

In January 1885, Steinitz began publication of *THE INTERNATIONAL CHESS MAGAZINE*. It continued until Dec, 1891.

On Feb 2, 1885, Karel Treybal was born in Czechoslovakia. He was a Czech master.

In May 1885, Delmar won the 2nd Manhattan chess club championship.

On May 2, 1885, Nikolai Krylenko was born. He was a Russian Bolshevik revolutionary and Soviet politician. He headed the Soviet chess association in the 1930s.

In June 1885, Lord Tennyson, Poet Laureate, was elected President of the British Chess Association. Lord Randolph Churchill was elected one of the Vice Presidents. (source: *The London Times*, June 23, 1885)

In June 1885, the first Congress of the British Chess Association was held in London. Gunsberg took 1<sup>st</sup> place.

On June 22, 1885, Milan Vidmar was born in Ljubljana. He was Nordic champion in 1909. He was Yugoslav champion in 1939.

In August 1885, Daniel Yamton Mills won the 2nd Scottish Championship.

On Aug 29, 1885, Bernhard Horwitz died in London. He was a leading player and composer of his day.

In September 1885, President Cleveland visited the museum where Ajeeb was on display. Vice President Hendricks played Ajeeb and lost.

In October 1885, the 1st Irish chess association was held in Dublin. Pollock took 1st.

On Oct 26, 1885, the Franklin Chess Club was organized in Philadelphia. Its first president was D.M. Martinez,

In Dec 1885, the first Franklin chess club championship was held in Philadelphia. Charles Newman took 1st.

On Dec 3, 1885, Edward Lasker was born in Poland. He was a leading German-American master.

On Dec 14, 1885, Ernest Falkbeer died in Vienna. He was a chess editor.

In 1886, the German journal Bruderschaft published analysis by Horatio Caro and Marcus Kann on the Caro-Kann Defense.

In February, 1886, the Albany Chess Club in Albany, NT was formed.

In 1886, the Brooklyn CC was organized at 201 Montague Street. It had about 150 members.



In 1886, the Croatian Chess Club was founded.

In 1886, the Helsinki CC was formed.

In 1886, the Kingstown CC was formed in Ireland.

On Dec 9, 1886, the [Macclesfield CC](#) was formed.

In 1886, the Mount Auburn CC was formed in Cincinnati.

On Jan 23, 1886, the Yorkshire CC formed.

In 1886, the Brooklyn Chess Club was formed.

In 1886, George Mackenzie beat Samuel Lipschutz (5-3, 5 draws).

In 1886, Charles Hooper shipped Ajeeb to the Eden Museum in New York.

In 1886, the first chess clock was marketed in Liverpool.

In 1886, analysis of the Caro-Kann appeared in the chess magazine, *BRUDERSCHAFT*.

In 1886, Florence Thomson was born in Glasgow. She was Scottish ladies champion and participated in the Women's World Championship tournament in 1937.

In 1886, William Sonneborn and Johann Berger publicized the Sonneborn-Berger method. The actual tie-breaking method was created by Hermann Neustadt in 1882,

In 1886, the Helsinki Chess Club was formed.

In 1886, Paul Celiere wrote *The Startling Exploits of Dr. J. B. Quies*. It was translated into English in 1997. Doctor Quies is a great lover of the game of chess who competed with the best players in Europe. One humorous line was, "The world might fall into ruins around the Café de la Régence, where the chess-players congregate, and not one of them would seem to be aware of the occurrence."

On January 11, 1886 the first game for the official world chess championship began at Cartier's Hall on 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue in New York. Steinitz wanted the U.S. flag to be placed next to him during the match, even though he still was an Austrian citizen (he became an American citizen almost three years later). Less than 40 people were present at the start of this historical match, despite Steinitz's daughter, Flora, selling programs and photographs to earn a few extra dollars for the family. Steinitz couldn't even afford a winter coat for her daughter. The time control was 30 moves in 2 hours, with a 2 hour dinner break, then 15 moves an hour. A demonstration chess board was first used in this world championship match, run by George Mackenzie.

On Jan 23, 1886, the first meeting of the Yorkshire Chess Club was held.

On Feb 3, 1886, Marcus Kann died. He was born in 1820. He was an Austrian chess player.

On Feb 20, 1886, the first telephone match, between Manchester and Liverpool, was played. The cities were 40 miles apart. Two games were played. Liverpool won 1.5-0.5.

On Mar 29, 1886, Steinitz (+10=5-5) defeated Zukertort, 12.5-7.5, in New Orleans. Steinitz became the first official world champion.

On April 18, 1886, David Lawson (ne Charles Whipple) was born in Glasgow, Scotland. He wrote *The Pride and Sorrow of Chess* in 1976 at the age of 89.

On July 24, 1886, the estate of Paul Morphy and all of his belongings and trophies were sold out at a public auction in New Orleans. His chess set sold at auction for \$1,500. It was purchased by Walter Denegre acting for the New York and Brooklyn Chess Club. (source: *New York Times*, July 25, 1886)

In July-August 1886, the first British Amateur championship was held in London. Walter Gattie took 1<sup>st</sup> place and won the Newnes Cup.

In August 1886, the first Bavarian championship was held in Munich. Hermann Neustadtl took 1<sup>st</sup> place.

1886.08.1886, Istvan Abonyi was born in Budapest, Hungary. He was a Hungarian chess master.

On Sep 9, 1886, Hermann von Hanneken died in Neunahr, Germany. He was a Prussian General and German chess player.

On Sep 26, 1886, Alfred Harksen was born in Ystad, Sweden. He was a Swedish chess player and chess composer.

In Nov 1886, a telegraphic match between London and St Petersburg was played.

On Nov 3, 1886, Reinhold Max Bluemich was born in Germany. He was a German chess master and editor.

On Nov 7, 1886, Aron Nimzovich was born in Riga. He was Russian champion in 1914. He was Nordic champion in 1924 and 1934.

In 1887, the Aberdeen CC was formed in Scotland.

In 1887, the Atlanta Chess and Checker Club was formed.

In 1887, the City Chess Club was formed in Dublin, Ireland.

In 1887, the Carrollton, CC was formed in Carrollton, Georgia.

In 1887, the Columbia CC was formed at Columbia College in New York.

In 1887, the Milwaukee CC was re-formed.

In 1887, the Minneapolis CC was formed.

In 1887, the Newark Chess Club was re-formed. Its president was John Howard.

In 1887, the North St. Louis CC was formed in St. Louis, Missouri.

In 1887, the Providence CC was re-formed in Providence, Rhode Island.

In 1887, the Scranton CC was formed in Scranton, PA.

In 1887, the Wilkes-Barre CC was formed in Wilkes-Barre, PA.

In 1887, the Wilmington CC was formed in Wilmington, Delaware.

In 1887, Don Jose Brunet y Bellet published *EL AJEDREZ EN EGIPTO* in Barcelona. He attributed Egypt as the origin of chess

In 1887, Max Judd defeated Albert Hodges 5-2. Judd claimed he was US champion.

In 1887, an international correspondence tournament was held, sponsored by the French weekly *Le Monde Illustré*.

In 1887, the French Chess Assn was formed.

In 1887, the first national championship for women was held in England. It was called the Ladies Challenge Cup.

In 1887, the New Jersey State Chess Association was formed. Mr. R. Pope was elected President.

On Feb 21, 1887, Saveilly Tartakower was born in Rostov-on-Don. He was a leading Polish and French chess grandmaster.

On Feb 24, 1887, Boris Kostic was born in Vrsac. He was Yugoslav champion in 1935 and 1938.

On Feb 26, 1887, Frantisek Batik was born in Chotusice, Czechoslovakia. He was a Czech chess player.

On April 21, 1887, Frank Altschul was born in San Francisco, CA. He was a problem book publisher.

On April 23, 1887, Karel Hromadka was born in Gross Weikersdorf, Austria. He won the Czech championship in 1913 and 1921.

In July 1887, Frederick Viewig, manager of the Eden Musee in New York, was arrested for having violated the Sunday law by exhibiting wax figures, permitting music to be played, and also by allowing Ajeeb, the chess automaton, to play a game of chess. He responded, "I consider it absurd to contend that a playing a game of chess or looking at was figures was a violation of the Sunday law." Mr Viewig had to pay \$100 for bail.

On July 26, 1887, the first issue of [\*The New Zealand Chess Chronicle\*](#) was published in Wellington, New Zealand.

On July 28, 1887, Marcel Duchamp was born in Rouen, France. He was a French, naturalized American painter (Cubism) and chess player.

In August 1887, a chess match was being played by Major Hanham of New York and F.K. Young of Boston. Young was supposed to seal the adjourned move, but made his move instead. Hanham then claimed a draw on the ground that the rules had been violated. The arbiters decided that Young had forfeited his game because of this neglect, but would modify the penalty to a draw. Young then withdrew from the match and resigned his membership in the Boston Chess Club. (source: *New York Times*, Aug 15, 1887)

In August 1887, the second Australian Championship was won by Henry Charlick in Adelaide.

On Sep 10, 1887, Paul Johner was born in Zurich. He won the Swiss championship 6 times.

On Sep 18, 1887, Barthelemy Basterot died in Torino, Italy. He was a chess author.

On Sep 21, 1887, the London chess league was formed (metropolitan chess club competition).

In October 1887, John Howard Todd was dismissed from the New York Chess Club for alleged ungentlemanly conduct (he had a temper and was always in quarrels with opponents). He appealed to the New York Supreme Court saying that the club constitution allowed an expelled member the right to appeal. The right, he claimed, was never given him and therefore his expulsion was illegal. The club members were not worried as they said they had ample reasons for keeping out Mr. Todd. (source: *New York Times*, July 31, 1888)

On Oct 10, 1887, Newell Williams Banks was born in Detroit. He was a checkers and chess master.

On Nov 2, 1887, the Brooklyn Chess Club opened. World champion Steinitz won a simul 12-0 for the opening of the club.

In Dec 1887, Charles Locock won the second British Amateur championship.

In 1888, the Clontarf CC was formed in Ireland.

In 1888, the Dayton CC was formed in Dayton, Ohio.

In 1888, the Grand Rapids CC was formed.

In 1888, the Jeffersonian CC was formed in New York City.

In 1888, the La Bourdonnais CC was formed at Columbia College in NY.

In 1888, the New Viennese CC was formed.

In 1888, the Rutherford CC was formed in Rutherford, NJ.

In October 1888, the Sacramento Chess Club was re- formed.

In 1888, the St. Paul CC was re-formed in St. Paul, MN.

In 1888, the [Salisbury CC](#) in England was formed.

In 1888, the San Antonio CC was formed at the Menger Hotel in San Antonio, Texas. It is the oldest chess club in Texas.

In 1888, the Toledo CC was formed in Toledo, Ohio.

In 1888, the first international correspondence chess tournament was organized.

In 188, Jackson Showalter won the first official US championship, held in Cincinnati.



In 1888, the US Chess Association was formed.

In 1888, the New Viennese Chess Club was founded.

In 1888, the British Guiana Chess Club was established.

On March 30, 1888, Augustus Mongredien died at Forest Hill, London. He was a leading amateur British chess master.

On April 26, 1888, Hans Friess died in Germany. He was an amateur German chess player.

In May 1888, the Intercollegiate Chess Association was organized. Colleges included were Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania. (source: *New York Times*, May 25, 1888)

On May 18, 1888, Hermann Hirschbach died in Leipzig. He was a chess writer and magazine editor.

On June 20, 1888, Johannes Zukertort died in London of a cerebral hemorrhage after a chess game in a tournament at Simpson's Divan. He was 45.

On Aug 9, 1888, Heinrich Wagner was born. He was a German chess master.

On Oct 6, 1888, William Steinitz became a naturalized U.S. citizen. He had resided in New York for the past five years.

On Oct 6, 1888, Alex Hammond was born in England. He was a chess set collector.

On Oct 7, 1888, Alexander Sellman died in Baltimore. He was the strongest chess player in Baltimore and a chess editor.

On Oct 28, 1888, Armand Edward Blackmar died in New Orleans. He was the most successful publisher of music of the Confederacy American Civil War, issuing about half the songs released during that era. He created the Blackmar Gambit and published analysis on the opening in the July 1882 issue of Brentano's Chess.

In November 1888, Harry Nelson Pillsbury learned the game of chess.

On Nov 19, 1888, Jose y Graupera Capablanca was born in Havana. He was world chess champion from 1921-1927.

On Dec 28, 1888, Norbert Lederer was born in Vienna, Austria. He was a chess patron and organizer.

In 1889, the Rathmines CC was formed in Ireland.

In 1889, Ignatz Kolisch died in Vienna. He was a chess master and chess patron.

In 1889, the first Switzerland championship was held in Zurich. Pestalozzi and Poplawski tied for 1<sup>st</sup> place.

In 1889, Gerz Rotlewi was born. He was a Polish chess player.

In 1889, Otto Blathy (1860-1939) composed the longest chess problem - mate in 290 moves.

In 1889, Emmanuel Schiffers (1850-1904) was the first Russian to deliver a course of lectures on chess.

In 1889, Mary Rudge gave the first public simultaneous exhibition in chess when she took on 6 opponents at once and won all the games.

In 1889, Emanuel Lasker won at Breslau, He gained the German master title.

On Jan 7, 1889, Hans Johner was born in Basel. He won the Swiss championship 12 times.

On Jan 27, 1889, Frederick Perrin (1815-1889) died in Brooklyn of pneumonia, aged 73. He was Secretary and President of the New York Chess Club and President of the Brooklyn Chess Club. He was a professor of languages at Princeton College. His last words to his physician were: "Doctor, I am puzzled over that last move of mine." (source: *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, Jan 28, 1889)

On Jan 20, 1889, the second world championship match, Steinitz-Chigorin, began in Havana.

In Feb 1889, the first brilliancy prize for match game was awarded to Steinitz. (300 francs)

In February 1889, Steinitz defeated Chigorin, 10.5 - 6.5 in the 2nd world championship match, Havana. The prize was \$1,150, the lowest ever for a world championship chess match.

On Mar 9, 1889, Grigori Levenfish was born in Poland. He was USSR champion in 1934 and 1937.

On April 14, 1889, Efim Bogoljubov was born in Kiev. He was a Russian-born German chess grandmaster.

In May 1889, Steinitz published [Modern Chess Instructor](#) which lasted until 1895.

On May 1, 1889, Josef Lokvenc was born in Vienna. He was German champion in 1943. He was Austrian champion in 1951 and 1953.

In May 1889, Chigorin and Weiss won the 6th American Chess Congress held in New York. Chigorin won the most games in a single tournament, 27. The top US player in the NY International was S. Lipschutz. The first "best game prize" was

awarded to Gunsberg over Mason, New York 1889. Nicholas MacLeod (1870-1965) lost 31 games in this tournament.

After the 6<sup>th</sup> American Chess Congress was over, there was no money left for the non-prize winners. Taubenhau of Paris was left destitute, having spent all his money he had to live on during the two months of the tourney. He received a cable dispatch from Paris to return and help manipulate the automaton Mephisto for 100 francs a week. But Taubenhau had no money to buy a ticket for a ship leaving for Europe. He asked the tournament committee for \$25 to enable him to secure at least a steerage passage, but the request was refused. (source: *New York Times*, May 24, 1889)

On May 28, 1889, Richard Reti was born in Bosing, Bratislava. He was Czechoslovakian champion in 1925.

On July 29, 1889, Lajos Asztalos was born in Pecs, Hungary. He was Hungarian champion in 1913.

On Aug 21, 1889, Guy Chandler was born in Weymouth, England. He was founder of the British Chess Problem Society.

On Sep 22, 1889, the Swiss Chess Association was founded.

On Nov 28, 1889, Thomas Dawson was born in Leeds, England. He created 6,400 problems. He was a pioneer of fairy chess.

On Dec 8, 1889, Max Lange died in Leipzig, Germany. He was a German chess player and problem composer.

In December 1889, a correspondence match between the USA and Canada was won by the USA team. Each side had 60 players each.

In 1890, the Leek CC was formed in England.

In 1890, the [Metropolitan CC](#) was formed in London. It was founded with the amalgamation of two existing clubs 'The Three Pawns' and 'The Monument'.

In 1890, the New Orleans Chess, Checkers, and Whist Club burned down. Its library, valued at \$15,000, was destroyed, as well as its Morphy memorabilia.

In 1890, the Norwood CC was formed in Australia.

In 1890, the Omaha CC was formed.

In 1890, the Pollock CC was formed in Hagerstown, Maryland.

In 1890, the Rigaer Schachverein CC was formed in Riga.

In 1890, the Staten Island CC was founded by Gustav Barth.

In 1890, the Steinitz Chess Club was founded at Alakea Street in Hawaii. It was the earliest chess club in Hawaii. It disbanded in 1891.

In 1890, Jackson Showalter defeated Samuel Lipschutz in a match, Louisville.

In 1890, El Ajedristica, the first true automaton, was built by Torres y Quevedo. It was able to play rook endgames.

In 1890, a chess club was formed in Honolulu, Hawaii.

In 1890, [THEORIE UND PRAXIS DER ENDSPIELE](#) by Johann Berger was published.

In 1890, the Traxler variation was introduced by Karel Peter Traxler (1866-1936).

In 1890, the Albin Attack was introduced by Adolf Albin against Csank, Vienna.

In 1890, Chigorin beat Steintz in a telegraph match.

On Jan 22, 1890, a large fire broke out in New Orleans. It burned down the New Orleans Chess, Checkers, and Whist Club, including its chess library, valued at \$15,000. The chess club had one of the most valuable libraries in the world, including a lot of Paul Morphy memorabilia. Morphy's relics, score sheets, autographs, portraits, and stationary were all destroyed. (source: *New York Times*, Jan 23, 1890)

On Jan 29, 1890, Preston Ware died in Boston, aged 69. He was an American chess player.

In Feb 1890, Showalter won the 2nd US championship, held in St Louis. It was the the 3rd Congress of the US Chess Association.

On April 9, 1890, Norman Whitaker was born in Philadelphia. He was an American International Master.

In July 1890, Bertold Lasker and Emanuel Lasker tied for 1<sup>st</sup> in a tournament in Berlin.

In September 1890, the automaton Ajeeb was at the Mechanics' Institute Fair in San Francisco. It took on all comers in chess and checkers. It was also exhibited at the State Fair at Sacramento.

In Nov 1890, Max Judd defeated Jackson Showalter in a match, 7-3.

In Dec 1890, the first city of London championship was won by Rudolf Loman (1861-1932).

On Dec 9, 1890, the 3rd world championship match, Steinitz vs. Gunsberg, started in New York. Steinitz defended his title against Isidor Gunsberg (1854-1930) of England (born in Hungary). Their match was held at the Manhattan Chess Club in New York. Steinitz won with 6 wins, 9 draws, and 4 losses. Steinitz received 2/3 of the total prize money (\$3,000), and Gunsberg received 1/3. This was the first time a loser of a match took a share of the purse.

On Dec 27, 1890, Walter Grimshaw died in Whitby, England. He was a chess composer.

In 1891, the City Chess Club was formed in New York. Dr. Jentz was its president. Sam Loyd was its vice-president.



In 1891, the Club of the Living Chess was formed in Ireland.

In 1891, the Galveston Chess and Whist Club was formed in Galveston, Texas.

In 1891, Lord Randolph Churchill, who was a co-founder of the Oxford University Chess Club, was the first president of the Johannesburg Chess Club in South Africa.

In 1891, the Los Angeles Chess Club moved to the Wilson block in Los Angeles where they had comfortable quarters.

In November, 1891, the San Francisco Chess and Whist Club was organized.

In 1891, the Tacoma CC was formed in Tacoma, Washington.

In 1891, the first chess club in Japan was established at Yokohama.

In 1891, Jackson Showalter won the 3rd US championship, held in Lexington, Kentucky. (4th Congress)

In 1891, Walter R. Lovegrove won the first California chess championship. He won a match from Joseph D. Redding (1858-1932), who claimed the championship of the Pacific Coast. The claim was based in a magazine article by Johann Zukertort that Redding was the best player on the Pacific coast. Lovegrove won by the score of 7-1.

In 1891, the first article on chessplayer ratings was published in *the British Chess Magazine* by George Brumfitt.

In 1891 Steinitz again played Chigorin in Havana by cable and lost. Shortly afterward, the New York police arrested Steinitz as a Russian spy for using chess code over a cable. This was cleared up later on.

In 1891, Emanuel Lasker traveled to London to run a chess pavilion at a German exhibition. He accepted the invitation so that he could make enough money for his sisters to move to Berlin. After the exhibition ended, Lasker decided to remain in England and take up chess professionally. He stayed in England from 1891 to 1893, then from 1895 to 1904, and from 1934 to 1935.

On Jan 1, 1891 Joseph Campbell died in London. He was a chess problemist.

On Jan 3, 1891, Alfred Brinckmann was born in Kiel, Germany. He was a German International Master.

On Jan 22, 1891 Steinitz (+6=9-4) beat Gunsberg, 10.5-8.5, in the 3rd world championship, held in New York.

On April 5, 1891, Johann Hermann Bauer died in Gortz, Austria of tuberculosis. He was an Austrian chess master.

On April 14, 1891, George H. MacKenzie died at the Cooper Union Hotel in New York. First indication of cause of death was pneumonia. (source: *New York Times*, April 15, 1891). Steinitz claimed Mackenzie killed himself with an overdose of morphine.

In May 1891, the home in which Paul Morphy lived and died was sold at auction for \$6,000. It was the oldest house on the street, over 120 years old. Morphy's father purchased it for \$90,000, but the house was now uninhabited and was a crumbling ruin. (source: *New York Times*, May 3, 1891)

On May 11, 1891, Ilya Rabinovich was born. He was a strong Russian chess master.

On May 31, 1891, George Sturgis was born. He was the first USCF president.

On Aug 18, 1891, Louis Paulsen died in London. He was one of the strongest chess players of his day.

On Oct 10, 1891, Cyril Stanley Kipping was born. He was the most famous problem editor of all time.

On Dec 12, 1891, the first long distance telephone match in Great Britain was played, Liverpool vs. London.

On Dec 25, 1891, Leonard Kubbel was born in St Petersburg. He was a problem and endgame studies composer.

In 1891, there were at least 280 chess clubs in the United States, with a combined membership of over 20,000 members. (source: *New York Times*, Oct 18, 1891)

In 1892, the Irish CC was formed.

In 1892, Edward Roberts won the first South African Championship, Cape Town.

In 1892, the Manhattan Chess Club defeated the New Orleans Chess Club in a telegraphic match.

In 1892, the Princeton University Chess Club defeated the Yale University Chess Club in a correspondence match.

In 1892, William Hicks died in Montreal. He was Canadian champion in 1874.

In 1892, Henry Weenik was born. He was a Dutch composer, player and author.

In 1892, Samuel Lipschutz won the 4th US championship in a match against Showalter (7-1, 7 draws).

In 1892, Emanuel Lasker took 1st place at a London tournament.

On Jan 2, 1892, the world chess championship match between Steinitz and Chigorin started in Havana.

On Feb 7, 1892, Karel Opocensky was born. He was 4-time Czech champion.

In Feb 1892, Matthew Wilson, a well-known portrait painter, died while playing chess at the Brooklyn Chess Club. He was 77 years old. His portraits included President Arthur and Lincoln. (source: *New York Times*, Feb 24, 1892)

On Feb 28, 1892, Steinitz (+10=5-8) beat Chigorin, 12.5-10.5, in the world championship match.

On March 25, 1892, Abraham Kupchik was born in Brest-Litovsk, Russia. He was an American chess master.

On June 19, 1892. Carl Ahlhausen died in Berlin. He adopted 1.g4 as his opening.

On July 16, 1892, Frederick Loekes Slous (1802-1892) died in London, England at the age of 90. He was a strong amateur player in England. He was a former Chairman of the London Stock Exchange.

On July 29, 1892, Peter Romanovsky was born in St Petersburg. He was USSR champion in 1923 and 1927.

From August 1892 to July 1893 Emanuel Lasker published his first chess magazine, 19 issues of *The London Chess Fortnightly* chess magazine.

On Sep 3, 1892, the Southern Counties' Chess Union was formed.

On Sep 10, 1892, Janos Balogh was born in Tirgu Secuiesc, Romania. He was Romanian champion in 1930.

On Oct 31, 1892, Alexander Alekhine was born in Moscow. He was world champion in 1927-1935 and 1937 until his death in 1946.

On November 4, 1892, a shooting occurred in William Steinitz's house in Upper Montclair, New Jersey. His previous American secretary, Arthur Williams, shot his new French secretary, Edward Treital, in the bedroom and tried to kill his successor with a double-barrel shotgun. Treital lost his left arm. (source: *New York Times*, Nov 6, 1892)

In Nov 26, 1892, Fedor Bohatirchuk was born in Kiev. He was USSR champion in 1927.

On Dec 29, 1892, Geza Nagy was born. He was Hungarian champion in 1924.

In 1893, the Cornell Chess Club was formed at Cornell University. It disbanded in 1940 due to a lack of student interest. (source: *The Cornell Daily Sun*, Nov 7, 1940) It was re-formed in 1946.

In August, 1893, the Durban CC was formed in Durban, South Africa.

In 1893, the Glengearry CC was formed in Ireland.

In March 1893, a chess club was organized in Mill Valley, CA.

In March 1893, a University of California at Berkeley Chess Club was formed.

In 1893, the West London CC was formed.

In 1893, Alfred Binet made a study of the connection between mathematics and chess. After conducting interviews with a large number of leading chess players, he found that over 90% of them were good mental calculators and had good memories. On the other hand, he found that some mathematicians played chess, but few were strong players. Binet noted that the abilities of human calculators started around age 4, whereas the ability to play strong chess started around age

11. One of Binet's conclusions concerning human calculators and chess masters was the importance of training and experience. Despite his suggestion that an excellent chess player is innate (he wrote that "One becomes a good player but one is born an excellent player"), he observed that training the memory daily encouraged the maintenance and/or the development of recall performance.

In 1893, the Liverpool Chess Club published [Liverpool Chess Club: A Short Sketch of the Club.](#)

In 1893, the first of a series of famous cable matches between the U.S. and England was played.

In 1893, Ambrose Bierce (1842-1914?) wrote a short story called *Moxon's Master*. It was first published in his 1893 short story collection *Can Such Things Be?* (and reprinted in 1909). It appeared in the *San Francisco Examiner* newspaper on April 16, 1899. It is one of the first descriptions of a robot in English literature. The story describes a chess-playing automaton or robot that murders its creator, Mr. Moxon. The unnamed narrator converses with Moxon at his house, who is playing chess with his robot. The narrator leaves, but later returns to the house and finds that Moxon wins the chess game with a checkmate and the automaton strangles him in an apparent fit of rage.

In 1893, Hermann Helms began writing a chess column in the Brooklyn Eagle. It continued until 1955. It was the longest running uninterrupted chess column under the same authorship.

In Jan 1893, the Dutch Federation monthly magazine *SCHAKEND NEDERLAND* was founded.

On Jan 6, 1893, Antal, Aladar was born in Jaszladany, Hungary. He wrote a book on openings.

In February 1893, there was a resolution to close the chess room in the Oakland library. The chess players were becoming a nuisance. Men came and played chess all day and requested the privileges of smoking in the library while playing chess. The final straw was when a group sat there morning til night and finally asked to be provided with a deck of cards.

On Feb 23, 1893, Gerald Frank Anderson was born in Newcastle, South Africa. He was a British chess problemist.

In March 1893, General Hiram Barden died while playing chess at the Metropolitan Club in Washington, DC. He was the inventor of the Berdan range finder, torpedo, and rifle. (source: *New York Times*, April 1, 1893)

On April 13, 1893, Jean Dufresne died. He was a chess writer.

On April 30, 1893, Gyula Breyer was born in Budapest. He was Hungarian champion in 1912.

On Oct 14, 1893, Emanuel Lasker won the New York International, held at the Manhattan Chess Club, with 13 straight wins and no losses and no draws. He won 4.5 points ahead of 2<sup>nd</sup> place Albin. President Grover Cleveland offered a gift of a \$500 gold medal as a prize. (source: *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, Feb 9, 1893)

On Nov 21, 1893, Ernst Gruenfeld was born in Vienna. He was German champion in 1927.



In late 1893, Dr. Emanuel Lasker lectured on differential equations at Tulane University in New Orleans.

In 1894 a whist and chess club was formed in Vallejo, Ca.

In January, 1894, the Women's Chess Club was formed in New York by Eliza Foote. It lasted until 1949.

In 1894, *ENCHEIRIDION ZATRIKION* was written by Olivier, the 1st Greek work on chess.

In 1894, Alfred Binet had done a series of experiments to see how well chess players played when blindfolded. He was interested in the cognitive faculties of chess masters and thought that master chess depended upon the phenomenological qualities of visual memory (photographic memory). He found that only chess masters were able to play chess successfully without seeing the board and intermediate players found it impossible to play a game of blindfold chess. Binet argued that an amateur chess player could never play blindfold chess, no matter how good his memory was. Binet concluded that the memory proposed by the master varied in different mnemonic forms (techniques used to retain information into a form the brain can understand better).

In 1894, James Mason wrote [THE PRINCIPLES OF CHESS](#). It sold 13,000 copies.

In 1894, Emanuel Lasker had gastric fever and a broken blood vessel while in England and almost died. His medical doctor brother, Dr. Berthold Lasker (1860-1928), traveled from Berlin to England and saved his life.

In 1894, Mrs. W. J. Baird was called the Queen of Chess and was interviewed for *Woman's Signal* magazine. She composed about 650 chess problems. Her first chess problem took her 100 hours to do. She later could compose a chess problem in a half hour. (source: *London Westminster Budget*, Sep 7, 1894)

In 1894, Charles O. Jackson, who said he was a former President of the Indiana Chess Association, advertised that the Terra Haute Chess Club was hosting a Great Masters' Continental Chess Congress. He sent flyers to chess players encouraging them to send \$25 entrance fee for this major tournament. But it was a scam. He had run fake tournaments in the past. (source: *New York Times*, Jan 15, 1894)

In Jan 1894, a women's chess club was formed in New York, by Eliza Foote. There were 30 members. It lasted until 1949.

In January 1894, James Edward Ryan died of a heart attack after leaving his chess club. He was a principal at a public school in New York. (source: *New York Times*, Jan 14, 1894)

On Jan 10, 1894, Nikolay Zubarev was born. He was an International Master.

On Jan 23, 1894, Luigi Ceriani was born in Milan, Italy. He was a chess problemist.

On March 3, 1894, the original agreement of the world chess championship between Lasker and Steinitz was signed. The match was for \$2,000 a side.

On Mar 15, 1894, the Steinitz-Lasker world championship match began.

On April 7, 1894, Fricis Apsenieks was born in Tetele, Latvia. He was Latvian champion in 1926-7 and 1934.

On May 11, 1894, Alexander Wittek (1852-1894) died in Graz, Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. He was an Austrian player and architect. He died in a lunatic asylum in Graz, having been diagnosed with a “paralytic mental disorder” in 1893. One source says he committed suicide, but another source says he died of tuberculosis.

On May 18, 1894, Edmund Adam was born in Sonneberg, Germany. He was a German correspondence master.

On May 26, 1894, Emanuel Lasker defeated Steinitz, 12-7, in Montreal, to become world champion. Steinitz was the oldest world champion at 58 years, 10 days.

On July 25, 1894, Hans Kmoch was born in Vienna. He was an International Master and chess author.

In Aug 1894, Albert Hodges defeated Showalter 5-3 and became recognized as US chess champion.

In October 1894, Steinitz won in the 1894 New York International.

On Nov 28, 1894, Ilyin-Genevsky was born.

On Dec 28, 1894, Mattison was born in Riga. He was Latvian champion in 1924. He was World amateur champion in 1924.

In December 1894, it was reported that Mrs. Nellie Love Showalter (1870-1946) and Mrs Harriet Worrall were playing a match for the women's championship of the world (at least the United States). During the match, no one was admitted to the playing room, except the referee. (source: *Wichita Daily Eagle*, Dec 16, 1894) Worrall won after Showalter had to quit due to illness.

In 1895, the Caxton CC was formed at 1411 Fulton Street in Brooklyn.

In 1895, the Hart House CC at the University of Toronto was formed.

In 1895, the Ladies' Chess Club on Tottenham Court Road, London, was founded.

In 1895, a chess club was organized in San Diego.

In 1895, the Steinitz CC was formed in Philadelphia.

In October, 1895, the University of Pennsylvania CC was formed.

In 1895, the Victoria CC in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada was formed.

In 1895, the Wolverhampton CC was formed in Wolverhampton, England.

In 1895, Ajeeb returned to Coney Island. Sam Gonotsky (1902-1929) was the hidden operator.

In 1895, Lasker moved back to England, this time as world chess champion. He first lived in London, where he was the resident master of the Divan Chess Association. He later moved to Manchester where he wrote a chess column for the local newspaper, gave lectures at the Manchester Chess Club, and performed simul.

In 1895, Showalter won the 5th US championship in a match against Lipschultz (7-4).

In 1895, the Franklin Club beat the Manhattan Club 7.5 to 6.5 in a telegraph match.

In Jan 1895, a women's chess club formed in London.

On March 9, 1895, the Manhattan Chess Club played the British Chess Club of London by cable. Only about 22 moves were played in each of the 10 games after 9 hours. One game was agreed drawn. All the other games were adjudicated as drawn by the new world chess champion, Emanuel Lasker. (source: *New York Times*, March 10, 1895)

On March 13, 1895, William Norwood Potter died. He was a leading English player of the 1870s.

On May 6, 1895, Martin Severin From died in Copenhagen. He was a chess analyst. He analyzed 1.f4 e5, now known as the From Gambit.

On May 18, 1895, Fernando Saavedra (1849-1922) published an underpromotion solution of a problem to win.

In June 1895, the Swiss System pairings, invented by J. Muller, was 1st used in Zurich.

On Aug 5, 1895, the Hastings International began.

In August 1895, a women's chess tournament was won by Lady Thomas at Hastings.

On Aug 14, 1895, Nikolay Grigoriev was born in Moscow. He was Moscow champion in 1921, 1922, 1923-4, and 1929.

On Sep 2, 1895, Harry Pillsbury won at Hastings (16.5 - 4.5). Chigorin was 2<sup>nd</sup> and Lasker was 3rd.

On Sep 25, 1895, Andre Cheron was born in Colombes, France. He won the French championship 3 times. He was an authority on endgame studies.

On Oct 8, 1895, Antonio Sacconi was born. He was an International Master.

In December 1895, Pillsbury contracts syphilis in Russia. It would later kill him.

On Dec 13, 1895, the St Petersburg International started.

On Dec 16, 1895, Georges Emile Barbier died in France, aged 51. He was a composer of chess problems. He won the Scottish championship in 1886.

In 1896, the Memphis Chess, Checkers & Whist Club was formed.

In 1896, the Damiano CC was formed at the College of the City of New York.

In 1896, the Knights CC was formed in Brooklyn.

In 1896, the Orel CC was formed.

In the 1896, the Pickwick Club was formed in Los Angeles which included chess play and chess tournaments.

In 1896, the Princeton CC was formed.

In 1896, the Sphinx CC was formed in Brooklyn.

In 1896, the Spokane Amateur Athletics Club Chess Club was formed.

In 1896, a chess club was formed at Stanford University.

In 1896, UC Berkeley beat Harvard in a chess game by wire.

In January 1896, James Grower died in Brooklyn at the age of 84. He had the reputation of being the oldest chess player in the United States. He was President of the Paul Morphy Club. (source: *New York Times*, Jan 19, 1896)

In 1896, Veniamin Sozin was born in Russia. He was an openings specialist.

In 1896, The Women's Chess Club of New-York was incorporated. The President was Mrs. Eliza Campbell Foot. (source: *New York Times*, March 2, 1896)

In 1896, Jackson Showalter defeated Kemeny and Barry to retain the US chess championship title.

In 1896, Edith Price founded the Gambit Chess Rooms.

In 1896 he wrote *Common Sense in Chess*, based on a series of 12 chess lectures that he gave in London. The German edition was published in 1896 and the English edition was published in 1897.

In 1896, Emanuel Lasker won at Nuremberg with 12 wins, 3 draws, 3 losses.

In 1896, the Pillsbury National Correspondence Chess Association (PNCCA) was formed.

In 1896, the Mercantile Library Chess Association was formed in Philadelphia.

In 1896, there were less than 50 skilled professional chess players in the world.  
(source: *Cedar Falls Gazette*, March 10, 1896)

In January 1896, Lasker won at St Petersburg. Steinitz took 2nd.



On March 13, 1896, the first cable chess match between Great Britain and the United States began. It was organized by the Brooklyn Chess Club, and would be the first Anglo-American chess match. The first team match had 8 players per side. Subsequent matches had 10 players per side. Sir George Newnes (1851-1910) was president of the British Chess Club and he provided a \$300 silver cup that would go to the winning team. Newnes was an editor and publisher of magazines in Britain. He was the first to publish the Sherlock Holmes mystery series, written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. USA won the first match, 4.5 to 3.5

In the 1890s, non-native American chess players were barred from taking part in the Anglo-American cable matches. The British only wanted “native” American chess players by birth to compete. That ruled out such players as William Steinitz (an American citizen by then), Emil Kemeny, and Samuel Lipshutz from playing on the American team.

On March 22, 1896, Sam Loyd’s first puzzle column for the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* was published.

On April 19, 1896, Esteben Canal was born in Chiclayo, Peru. He was Hungarian champion in 1933.

On May 1, 1896, the first international conference of the English and American women’s chess clubs was held in New York. It was designed to present to the public the subject of the educational values of chess for the younger generation. (source: *Chicago Daily Tribune*, April 28, 1896)

On May 2, 1896, Arpad Vajda was born in Rimavska Sobota, Hungary. He was Hungarian champion in 1928.

On June 14, 1896, Comis Mansfield was born. He was a chess problemist.

On June 25, 1896, Marmaduke Wyvill died. He was a leading English chess master.

On Sep 5, 1896, Albert Becker was born in Vienna. He was the Austrian champion in 1925 and 1937.

On Sep 14, 1896, Edward Freeborough died in Hull, England. He was a chess author.

On Sep 20, 1896, Friedrich Saemisch was born in Berlin. He was Austrian champion in 1921.

On Oct 5, 1896, William Pollock died in Clifton, Bristol, England, aged 37. He was an English chess master and surgeon.

On Nov 7, 1896, the Lasker-Steinitz world championship match began in Moscow.

On Dec 1, 1896, Hans Mueller was born. He was Austrian champion in 1947.

In 1897 the Berkeley College Chess Club was organized.

In 1897, the Bishop's CC was formed in Brooklyn.

In 1897, a chess club was organized at the Café Boildieu in Rouen, France.

In 1897, the Camden CC was formed in Camden, NJ.

In 1897, the Germantown CC was formed in Germantown, PA.

In February 1897, the Pasadena Chess Club was organized.

In 1897, the Manheim CC was formed in Manheim, PA.

In 1897, the Rochester CC was formed in Rochester, NY.

In 1897, the Sacramento Chess Club, an annex to the Sacramento Whist Club, was formed.

In 1897, the Saginaw CC was formed in Saginaw, NY.

In 1897, the Springfield Chess and Checker Club was formed in Springfield, MA.

In 1897, the Steinitz CC was formed in Brooklyn.

In 1897, the Trenton CC was formed in Trenton, NJ.

In 1897, the American Chess Code was published on the chess rules.

In 1897, Bonar Law was elected President of the Scottish Chess Association.

In 1897, Steinitz and Lipschutz tied in the NY State Championship.

In 1897, Henryk Sienkiewicz (1846-1916), the Nobel Prize winner in Literature in 1905, wrote the historical novel *The Knights of the Cross* or *The Teutonic Knights*. The book was first serialized by the magazine *Tygodnik Illustrowany*, then printed

in book form in 1900. It was the first book to be printed in Poland at the end of World War II in 1945. The knights play chess.

In 1897, Marvin Palmer was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He won the Iowa championship at 20. He won the Michigan championship 5 times.

In 1897, Sergei Urusov died. He was a chess-playing Russian prince.

In 1897, the first Nordic Championship was won by S. Svensson in Stockholm.

In 1897, Mikhail Barulin was born in Russia. He fostered chess problems in Russia.

In 1897, Steinitz played 22 games blindfold (+17) in Vienna at age 61.

In 1897, the 2nd Anglo-American match was played. Great Britain won 5.5-4.5 against the USA.

In 1897, Forry Laucks was born. He was the founder of Log Cabin Chess Club.

In 1897, the Correspondence Chess League of America was loosely organized.

On Jan 14, 1897, Lasker defeated Steinitz, 12.5-4.5 (+10=5-2), in Moscow for the world chess championship.

In Feb 1897, Pillsbury won the 6th US championship in a match against Showalter in NY. He won 10-8, with 3 draws. Pillsbury said he did not want the title.

In February 1897, the press falsely reported William Steinitz's death. The headline of the Indianapolis News was "William Steinitz Dead." A dispatch from Moscow says that William Steinitz died in a private hospital, where he had recently been placed on account of mental disorder. (source: *Indianapolis News*, Feb 22, 1897 and *New York Times*, Feb 22, 1897) The story was retracted several days later after associating chess with brain disease, and that Steinitz was not dead, but hopelessly insane. (source: *New York Times*, Feb 26, 1897)

On Feb 12, 1897, Abram Gurvich was born in Russia. He was a chess problemist.

In 1897, the first reference to lightning chess appeared in the March 1897 issue of the *British Chess Magazine*.

On March 14, 1897, Giorgio Guidelli was born in Serravalle d'Asti, Italy. He was a chess composer.

On Mar 23, 1897, Jose Araiza was born in Mexico. He won the Mexican championship 15 times in a row.

On May 10, 1897, David Gedult was born in Warsaw. He was an amateur chess player that specialized in unusual chess openings.

On May 18, 1897, Edgar Colle was born in Ghent, Belgium. He was Belgium champion in 1924.

On May 31<sup>st</sup> to June 1st, 1897, a cable match was arranged between five members of the U.S. House of Representatives (3 Democrats, 1 Republican, and 1 Populist) in Washington, DC, and five members of the British House of Commons in London. The match ended in a draw, 2.5 to 2.5. This match was arranged by Richmond Pearson (1852-1923), U.S. Representative of North Carolina and Sir John Heaton (1848-1914), a British Conservative Member of Parliament. In this match, a record of time in cable matches was established. Twenty moves were cabled in 21.5 minutes, one move going to and from Washington in 14 seconds. The signals were carried by the Anglo American Telegraph Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

In June 1897, Harry Pillsbury, in a simultaneous exhibition, played 30 of the best chess players in Washington, DC, winning 27 and drawing 3. He also played 6 games of checkers, winning 4, losing 1, and drawing 1. (source: *Washington Morning Times*, June 3, 1897)

In June 1897, the 1st women's international tournament was held at the Hotel Cecil in London. It was won by Mary Rudge (18 wins and one draw), followed by Fagan, Thorold, Worrall, Ponnefin, Thomas, and Barry. Miss Rudge won 60 British pounds. (source: *New York Times*, July 5, 1897 and *The Westminster Budget*, July 9, 1897)

On July 25, 1897, Andre Muffrang was born. He was an International Master.

On Aug 12, 1897, Antonius van der Linde, Dutch chess historian, died in Weisbaden. He was a Dutch historian and considered the first renowned chess historian.

On Aug 16, 1897, Major William Wilson, VP of the Mercantile Library Chess Club, was murdered.

On Sep 28, 1897, Heinrich Fraenkel was born in Germany. He was known as Assiac.

On Oct 15, 1897, Conrad Bayer died in Olomouc, Czechoslovakia. He was a prize-winning problemist.

On Oct 19, 1897, Berthold Englisch died in Vienna of a brain disease. He was German champion in 1879. He had recently withdrawn from the Berlin International. At the time, he was accused of accepting a bribe from a weak opponent to withdraw, but his death disproved that report. (source: *New York Times*, Oct 20, 1897)

On Nov 30, 1897, Octavio Trompowsky was born in Rio de Janeiro. He won the 1939 Brazilian chess championship. The moves 1.d4 Nf6 2.Bg5 are known as the Trompowsky Attack.

In 1898, the Batavia CC was formed in Batavia, NY.

In 1898 the Capital City Chess Club, an annex of the Sacramento Whist Club, was formed.

In 1898, the Houston CC was formed.

In October, 1898, the Ottawa Chess and Checker Club was reorganized.

In 1898, a club in St. Petersburg was formed.

In 1898, Kriegspiel was invented by journalist Michael Henry Templeton in London.

In 1898, Pillsbury operated Ajeeb in Coney Island.

In 1898, Herbert William Trenchard (1857-1934) scored 27 zeros (most ever), +1, =8, at Vienna.

In 1898, Charles Moehle (1859-1898) died. He was an American chess master and was one of the operators of the chess automaton Ajeeb.

In 1898, Eric Zepler, a German composer, was born. He was the first professor of electronics.

On Jan 14, 1898, Maurice Fox was born in the Ukraine. He won the Canadian championship 8 times.

On Jan 21, 1898, Charles A. Gilberg died in Brooklyn, aged 62. He was the author of several chess books. He had over 1,500 chess books in his library. (source: *The Decatur Daily Review*, March 1, 1898)

On March 7, 1898, Eugenio Szabados was born. He was an International Master.



On March 23, 1898, Stefan Fazekas was born in Staoraljaujhely, Hungary. He was British champion in 1957.

In April 1898, Pillsbury won the 7th US championship in a match vs Showalter. (+7,-3,=2)

On May 3, 1898, William Wayte (1829-1898) died in London. He was a British chess master.

On June 24, 1898, the Texas State Chess Association was formed in Dallas.

In July 1898, Pillsbury and Tarrasch tied for 1st at Vienna; Tarrasch won the in playoff and \$1,500. Pillsbury won \$1,000.

On Aug 26, 1898, Vladimir Vukovic was born in Zagreb. He was an International Master.

On Sep 11, 1898 William Winter was born in Medstead. He won the London championship 5 times. He was British champion in 1935 and 1936.

In October 1898, the first Texas Chess Championship was won by Otto Ballard of Dallas.

In October 1898, George Stanfield, age 45, died suddenly of a heart attack while playing chess at the Fulton Chess Club. (source: *New York Times*, Oct 28, 1898)

On Nov 12, 1898, Kenneth Harkness was born in Glasgow, Scotland. He developed the USCF rating system.

On Nov 24, 1898, Henry Hookham died in Christchurch. He was New Zealand champion in 1890.

In 1899, the Lee CC in England formed.

On Jan 3, 1899, the [Spokane CC](#) was formed.

In 1899, the flag on a chess clock was first used.

In 1899, the British Chess Code was written for the chess rules.

In 1899, the 2nd Nordic Championship was won by J. Moller in Copenhagen.

In 1899, the Paris Chess Club forbade discussion of political or religious subjects.

In 1899, the King of Italy announced a national chess championship. Only one person showed up.

In Jan 1899, former world chess champion William Steinitz resigned from the Manhattan Chess Club after Judge Jerome said that the club was not a club for professional players. Steinitz took offense and resigned his membership. (source: *New York Times*, Jan 15, 1899)

On Jan 15, 1899, Serafino Dubois died in Rome. He was Italy's leading player in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century.

On Jan 28, 1899, the Northern Counties' Chess Union was formally inaugurated.

On Feb 22, 1899, Berthold Koch was born in Berlin. He was East German champion in 1951 and 1952.

In March, 1899, the British universities of Cambridge and Oxford defeated the American universities (Harvard, Columbia, Yale, and Princeton) by one point in their first cable match (3.5 to 2.5). The winning team took possession of the Rice Trophy, donated by Isaac Rice of New York.

On April 14, 1899, Efim Bogoljubow was born in Kiev. He was a Ukranian-German chess master.

On April 23, 1899, Vladimir Nabokov was born. He was a Russian-American novelist. He wrote *The Defense*.

On May 1, 1899, Josef Lokvenc was born. He was an International Master.

In May 1899, William Kimball, a New York lawyer, died while playing chess in Evans's cigar store and chess room. He was 55. (source: *New York Times*, May 30, 1899)

In June 1899, Emanuel Lasker took 1st place in London, 4 points ahead of the rest. He won 18, drew 7, lost 1 and took the 1<sup>st</sup> place money of \$1,250. His loss was to Blackburne. It was the first time a British player defeated a reigning world champion.

On June 3, 1899, George Alcock MacDonnell died. He was an Irish clergyman and chess master.

On July 6, 1899, Bror Axel Folke Per Rogard was born. He was the 2nd president of FIDE.

On July 27, 1899 Tassilo Heydebrand und der Lasa died in Storchnest, Poland. He was a German chess master and chess historian.

In Sep 1899, the 1st All-Russian chess championship was held in Moscow. Chigorin took 1<sup>st</sup> place. There were 14 players.

On Dec 8, 1899, Max Lange died. He was a German chess master and problem composer.

On Oct 3, 1900, the [Ilford CC](#) was formed.

The Brooklyn Eagle, or Brooklyn Daily Eagle, was a daily newspaper in Brooklyn, from 1841 to 1955. At one point it was the most popular afternoon newspaper in the United States, with the largest daily circulation in the nation. The paper ceased publication in 1955 due to a prolonged strike.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle archives are one of the best resources for chess in America. Hermann Helms wrote chess columns for the Brooklyn Daily Eagle from 1893 until the paper folded in 1955.

The chess articles that appeared in the Brooklyn Eagle were gathered and put on line at

[http://www.chessarch.com/excavations/excavations.php?a=1&source=Brooklyn Daily Eagle](http://www.chessarch.com/excavations/excavations.php?a=1&source=Brooklyn_Daily_Eagle).

Here are some extracts and articles about chess that appeared in the Brooklyn Eagle in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Francis Andrew Philidor was born at Dreux in 1726. He composed a great number of operas and set Alexander's Feast, and the Carmen Secculaire to music and died in London in 1795. He owed some of his fame to his consummate skill as a chess player, in which he has seldom been equaled. He wrote the analysis of Chess, which has passed through many editions, and may be called one of the classical works upon that game. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 18, 1844

Mr. Potter of Yale College, in a temperance address lately at New Haven says: "My heart bleeds as I remember the fate of three of my early companions who started in life with myself. One of them possessed the finest mathematical mind I ever knew. ...He was the first man in America that beat the Automaton Chess Player, and he told me he had every move in his head before he even entered the room. That man now fills a drunkard's grave..." – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 15, 1845

Chess by Telegraph. The Ithaca Journal speaks of a game of chess that was recently in progress, by telegraph, between a party of gentlemen of Elmira and Ithaca. Elmira gave the challenge; the game commenced on Monday the 13<sup>th</sup>, and ended on Saturday, Ithaca beating Elmira in 25 moves. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 28, 1847

The Press – Invention of Printing. Caxton was a native of Kent, where he was born in 1410. After his apprenticeship to the mercer business had expired, he visited the low countries, as an agent for the Mercers' Company, where he was taken into the suite of Margaret of York, wife of the Duke of Burgundy. In that country he translated into English, "The Reccuil of the Histories of Troy," which he finished at Cologne in the year 1471. This was the first book of any importance ever published in the English language, and was printed in the town where he finished the translation. The first work issued from his Westminster press was the "Game

of Chess,” and the first book, we may add, published in England. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 22, 1850

Cooper, in his novel of the “Deerslayer,” makes some sport of a parcel of red Indians speculating over a chess figure, in the shape of an elephant, which they describe as a beat with two tails. The incident really occurred in the case of an Irish servant at a country house in Pennsylvania. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 3, 1851

The great Chess Tournament has commenced at London, for a prize of \$300, sixteen players have already entered the game. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jun 16, 1851

The Brooklyn Chess Club. The second annual reunion of this flourishing society, took place last Thursday evening, when the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: - Walter K. Paye, President; Robert M. Jenkins, Secretary. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 31, 1853

Mr. O’Sullivan, the United States Minister at Lisbon, who is said to one of the best chessplayers in America, played during his late stay in Paris, 27 games without odds with M. Saint Amant, the well known French player. Of the 27, M. Saint Amant won 21, Mr. O’Sullivan 3, and 3 were drawn. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 12, 1855, p. 2 [John L. O’Sullivan (1813-1895) was the United States Minister to Portugal from 1854 to 1858]

A Chess Congress. The National Chess Congress is to meet in New York on the 6<sup>th</sup> October, and continue in session till the 15<sup>th</sup>, or longer of necessary. The first business will be the revision of the chess code; then there will be a grand chess tournament, for prizes, and a minor tournament also. Prizes will be given, too for chess problems. ...A number of the best players in Philadelphia, and all parts of the Union are expected to take part in the Congress. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 26, 1857

The American Chess Congress will meet in New York to-day, and continue in session until the 15<sup>th</sup> inst., or until business is finished. This Congress is a new idea, originating with the New York Chess Club, which appointed a committee to correspond with chess associations and eminent players throughout the country, and get their views on the subject. The answers were very encouraging, and

probably not less than two hundred chess players, from various parts of the Union, will be present at the Congress. The most attractive features of the session will be two grand tournaments for first and second class players, in each of which four prizes will be contested for. A part of the session will be taken up with debate on the reports of committees appointed in advance by the Committee of Management, relative to a Chess code and an American Chess Association. Prizes will also be awarded for best chess problems. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 6, 1857

The Chess Congress. The first National Chess Congress met in this city yesterday. Hon. A. B. Meek of Alabama was chosen President. The sessions of the Congress will continue some three weeks. Representatives from Louisiana, Minnesota and various distant parts, and the hearts of the chess players are made glad by the advent of the most celebrated players in the country. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 7, 1857

The Chess Congress. In the Chess Congress, yesterday, Mr. Morphy won his third game in the contest for the first prize. He has only to win two more games to entitle himself to the award. His antagonist, Mr. Paulsen, won one game, and there have been two draw-games. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 5, 1857

The Freshman and Sophomore members of the “Yale Chess Club” had a match game last Saturday which resulted in the triumph of the representatives of the former class. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 12, 1858

Chess Run Mad. The papers once in a while recount some extraordinary feat of the great chess players, Paulsen and Morphy, such as playing six or seven games at a time blindfolded. ...But the feats of Messrs. Paulsen and Morphy are no more calculated to bring chess into general favor than the public exhibition of the acrobatic feats of the Bedouin Arabs were to diffuse a taste for the exercises of the gymnasium. Chess will never become a popular game with Americans; they are too restless, and want more excitement than is furnished by poring over a checker board for two or three hours, racking the brain and memory. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 24, 1858

A great chess tournament is in preparation among the members of the San Francisco Pioneer Chess Club, which will be open to all chess-players in the State

who choose to participate in it. It is to take place next month. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 26, 1858

Chess. –The American chess champion, Mr. P. Morphy, of New Orleans, has come to London to follow up his challenge to play our English champion, Mr. H. Staunton. Mr. Morphy is a marvel of memory and skill, having, it is said, sustained no fewer than seven games simultaneously without sight of the boards. He will attend the annual meeting of the chess savants, in August next, at Birmingham. Mr. Morphy played on Wednesday with some of the members of the St. George's Chess Club, and exhibited wonderful power. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 9, 1858

Great Chess Challenge in England. The celebrated American chess player, Mr. Morphy, has arrived in London, and requests us to announce, in all courtesy and respect, that he is prepared to play any man living a match of chess for any sum from one hundred to one thousand pounds. ...Bell's Life in London, July 6. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 26, 1858

Biography of Paul Morphy. Paul Morphy is a native of the city of New Orleans, and was educated at Spring Hill College, near Mobile, Alabama. ...Mr. Morphy is about five feet three inches, and his slenderness of figure is such as to give him a remarkably youthful appearance. –London Field – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Sep 25, 1858

Mr. Staunton Declines Playing With Morphy. The London Illustrated News, received per steamer America, contains a letter from Mr. Staunton, addressed to Mr. Morphy, declining to engage in a chess contest with the latter.... – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 9, 1858

For the benefit of your readers, I would inform you that the moves in the game of chess now being played between New York and Philadelphia by telegraph, will be immediately dispatched by telegraph to the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club, corner of Court and Remsen streets, so that all who have an interest in the matter may inspect the moves as they are made in Philadelphia and New York. During the progress of the game the rooms will be thrown open to the public. T Frere, Secretary, Brooklyn Chess Club. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 20, 1858

Paul Morphy has been confined to his room in Paris from indisposition, and consequently has not been able to commence his match with M. Anderssen, who

had reached Paris for the purpose of encountering him. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 6, 1859

Mr. Morphy, says the Illustrated News of the World, may now fairly take rank as the chess champion player of the Old World as well as the New World. No Englishman is found to do him battle, and every foreigner of note has now, with the exception of Der Luja, fallen an easy prey to the youthful conqueror. It is a question whether he be not the finest player to whom the world has given birth. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 19, 1859

Honors to Paul Morphy. The New York Chess Club have determined to greet Paul Morphy on his return, with a splendid set of chessmen in silver and gold, valued at \$1,000, now to be seen at Tiffany's, in Broadway, and which were originally manufactured for the Crystal Palace exhibition. A board of equal elegance is to be provided. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 5, 1859

The Right Man in the Right Place. The newspapers have been filled with the praises of Morphy, the chess-player, lately, and he owes his distinction to the fact that he possesses the calculating faculty and turned it to practical account. We, of course, do not consider the career of Morphy as either worthy of admiration or imitation. A man who can devote his whole intellect to the game of chess, or any other game, can have no great quantity of it at his command, and can only hope to become a prodigy, whose feats may be admired as are the operations of a learned monkey. Such games may be proper as a recreation, or as an occasional exercise for the faculties engaged in their prosecution, but as employment or profession are contemptible. But it is highly probable that Morphy has little mental powers except those engaged in the game, and if he was not a famous chess player he would be nothing at all. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 7, 1859, p. 2

Chess. –Mr. Wm. C. Cox, a resident of this city, and George H. Burns, Esq., the acknowledged "Morphy" of Chicago, are engaged in a game of chess, stakes \$500. The moves are telegraphed each way. The game is reported at the Brooklyn Club Room as it progresses. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 17, 1859

Eagle Chess Column. A fitting opportunity presents itself on the commencement of our chess column, to give a short sketch of the introduction and increase of public chess playing in our city. On the 8<sup>th</sup> of October, 1855, through the instrumentality of the writer a meeting of chess amateurs was held at Montague



Hall for the purpose of establishing a Chess Club. The result of that meeting was the organization of the Brooklyn Chess Club which has continued in successful operation until the present time and is now without any exception, the largest chess club in the United States. Thomas Nichols, Esq., of Brown, Brothers & Co., was elected President, Thomas Hamilton, Esq, now of St Louis, was chosen Vice President, in which offices these gentlemen served through the first year. The meetings of the Club were held at Montague Hall. On the 1<sup>st</sup> of September, 1855, the place of the meeting of the Club was changed to the house of the Secretary, T. Frere, No 61 Joralemon Street, where the Club continued to meet until the following Fall. Daniel S. Roberts, one of the finest chess players in the country, now in San Francisco, was proclaimed President by unanimous accord, and held such position until his departure for the Pacific. In the fall of 1857 the place of meeting of the Club was again changed to the rooms of Mr. Grautegein, No. 130 Atlantic street. On the 16<sup>th</sup> of October, 1858, the Club removed to its present place of meeting, on the corner of Court and Remsen streets, where it has ample accommodations, and now numbers one hundred and fifteen members. Fredrick Perin was unanimously elected President; Thos. Frere, Secretary, and Charles W. Schulluer, Treasurer. The annual dues of the Brooklyn Chess Club, as now organized are but \$2. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 11, 1859.

The game of chess has become all the rage. The feats of Morphy have set many idle brains to emulate his fame. The New York Century expresses the hope which we trust may be realized, that the new taste for chess will displace the faro table and other implements of gambling... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 12, 1859

Movements of Paul Morphy. Paul Morphy arrived on Wednesday, with his brother-in-law, by the steamer Persia, and he is now stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He was waited upon soon after his arrival by Col. C. D. Mead, President of the New York Chess Club, Frederick Perrin, President of the Brooklyn Chess Club; Theodore Lichtenhein, Daniel W. Fische, W. J. A. Tuller, J. Lorimer Grahams, jr., and many other leading members of the N.Y. Chess Club. ...At the urgent solicitation of his friends, Mr. Morphy has determined to play no more blindfold games. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 13, 1859

Mr. Morphy's Movements. The rooms of the New York Chess Club were thronged last evening, in expectation of Mr. Morphy's appearance. At 9 o'clock Mr. M.

entered, and immediately sat down to a game with Mr. Perrin, giving the latter gentleman the odds of a knight. After a severe contest of two hours, victory was declared for Mr. Morphy. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 17, 1859

Just now the lion of the hour is the chess-player Morphy, or Murphy, which the Herald says is the gentleman's real patronymic. Chess is the current mania. Everybody plays chess or talks chess. ...One of the morning papers suggests that Mr. Morphy oblige the ladies by giving "a chess matinee, where they could witness his method of playing the Royal game, and make his acquaintance on equal terms with their gentlemen friends." – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 26, 1859, p. 2

The Morphy Testimonial. The large chapel of the University was thronged last night by the friends and admirers of Mr. Morphy, to witness the presentation to him of two beautiful testimonials. The magnificent chess board and gold and silver men, purchased by the votaries of Caissa in New York and Brooklyn, as a token of their admiration and esteem for Mr. Morphy, was presented to him through John Van Buren, in an eloquent speech, to which the recipient made a brief but happy reply. The presentation by Mr. W.J.A. Fuller, of a costly watch from the members of the committee, and a response from Mr. Morphy, closed the interesting ceremonies. The audience were delighted by the modest bearing, yet manly self-possession of the young champion. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 26, 1859, p. 3

The Game of Chess. Mr. Van Buren in his presentation address to Mr. Morphy on Wednesday evening, thus referred to the antiquity and the character of the game of chess. Van Buren mentioned several historical anecdotes and some famous people who played chess. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 27, 1859

The Rage for Lions and its Cause. The newspapers are discussing the ovations to Morphy and ridiculing the fuss made over the great chess player. It is probably the silliest of the silly demonstrations that are periodically got up in this fast country. ...But for honor to a chess player, it is probably the first time that such exploits as those of Morphy have been honored by public demonstrations. But it is a great mistake to suppose that those who convert Morphy into a lion in order to become his keepers have not a thorough appreciation of "the value of the game and the glory of the chase." They do not care a cent whether it is Morphy

or the man in the moon whom they celebrate; what they want is an opportunity to do a little spouting on their own account, indulge in a little mutual admiration, and above all get their names in the papers. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jun 6, 1859

A Great Fuss Over a Small Matter. New York having, according to its custom over every celebrity, feasted and lauded extravagantly the chess-player, Paul Morphy, Boston has thought proper to do the same thing, and all the great poets and small wits, for which the “modern Athens” is so distinguished, took advantage of the event to show themselves off in doing honor to Morphy. ...Mr. Morphy has shown the possession of a surprising talent for combination and calculation which, turned to some useful pursuit, might be productive of benefit to the world, and give him a name among its benefactors. Wasted over a game for mere recreation, the talent becomes lost to society, and affords no just ground for the public honors which men, who admire their own talents more than they do his, are so willing to confer, in order to give an airing to their own egotism and self-conceit. ...Philadelphia Ledger – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jun 6, 1859

Chess. A new Chess Club was organized in this city on April 8<sup>th</sup>, 1859, under the name of the “Brooklyn Morphy Chess Club,” and at the second regular election, the following members were appointed to serve the ensuing term: H.B. Herbert, President; J.H. Bryan, Vice President; J. Harper, Recording Secretary; E. H. Goodwin, Cor. Secretary; A.S. Gibson, Treasurer. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jun 13, 1859

Morphy in Brooklyn. Paul Morphy visited Brooklyn yesterday afternoon at the invitation of the Brooklyn Chess Club; dined with the Club at the house of Mr. T. Frear, and in the evening went to the Club-room, corner of Court and Remsen streets, where he played two games with Mr. H.H. Knott, the best player in Brooklyn, gave him the odds of a “Queen’s Knight” and beat him easily; did the same thing by Mr. N. Marasche, another crack player; gratified the curiosity of a number of people who crowded the Club-room to see the lion, and then retired. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jun 17, 1859

The reasons which directly influenced Mr. Morphy in declining to play the proposed match with Mr. Paulsen are understood to be the fact that Mr. Paulsen succeeded in scoring only one out of twelve, or if we include the blindfold games, one of fourteen, of the games contested at the time of the Chess Congress in

1857, and should therefore, by a generally-recognized chess etiquette, now consent to accept odds, and also the fact that Mr. Morphy some time since publically declared, a declaration which, as the acknowledged champion of Europe and America, he had a perfect right to make, that he would play no more even matches until he had first been beaten at odds. ...At the odds of a knight he has won at the rate of three to one of his old antagonist, Mr. James Thompson; at the rate of two to nothing of Mr. Frederick Perrin, the leading Brooklyn player, and at the same rate of Mr. S. Lovel. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 22, 1860

Great Chess Match Between Brooklyn and New York. A Chess Match has been arranged between five players of the Brooklyn Chess Club and five of the New York Club. They are to be paired off, each pair to play three games exclusive of draws, the club winning the greatest number of games to be declared the victors. The match is to be played partly in New York and partly in Brooklyn. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 30, 1860

The Brooklyn Chess Club. Last evening we paid a visit to the rooms of this excellent Club, and were gratified to find it in such a flourishing condition. The new rooms are located in the part of the fine building, corner of Court and Joralemon streets, known as 14 Court street, and are admirably adapted for the purpose. ...On Saturday evening, Nov 30, Mr. James A. Leonard will visit the Club and essay the difficult undertaking of playing ten blindfold games against first class players. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 21, 1861

Brooklyn Chess Club. Mr. Jas. A. Leonard, the noted blindfolded chess player, will play six or eight games simultaneously, without seeing the men or boards, at the rooms of this club, No. 14 Court street, to-morrow evening. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 17, 1862

The Brooklyn Chess Club held their regular annual meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year, last evening, at the Roanoke House, Montague street. A good attendance was present, and the business of importance was transacted. The following are the officers of the ensuing year: F. Perrin, President; G. R. Rice, Vice-President; G. Coaton, Secretary; A.A. Thompson, Treasurer. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 3, 1862

A Chess Tournament. The Brooklyn Chess Club, which we are glad to be able to say is in a very flourishing condition, has made arrangements for a grand

tournament, which will take place before long. The club comprises amongst its members some of the best chess players in the city and an interesting series of the games may be reasonably anticipated. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 7, 1862

Chess Matter. The prize tournament of the Brooklyn Chess Club, will be commenced at the rooms of the Club at the Roanoke Hotel, Montague street, near Court, this evening. The prizes – which are two – are a handsome set of chessmen and a fine chess-board. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 15, 1862

Chess. The tournament of the Brooklyn Chess Club was finished on Saturday evening last, resulting in Vice President Rice winning the first prize, a set of Staunton chess-men, and President Perrin taking the second, a handsome chess board. The skilled strategist, Capt. R. W. Raymond of Gen. Fremont's staff comes in as fourth. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 15, 1862

The Brooklyn Chess Club. This flourishing club has just entered upon its sixth season, and it bids fair to be one of the most successful it has yet had. The change of proprietors at the Roanoke Hotel, necessitated a change in locality, and they have recently secured a desirable suit of rooms at No. 74 Court street. Mr. Henry Chadwick was elected as Secretary to replace Mr. Calbron. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 22, 1863.

Chess Matters. The regular annual meeting of the Brooklyn Chess Club, is shortly to take place, and the programme for the ensuing winter campaign is being made out. We understand that it is to include an interesting tourney among the members of the club, besides regular encounters, club against club with the New York club and the Paulsen club of New York. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Sep 21, 1863

The Brooklyn Chess Club. To-night the annual election for officers of this club takes place at their rooms, 74 Court street, and the programme for the ensuing season will be made out. The club is likely to be in a better position financially and numerically this season than at any other time since its organization. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 3, 1863

The regular annual tournament of the Paulsen Chess club commences at their rooms next Wednesday. On the 14<sup>th</sup> inst., Mr. E. Borch is to play ten blindfold games against ten opponents selected among those present during the event.

The chess players of the Capitolian Chess Club are about organizing a club at their rooms corner of Jay and Fallon. Several chess tournaments are to come off this season. Besides the regular club tourneys among the several clubs, there is to be a grand trial of skill between the leading members of the New York, Brooklyn and Paulsen clubs. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 10, 1863

Chess. On Saturday evening, the Brooklyn Club held their regular annual meeting at their rooms, No. 74 Court street; a full quorum of members being present, President Perrin being in the Chair. The annual dues to this club are five dollars, payable when elected. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 12, 1863.

Blindfold Playing. The result of the effort of Mr. Borch, of the Paulsen Chess Club, to play eight games of chess simultaneously without seeing the men on the boards, was his success in three games out of the eight played. Next week, Mr. Eugene Brenzinger the President of the Paulsen Club, will play ten games blindfold against first class players. On these occasions the rooms of the club located at 189 Bowery, will and be free to all chess players, and they are cordially invited to attend and take part in the proceedings. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 19, 1863

Chess Matters. Those difficult mental tasks that chess players are prone to subject themselves to, termed blindfold games, are likely to be frequently undertaken this reason by those who aim to excel in that particular department of chess. A week or two ago, Mr. Borch of the Paulsen club of New York – a very superior association of chess players, mostly Germans – undertook to play eight games of chess simultaneously without seeing the boards or men, and he succeeded in winning three out of the eight, and completed all the games in four hours from the time of commencement. On Wednesday evening last the President of the club Mr. Eugene Brenzinger essayed the same difficult mental feat, and succeeded in four games out of eight. Morphy once tried ten, and lost six of them; Paulsen once played twelve and won eight of them. He said he could play twenty. On Saturday evening last, the Brooklyn Club opened their new rooms, located at the Hamilton Buildings, corner of Court and Joralemon streets, room No. 19. Paul Morphy is now in Paris, where he has been sojourning for over a year past. ...The Richmond Chess Club, despite the alarms of grim-visaged war, continues to flourish in the Confederate Capital. Their rooms, adjoining those of

the Richmond Young Men's Christian Association, in Goddin's Hall – the members of which nearly all play chess – are daily frequented by chess-players, especially by those who are officers in the army. The veteran Secessionist, Judge John Robertson, drops in occasionally; likewise President Morris. Dr. Charles Gibson, too, when home on furlough, calls in for a game now and then. But many of the old frequenters of the club have made their last move, and have been mated in nearly every case, as rebel chess-players out to be. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 3, 1863

Chess. Since the furore for this intellectual pastime, that followed the advent of Morphy, the game has somewhat declined in popularity, not from want of the requisite attractive element, as from a lack of effort among chess players in general, to promote the advancement by the same means as those taken by the admirers of other recreative games. Every leading city in the Union has its Chess Club, and this city can count its votaries by the thousand, and yet hitherto we have had but one club amongst us, and that only half supported... This want, we are glad to learn, the Musaeola Association, of this city, is about to supply through the medium of a club, organized under the auspices of the Association and connected therewith, and one in which the air sex are to be entitled to a participation in the intellectual recreation the game so abundantly affords. The Musaeola Chess Club is to be organized this week, and the subscription, we understand, is to be but \$2 a year, the members of the Chess Club to be entitled to membership of the Musaeola Association by the payment of an additional fee of \$3, and those of the Musaeola Association to be members of the Chess Club by right of their connections with the Literary and Musical Association.... – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 6, 1864

Chess. A general chess contest, by telegraph, between New York and Philadelphia is on the tapis, and due notice will be given in the Eagle of the time appointed. The game as played will be telegraphed to the Musaeola Chess Rooms in the Sawyer and Thompson buildings in Fulton avenue. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 8, 1864

Chess. This evening a grand chess match by telegraph will be commenced between players of the Philadelphia Club and the Paulsen Club of New York. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 11, 1864

Chess. The match by telegraph, New York vs. Philadelphia, was commenced last evening at 7 o'clock, the play for the night terminating at half-past ten, at which time the fourteenth moves had been made... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 12, 1864

Chess. The match between New York and Philadelphia by telegraph resulted in the defeat of the New Yorkers, the game being far from being good and anything but creditable to the skill of the committee from the Paulsen Club. Let the Philadelphians challenge the Brooklyn club; we warrant a committee composed of Messrs. Perrin, Horner, and Reis or Raymond, would be found a hard team to beat. At a meeting of some chess players of the two districts of our city the other evening, some comments on the recent chess match by telegraph, led to a banter being offered by the Williamsburghers to play the Western District gents a match by correspondence. It was of course promptly accepted. The committee of the Eastern District are members of a private chess club in Williamsburgh, and those of the Western District belong to the Museola Association. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 18, 1864.

Chess. Paul Morphy has returned from Paris to New Orleans. He went to Paris about four years ago as a loyal man, beat all the Europeans at chess, and was flattered and honored immensely. He made his late visit as a rebel, got beaten at chess, and attracted no attention whatever. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 5, 1864

The Brooklyn Chess Club. At a recent meeting of the Club, at which the annual election of officers were held, it was decided to increase the season's due from five to ten dollars... The Long Island Chess Club. Some time since it was proposed to organize a chess club under this title, the season's due of which should be limited to three dollars. A movement is now on foot to start this club at once. Those desirous of becoming members of a club of this kind will leave their names with Mr. Chas. C. Sawyer, 59 Fulton avenue, Sawyer & Thompson's Building. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 5, 1864

Chess. Paul Morphy, who when the rebellion broke out, joined the Confederate army at New Orleans, but subsequently retired and went to Paris, has lately changed his mind, and having taken the oath of allegiance, has commenced business in a town in Southern Illinois, as Government Claim Agent. He has almost given up chess. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 16, 1865



Paul Morphy has returned to this city and is preparing an annotated volume of his games. The rumor that he was on Beauregard's staff is stated to be untrue. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 14, 1865

A Tourney at the Chess Divan. Tonight the opening games of the first tourney of the season will be played at the Chess Divan in Fulton avenue, corner of Pearl street, The first players are Horner and Thompson, and some interesting chess strategy may be expected... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 29, 1866

George H. Mackenzie, of New York, and G. C. Reichhelm, of Philadelphia, will play a match for the chess championship of the United States. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 29, 1867

M. Bonfils, a celebrated chess player, died in Paris on the 2d inst. He initiated the International Chess Conference. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 21, 1867

The New York and Michigan Chess Clubs will play a match by telegraph in about two weeks. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 27, 1867

A telegraphic chess match between New York and Detroit was begun a few days ago. At the end of three hours Detroit has made one move. A game thus protracted must test the patience of all but unqualified enthusiasts. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 1, 1867

Checkmate for Ferry. James Ferry was yesterday arrested at Fort Richmond, by Sergeant Williams, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, on a warrant issued by Justice Cornwell. The complainant is C.W. Church, of Fort Hamilton, who claims to have been robbed of a set of chess-men, valued at \$12. Ferry is now under checkmate, awaiting examination. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 17, 1867

...In the evening Prince Albert frequently played at double chess, a game of which he was very fond, and which he played extremely well. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 13, 1867

Several years ago, when the chess fever raged, there were eighty newspapers in the country that had a department of chess. Now there are not a half a dozen. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 20, 1867

There is a talk of a game of chess to be played by means of the Atlantic cable, by players in New York and London. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 23, 1867

The chess champion of the world, Paul Morphy, has emerged from his retirement. He played in Paris, four game with Mr. Steinitz, losing one and drawing three. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 11, 1868

The operators at Penn Yan and Williamsport had a game of chess a few evenings since by telegraph, which ended in a tie. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jun 29, 1868

Another Chess Club. Another organization styled the Brooklyn Chess Club, was formed at Brenzinger's Rooms, No. 304 Atlantic street, Saturday evening. The club-room will be open to the public every evening, and the monthly assessment will be one dollar. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 7, 1868

A game of chess by telegraph is being played by clubs in Boston and Springfield. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 18, 1868

Buffalo and Oswego are to play chess by telegraph. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 23, 1869

Brooklyn Chess Players. Messrs. Brenzinger and Delmar, the celebrated chess players of Brooklyn, won respectively the fourth and fifth prizes in the grand chess tournament which has just closed at the Café Europe, in New York. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 4, 1869

The Brooklyn Club Chess Tourney. Up to last evening, we present the score of the games played at the tourney of the Brooklyn Club. Brenzinger 11-1, Perrin 8-3, Chadwick 7-2, ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 30, 1869 and Nov 29, 1869

Chess. Western District vs. Eastern District. A consultation game was played between Brooklyn and Williamsburgh chess clubs ...Brooklyn won the game. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 5, 1869

Brooklyn Chess Club Tournament. The tournament of this club was concluded on Saturday evening, Mr. F. C. Brenzinger and Mr. E. Delmar being declared the winners of the first and second prizes. Brenzinger 27-5, Delamr 25-6. Perrin 27-8, Chadwick 22-9, ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 6, 1869

The London (England) Chess Club has been dissolved, after an existence of sixty-three years. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 4, 1870

The Brooklyn Chess Club. The members of the Brooklyn Chess Club held their last club meeting at their old rooms, on Atlantic street, on Saturday night, on which occasion the report of the Committee appointed to select new rooms for the Club was presented and adopted by a unanimous vote. The committee has selected a suite of parlors in the building No. 280 Fulton street, between Clinton and Pierrepout, and that the same had been placed in charge of Mr. Brenzingen for the ensuing year... The dues are eight dollars a year. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 20, 1870

Chess Novelty. In the Williamsburgh Chess Club-rooms a brilliant game of chess was played by two ladies (Sophia and Cecilia Illig), assisted by the most distinguished players of the Club... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 6, 1870

Chess. Brooklyn vs. New York. For the proposed match at chess between New York and Brooklyn, the preliminaries have been settled. On Tuesdays the players will meet in the Café International, at 192 Chatham square, and on Saturdays in the Brooklyn Chess Club rooms, 280 Fulton street... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 19, 1870

Chess. The Chess contest between the champions of the Café International and the members of the Brooklyn Chess Club, terminated yesterday in favor of the New York players. After five evenings' play, New York succeeded in scoring twenty-one games against eight games won by Brooklyn. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 11, 1870

Brooklyn Chess Club. At the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Chess Club, the following officers were elected: Captain Mackenzie, President; J.A. DeCon, Vice-President; H. M. Munoz, Secretary; E.E. Brenzinger, Treasurer. An Executive Committee was also appointed to take cognizance of international matches, matches between clubs of the United States, and games of chess played by telegraph. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 7, 1870

Brooklyn Chess Club. At a recent meeting of the Brooklyn Chess Club it was resolved that in consequence of the rapidly increasing popularity of chess throughout the country, measures should be taken for the purpose of inaugurating a grand International Chess Congress, to be held in New York during the coming year, and a Committee was subsequently appointed to communicated

with other Chess Clubs in the United States, requesting their aid and assistance in the furtherance of the scheme... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 15, 1870

The Royal Game of Chess. There is no game so venerable for its antiquity, nor one so esteemed for its intellectual character, as the royal game of chess. ...We do not propose to write an essay on the game, but only to introduce our subject appropriately; our text being the proposed Chess Congress of 1871. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 26, 1870

Mr. James Thompson, the President of the New York Chess Club, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his residence in New York. He had been an invalid for some time past, but within a week or two had attended at the Club rooms. Mr. Thompson was well known as a fine player and a liberal supporter of the Club of which he had been a member for the past twenty years. The adjourned meeting of the new Brooklyn Chess Association was held last evening, at the residence of Mr. Emanuel Munoz, in Fourth place, the attendance being numerous and highly influential. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 5, 1870

General Von Moltke and Prince Frederick Charles are among the best chess-players in Germany, while Bismark is not only a very indifferent player, but also gets easily impatient when defeated. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 10, 1871

The Coming Chess Congress. What the patrons of chess in this section of the country have failed to do so, the more energetic and businesslike members of the fraternity out West have successfully taken in hand, and the first result of the efforts made by Cleveland and Detroit Chess Clubs to organize a Chess Congress for 1871 is before us in a promise of a full attendance of delegates from all the Western and Southwestern cities, as well as from the clubs of the East and the Atlantic coast cities. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 9, 1871

Chess Notes. The chess season of 1871 and '72 does not at present give promise of any exciting sport on the chequered square. In this city, in the place of a floundering chess club have interesting nightly contests among a membership of over a hundred and more first chess clubs, we have twice the number of players distributed among a dozen different private chess coteries. In Cleveland, Ohio, they are to have a grand chess tourney this winter, the western players organizing a chess congress, something we in the metropolis were unable to do. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 14, 1871

The Cleveland Chess Congress. Play will commence at 9 A.M., December 5, at the Kennard House. ...A time limit of twelve moves to the hour will be enforce. If both players repeat the same move or series of moves five times in succession, either player may declare the game a draw. ...At the close of the play in the Congress, it is hoped that a permanent American Chess Association will be formed... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 21, 1871

Chess. The movements of the players gathered at the Chess Congress at Cleveland are now the principal subject of discussion in chess circles. The delegates assembled on the morning of December 4, at the Kennard House, and proceeded to transact the preliminary business of the meeting. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 9, 1871

Chess. The Close of the Tourney. The Chess Congress tournament closes to-day, the result of the contests for the first prize being success of the noted English player, Captain McKenzie. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 14, 1871

Chess. The Chess Congress Tourney. There are three New York weekly papers which have a chess column, but we have looked in vain in the columns of all three for the slightest information as to the chess congress tourney, which has been in progress since December 4. In fact the Eagle is the only paper that has given the matter any attention at all, and the first to give the result of the contest for the first-prize, which we did yesterday. Captain McKenzie of New York being the victor. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 15, 1871

Chess. Last night a national association was formed to promote chess interests throughout the country. P. Ware, Jr., of Boston, was elected President; John G. White, of Cleveland, Secretary; J.S. Turner, of New York, Treasurer. The association is to be known as the American Chess Association. A constitution was adopted which provides that a playing and problem tournament will be held each year at such time and place as the Executive Committee may select. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 16, 1871

The Chess Congress and its Results. The meeting of chess players at Cleveland during the first two weeks of December, 1871, has been the means of creating quite a revival of interest in the game; and the establishment of an American National Chess Association, which closed the session of the second Chess Congress held in this country, is well calculated to promote the interests of chess

on this side of the Atlantic. McKenzie won 14, lost 2, and drew 2. First prize was \$100. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 21, 1871

The following is a directory of Chess resorts of this city an New York: Brooklyn Chess club at No. 179 Myrtle Av; Williamsburgh CC at No. 43 Meserole St; The New York Chess Club at the Society Library, University place; Chess Up-Town at Knickerbocker Cottage, 456 Sixth Ave; Young Men's Reading Association of the Nineteenth Ward, Terrace Garden; Café International, 192 Chatham square, near Bowery; Café Europa, 12 and 14 Division St; Turner Hall Chess Club at Nos. 52 and 54 Orchard street. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 6, 1872

Chess. The Western Problem Tourney. In the problem tournament just concluded in the Dubuque Chess Journal, the following awards of prizes have been made: For the best problem in any number of moves, to W.A. Shinkman; for the best three move problem, to W. Meredith; for the best four move problem, to J. B. Cherriman; for the best five move problem, to F. W. Agnel. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 7, 1872

The Brooklyn Club Reorganized. The adjourned meeting of chess players of this city was held in the Directors' Room of the Mercantile Library, on Saturday night, and after a lengthy discussion of the subjects brought up before the meeting, a regular organization of the new Brooklyn Chess Club was effected, and the new club propose to play their inaugural games in their Chess Rooms, in the Library building, on Saturday night next. President, J. Spencer Turner; Vice President, Paul Worth; Secretary, Manuel Munoz; Treasurer, S. B. Noyes. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 13, 1872

Brooklyn Chess Club Opening. The newly organized Brooklyn Chess Club went into operation on Saturday night, on which occasion the members met in their club room for the first time. The club began with a roll of thirty-two members. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 20, 1872

Chess. The Great Chess Meeting in London. The British Chess Association Convention was inaugurated in London on Friday last, and play in the grand matches began on Monday, June 24. There will be consultation games, blindfold games, matches by telegraph, and a lecture on "The History and Antiquates of Chess," by Capt. H. A. Kennedy. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jun 26, 1872

A Lecture on Chess. Capt. Kennedy, the noted chess player, recently delivered a lecture on chess before members of the British Chess Association and others at the Crystal Palace, near London, his opening remarks on the history of chess being as follows: ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 30, 1872

Chess. The Brooklyn Chess Club. To-night there will be the usual gathering of experts at the Club, Wednesday and Saturday evenings being the best nights for full meetings. The list of membership now includes several of the best players in the country. ...There are over 50 members. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Sep 11, 1872

Chess. The Death of St. Amant. The late tragical death of Fournier de Saint Amant brings back many interesting recollections. He lived to be nearly seventy-three, and to die from being thrown from his carriage. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 26, 1872

The Chess Club of this city have had a set of their valuable imported chessmen stolen from their rooms. Since their loss they have been busy “locking the stable door.” – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 30, 1873

Chess. The Brooklyn Club Tourney. The first annual tournament of the Brooklyn Chess Club terminated in Saturday night, and the result of the games played was the success of Messrs. Delmar, Perrin and Dill, as the three winners of the prizes. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 4, 1872.

The Brooklyn Club – First Annual Meeting. Prior to the movement last year suggested by the Eagle, and which culminated in the successful organization of the Brooklyn Chess Club, under the auspices and supervision of the Mercantile Library Association of this city, the chess players of Brooklyn had to resort for the votaries of the game, all previous efforts to establish a chess club on a permanent footing having failed. Now, however, our city has the club par excellence of the country in its midst. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 6, 1873

After dinner, Chief Justice Chase would spend an hour playing chess with his private secretary. He was excessively fond of chess, and played a strong but not very scientific game. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 12, 1873

Chess. October will inaugurate the chess season of 1873 and 74 of the Brooklyn Chess Club at the Mercantile Library Building in Montague street. The New York Chess Club meets daily at the New York Society Library, No. 67 University place.

Café International is at 192 Chatham square. Turner Hall Chess Club is at Nos. 66 and 68 East Fourth street. Club Cosmopolitan is at No. 1 ½ Second avenue. Jersey Chess Club meets at No. 81 Montgomery street. Chess is played at the Christian Union Rooms, Fulton street, opposite Elm place. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Sep 25, 1873

Brooklyn Chess Club. The Executive Committee of this organization have made a change in their policy so far as their tournament contests are concerned, and the coming annual tournament, the games of which will be the attraction of the chess parlor of the Club in the Mercantile Library building with Winter, will, therefore, be open to all chess playing residents of the city, instead of, as hitherto, confined only to members of the Club. ... = Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 20, 1874

The Brooklyn Club Chess Tourney. The regular annual tourney of this club was commenced on Saturday night at the chess parlor in the Mercantile Library building, Messrs. Perrin and Thayer playing the opening games, each winning one. ...- Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 2, 1874

The New York Tourney. The tourney now in progress at the Café International is quite a success. Thus far Mason, Alberoni and Dehlman lead. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 4, 1874 and Nov 6, 1874

The New York Tourney. The chess tournament now in progress at the Café International, 294 Bowery, is largely attended every afternoon and evening, and some lively contests take place. Mason has won 28, lost 5. Delmar has won 22, lost 7. Perrin has won 21, lost 5. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 16, 1874 and Nov 23, 1874

The Café International Tourney. Alberoni has won 33, lost 9; Mason has won 31, lost 6; Delmar has won 28, lost 7... The Café Cosmopolitan Tourney. Lavaces has won 6, lost 2, drawn 1. Rosenbaum has won 5, lost 2, drawn 1. Spencer has won 5, lost 3.... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 30, 1874

The Centennial Tournament. The City of London Chess Magazine for November contains a circular that they have received concerning the grand Chess Tournament to be held in Philadelphia in 1876. We wish them success and shall do our utmost to assist the scheme from this side of the Atlantic. To the chess players of Europe. The chess players of the United States desire to hold a grand



International Chess Tournament in Philadelphia in conjunction with the Centennial Exhibition during July, 1876. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 1, 1874

Chess Club Organized. Numerous members of the Eastern District Turner Society last evening organized themselves as a chess club, of which the following named persons were elected officers: President, Fred Hune; Vice President, Charles Naher; Secretary, H. A. Schwab; Treasurer, O. Walter. The names of fifteen members were enrolled as members. A room in Turn Hall has been secured for the use of the club. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 5, 1874

The Brooklyn Club Tourney. The tournament now in progress at the chess parlor of this club in the Mercantile Library building has lately advanced in interest, and the probability is that the contest for the first prize will be close. Dr. Barnett leads the score thus far, Mr. Spence being second and Mr. Horner third. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 23, 1874

The Philadelphia Club. The club now numbers ninety members, and is increasing from five to ten every week. A handsome suite of rooms has been taken on West Penn square, opposite the new public buildings. The president, Mr. Joseph M. Bennett (one of the wealthiest men in Philadelphia, worth \$3,000,000) has donated a billiard table, which will occupy a room by itself. The officers are as follows: Joseph M. Bennett, President; George C. Helmbold, Emerson Bennett, Jacob Elsen, James G. Whitehead, and James Roberts, Vice Presidents; G. Reichhelm, Recording Secretary; B. M. Neill, Corresponding Secretary; and W. H. Sayen, Treasurer. The three great chess clubs of the world now are the St. George's Club, of London; the Vienna Chess Club, of which the Baron Rothschild is the President, and the new Philadelphia Chess Club, now the leading organization of America. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 30, 1874

The Brooklyn Club Tourney. The following is the score of the tourney of this Club up to Saturday: Spence won 13, lost 4; Dr. Barnett won 12, lost 2; Horner won 11, lost 8... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 18, 1875 and Feb 19, 1875

An automaton of wonderfully clever construction is on exhibition in London, and is exciting more wonder than did Baron Kempelen's famous chess player. In this instance the concealment of a dwarf, or a legless man, inside the apparatus is shown to be impossible. The figure, which is a mass of wheels and springs, plays whist with skill, and figures out simple arithmetical problems. It is placed on a

table with a glass top, so that it seems to be totally disconnected with whatever agency controls its intelligent movements. Its owner is amassing a fortune by exhibiting it, and men of considerable scientific repute are trying, thus far in vain, to discover the trickery. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 16, 1875

The Brooklyn Club Tourney. This tourney ended last week and the result was the success of the veteran, F. Perrin, as the winner of the first prize, Mr. Horner standing second on the list, Dr. Barnett third and Mr. Spence fourth. At the annual election for officers, Mr. Turner was re-elected President for the third time, and for Secretary, Mr. Munos was also induced to remain in the position he fills so ably; Mr. Davis being elected Vice President, and Mr. Noyes, as usual, Treasurer. The Executive Committee for the year comprises Messrs. Perrin, Horner and DeGroot. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 29, 1875

The Brooklyn Chess Club. The season for chess playing is now at hand, and it is to be hoped that the present Executive Board of the Brooklyn Chess Club will soon prepare a programme for the club doings this Winter which will prove more attractive than the ordinary work of the Club does. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Sep 24, 1875

The Brooklyn Club Reception. The cosy chess parlor of the Brooklyn Chess Club, presented a scene last night which should be one of more frequent occurrence. Every chess table in the room was occupied... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 14, 1875

The Brooklyn Club. To-morrow night there will be a gathering of the leading players of the Club, at their chess rooms in the Mercantile Library, to talk over the arrangements for the coming club tournaments... The Union Chess Rooms. The free chess room attached to the Union for Christian Work is every afternoon the scene of lively chess encounters, and some very good games are played there. Mr. Clark is the Union's champion, and there are quite a number of strong players who frequent the rooms, not forgetting "the Doctor." - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 15, 1875

The Brooklyn Chess Receptions. The regular semi-monthly reception of the Brooklyn Chess Club, will take place at the rooms of the Club in the Mercantile Library Building on Wednesday evening... The Flatbush Chess Coterie. This organization has been re-established, and the members now meet at the old chess resort of the Coterie on Flatbush avenue. President Labon receives his

guests with his wonted urbanity and of late he has been quite successful with these "Acts" of the Coterie, the "Doctor" and ye "Tiger." Mr. Robert Dazzler, the champion of the club, talks of having a "bout" with Captain McKenzie. He is now in fine practice. The Cliff street champion too, is in good trim. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 6, 1875

The English Player, Dr. Bird. Considerable interest has been manifested of late in metropolitan chess circles by the arrival of the noted member of the London Chess Club, Dr. Bird. Last week he visited the rooms of the Brooklyn Club and played three games with Mr. Perdue, winning them all. On Monday he met Captain McKenzie at the Café International, New York, and was defeated in two games out of three. Yesterday he played with Mason and won three out of four, and with Mr. Rice, winning two out of four. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 16, 1875

American vs. English. The \$100 match between William Mason – the American player and chess editor of Wilkes' Spirit – and Mr. Bird, the noted chess writer of London, is now the chess topic of interest in the Metropolis. The games were commenced on Tuesday at the rooms of the Downtown Chess Club, in the Café Cosmopolitan and Second avenue, near Second street, New York, and the two contestants were placed in a little ten by twelve apartment where it was impossible for more than a dozen spectators to witness the play. The first game ended in a draw owing to a mistake made by Mr. Bird in exchanging queens. In the second game, Mason resigned in his thirty-second move. In the third game, after a contest of fifty-one moves Bird resigned. The match will be continued daily until one or the other wins eleven games, which is to decide the contest. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 30, 1875

Mason vs. Bond. Though the English player, Mr. Bond, had the best of it in the series of exhibition games played between him and Mr. Mason, the chess editor of Wilkes' Spirit, in the money match for \$100 now in progress between them, Mason thus far has the best of it in the eleven games played up to to-day, he having won five and lost but three, while three were drawn. The games are to be continued daily until one or the other wins eleven games, the match giving the purse to the player who first scores eleven. The Philadelphia Club. The Philadelphia Chess Club offers playing accommodations and the sum of \$250, at least as a nucleus for a fund for a grand international chess tournament, to be

held under the auspices of the Philadelphia Chess Club, during the Centennial Exposition of 1876... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 3, 1876

The Mason and Bird Match. Young Mason is progressing toward victory in his contest with Mr. Bird, and the friends of the latter man talk about "gout" as the cause of the English player's recent losses. Twelve games have now been played and Mason has won six, Bird three and three have been drawn. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 4, 1876

An American's Victory. Yesterday Mr. Mason, the young American chess player, won his match with the English player, Mr. Bird, defeating the latter by a score of eleven won games to four, four games of the series being drawn, this winning eleven out of the nineteen games played. This match was the result of a piece of enterprise on the part of the members of the Down Town Chess Club of New York, who among their seventy odd members subscribed the purse of one hundred dollars for the contest, thus ensuring to their club nearly two weeks of interesting chess play in their club rooms for their members. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 6, 1876

The Brooklyn Club. The tourney of this Club has not commenced yet, why, no one but the Club managers can tell. There is a sad lack of enterprise in the Club, and if the members do not stir up things soon they will be deprived of the facilities they now possess. Alberone vs. Judd. Thus far in the contest between Max Judd and Signor Alberone, the Western champion has the best of it, he having won three to two out of seven games, two being drawn. A New Chess Column. The chess players of the metropolis are at last to see the latest chess column which will give due attention to local club matters, and not devote all the space to foreign games and State items, as do the chess columns of the metropolitan sporting papers. The new candidate will issue his news through the columns of the *Forest and Stream*. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 10, 1876

A Novel Chess Match. Wednesday night the rooms of that enterprising chess organization known as the Down Town Chess Club, of New York, were crowded by the votaries of the game, who were attracted by the announcement that Mr. Bird, the noted English player, was to play against twenty-four players... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 14, 1876

A Consultation Match. The consultation game between Messrs. Bird, Ware and Delmar against Captain McKenzie and Messrs. Dr. Bennett and Richardson, was concluded yesterday, at the Café Internationale, the result being the success of McKenzie's side. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 27, 1876

The New York Tourney. The Café International, at 294 Bowery, New York, is now daily the scene of interesting games played in the tourney now in progress at the Café. The meeting is preliminary to the grand Chess Centennial Tournament to take place at Philadelphia this year... The annual club tournament of the Brooklyn Chess Club is now in progress, and on Saturday there was quite a gathering at the rooms. Mr. Alfred Thompson visited the rooms last week for the first time since his return from California. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 23, 1876

The Metropolitan Tourney. The tournament now in progress at the Café International, is the most important which has taken place in the metropolis for years past. The noted English chess writer and player, Mr. Bird, is also one of the contestants. The entrée fee is five dollars. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 1, 1876

The Metropolitan Tournament. One hundred and thirty-six games of the number necessary to be played to complete the tourney now in progress at the Café International at New York have been played. Bird has won 16, lost 5, drawn 1. Alberoni has won 14, lost 5, drawn 4. Ensor has won 13, lost 4. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 1, 1876

The Brooklyn Club Tourney. This chess conflict is now drawing to a close. Thus far, Mr. Horner leads with eight victories and two defeats, Mr. Bixby being second and Mr. Thayer third. It will be closed this month, with Mr. Horner as winner of the first prize. The season has not been an exciting one in any respect. In fact it has been rather old foggy than otherwise... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 8, 1876

Bird vs. Mackenzie. Mr Bird, the English expert, is after Captain Mackenzie. The former is not satisfied with the result of the Winter tourney, as far as he himself is concerned, and is now anxious to go for the champion's scalp. Bird proposed a match with Mackenzie for \$50 a side... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 1, 1876

The Clipper Tourney. The tournament now in progress at the Café International in New York, is the most successful affair of the kind that the metropolitan chess

players have yet participated in. Bird has won 11, lost 1. Delmer has won 8. Ensor has won 8... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 6, 1876

Chess Notes. Chess players, and especially problemists, will regret to learn of the death of Theo. M. Brown, the noted chess problem composer, who died of consumption out West last week. The New York chess tourney will close on Wednesday week. Thus far Bird leads with 11 games won and 1 lost, Delmar being second with 10 games won and none lost, and Ensor with eight. Clarke is fourth on the list and Mason fifth. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 9, 1876

Chess Notes. Among the deaths of note chess players recently announced is that of Mr. R. B. Wormold, formerly editor of the London Sportsman and latterly chess editor of the Illustrated London News. He died in London December 4. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 8, 1877

A Movement to Popularize the Games in Brooklyn. A chess and checker parlor, to be run on the same plan as the Café International in New York was formerly opened last evening at No. 129 Myrtle avenue, under the management of Mr. John E. Clark, the well-known chess player. The object is to popularize these games in this city and to give players an opportunity of meeting in the afternoons and evenings and enjoying the intellectual amusement which they afford. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 4, 1877

An International Tournament. The chess editor of the Glasgow paper, the News of the Week, has sent a communications to Mr. Belden, the energetic and able editor of the Hartford Times, inviting chess players of the United States to compete with those of Great Britain in a postal card tournament. ... An interesting contest of chess is to take place at Clarke's chess room, 129 Myrtle avenue, to-morrow night, when the noted English chess player, Mr. Bird, will play a match with Mr. Clarke. Mr. De Con, the noted blindfold player, is a frequenter of the rooms. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 22, 1877

A Chess Editors' Convention. The first convention of American chess editors ever held will take place in New York on Thursday, July 19, at the Café Internationale, corner Broadway and Fourth street. ... Among the subjects to be acted upon in the Convention will be that of sending American representatives to the Paris Chess Congress which meets at the time of the forthcoming Paris Exposition. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, July 10, 1877

Chess Contest. Last evening, at the rooms of the Philidore Chess Club, No. 212 Graham avenue, an exciting series of games was played between H.E. Bird, the champion of these parts, who holds the "Clipper Cup," and members of the Club. Mr. Bird performed the feat of engaging in ten games at the same time, winning all but one. His successful competitor was C. Marache. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 1, 1877

The Brooklyn Chess Club opened their chess season of 1877 and 1878 on Saturday night by electing officers for the ensuing year and laying out a new programme for their club season...Mr. A. P. Barnes has resumed his chess column on the Illustrated New Yorker. An experiment was lately tried in playing a game of chess between players some miles apart, in which the telephone was used with entire success. The champion lady chess player of the country is Mrs. Gilbert of Hartford... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 22, 1877

Mr. Bird, the noted English chess player, has in press an excellent contribution to chess literature, in the form of a work on the chess openings, it being a critical and explanatory analysis of all the chess openings known to the game, the work being calculated for chess students of all degrees and culture. The book will be published at one dollar. Quite a controversy is in progress in the London chess journals in regard to the custom of playing for money at the chess divans and club rooms of the metropolis. Mr. Steinitz has taken up the cudgels against the "shilling a game" hangers on at the chess rooms. An interesting tourney is in progress at the rooms of the Chess Café, 49 Bowery. Mr. Bird is the manager of the tourney, but he is not in the lists. A grand tourney is on the tapis to take place at the Café Internationale, on Broadway. The Williamsburgh Philidor Club now have lively meetings at their chess rooms, No. 212 Graham avenue. The New York Chess Club – late the "Down Town Club" – meets daily at the Café Cosmopolitan, No. 1 Second avenue, New York. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 6, 1877

Mr. Bird's new work on chess is now in the hands of the printers and will be ready for publication next week. The Committee to award the prizes in the Hartford Times Literary Chess Tourney consist of Mr. Chas. A. Gilberg – our Brooklyn problemist – Mrs. J. W. Gilbert, the lady chess champion of America, and the Rev. A. Blauvelt, of Kingston, N.Y., a well known chess player and analyst. The Flatbush avenue Chess Coterie now have pleasant contests at the Doctor's every

afternoon. The Doctor is still the champion. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 12, 1877

The Manhattan Chess Club had their annual dinner Thursday at the Café Logeling, 49 Broadway, and a large party of noted chess players sat down to a regular feast of delicacies appropriate to the season, a very enjoyable time being had. The New York Stock Exchange Chess Club is now in operation, with a large membership. The Manhattan Club Chess Tourney is now in operation at the Café Logeling. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 29, 1877

The consultation games which are now played at the Wednesday and Saturday night sessions of the Brooklyn Club, have made the proceedings of more than ordinary interest to the members. The series of consultation games which have been in progress at the Café International in New York for the past two months ended on Saturday night. Captain McKenzie, the English chess champion of America, of course won the prize – a purse of \$100 – he and his assistants, one of who did not play in all the games, defeated Mason and his assistants with ease in three out of four successive games... The celebrated automaton turbaned chess player from the London Crystal Palace is now on exhibition at the New York Aquarium. A private exhibition was given to members of the press on Saturday, and the experiments tried in testing the skill of the automaton were very interesting... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 28, 1878

In the Paris International Exposition of this year there is to be a chess congress, which will probably exceed in importance any previous thing of the kind. An apartment in the main building is to be fitted up, and the French Government is to give an object of art worth 5,000 francs as a prize to the champion. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 18, 1878

The Brooklyn Chess Club meets Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 P.M. in the Mercantile Library Building, Montague street. The Williamsburgh Philidor Chess Club meets at No. 212 Graham avenue. The New York Chess Rooms meet at 101 East Fourteenth street, corner of Union Square; Captain McKenzie, manager. Turner Hall Chess Club meets at Nos. 66 and 68 East Fourth street. The New York Chess Club meets at the Café Cosmopolitan, No. 1 ½ Second avenue. The Manhattan Chess Club meets at the Café Logeling, No. 40 Bowery. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 25, 1878



The Chess Contest. Mr. James Mason, the champion chess player of the United States, sailed for Europe yesterday to take part in the International match at Paris on June 17<sup>th</sup>. In August, 1876, he won the first prize at the Centennial International Chess Congress at Philadelphia, thereby gaining the title "Champion of the United States." In October of the same year he won the first prize in the New York Clipper chess tournament and defeated such players as Bird, Delmar and Ensor. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 12, 1878

The Paris Tourney. First prize went to Zukertort, scoring 16.5. Winawer took 2<sup>nd</sup> with 16 points. Blackburne took 3<sup>rd</sup> with 14 points. Bird took 4<sup>th</sup> with 13 points. Mackenzie took 5<sup>th</sup> with 12.5 points. Mason was 10<sup>th</sup> on the list. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, July 30, 1878 and Aug 13, 1878

Tom Thumb, the General, stopped playing chess when his wife learned to beat him at the game of chess. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 29, 1878

Games With Living Pieces. Several matches at chess have recently been played at Pittsburg and other cities, on occasions of public fairs, in which the chessboard has been laid down on the floor of the hall, and the thirty-two pieces of chess men have been represented by boys, girls and adults. Last night a game of this kind was a feature of the Loan Exhibition entertainment at Pittsburg, the pieces being living persons, all belonging to the best families in the city. The game was played in the presence of about 5,000 spectators, in Library Hall, and the gentlemen who had charge of the rival sides played with great skill. The dressing of the pieces was of the most elaborate character. The chessboard was laid out on a stage, and was thirty-two feet square, each square being two feet in diameter. The affair was highly successful. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 18, 1879

The meeting of the newly organized chess coterie, known as the Danites, to be held the second Thursday in April, will be at the residence of Dr. Drayton, one of the prominent members of the club. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 30, 1879 and Apr 7, 1879

An English Opinion. The London Land and Water, in its chess columns, wrote: Chess, which used to be supposed to afford a boundless scope for intellectual enterprise, is now found to be one of the narrowest fields in which the brain can work. The style of play inaugurated by Morphy is rapidly becoming extinct; and it

is extremely doubtful whether he could repeat the feats which have made him famous... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 13, 1879

The fifth American Chess Congress will convene in New York, January 6, 1880. Games between conspicuous players from all parts of the country is to be a feature of the Congress. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 13, 1879

The Lady Champion of America. The Holyoke Transcript announces that Mrs. Gilbert has won the last game of the match of four games, contested against Mr. Gossip, in the International Postcard Tourney between England and America. The American lady champion would up with another brilliant announcement of a mate in twenty-one moves. Mrs. Gilbert won altogether three games, and drew one against her English opponent in this match. The Philidor Club, this Eastern District chess club, is now in quite a flourishing condition, and numbers not far from a hundred members. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 15, 1879

The American Chess Congress. The grand chess tournament given in connection with the proceedings of the Fifth Chess Congress in America, will be commenced on January 6, 1880, at 1 P.M. at the rooms of the Congress, in New York. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 23, 1879

Opening of the Chess Congress. Last night the Chess Congress of 1880 was practically opened at the hall in Union square, New York, which has been engaged for the grand international tournament that begins today. Bird's Chess Openings. Messrs. Howard, Lockwood & Co. have just published Mr. Bird's work on the modern chess openings, which the celebrated English chess player and author wrote when he was last in this country. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 6, 1880

The grand tournament of the Fifth American Chess Congress took place yesterday afternoon at the Union Square Billiard Rooms in New York. Ex-District Attorney Allen opened the tournament, and announced that the committee had decided that the gold medal presented by Mr. Kahen, of the Manhattan Chess Club, will be added to the first prize of \$500. The congress will close Saturday. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 7, 1880

The Fifth American Congress is by far the most interesting event in the history of the game in the metropolis, that has occurred since the Congress of 1857, when Paul Morphy was brought prominently before the public. Great credit is due to

the Manhattan Club of New York, for the liberality and energy which has characterized the gentlemen of that organization, who have worked so hard for the success of the congress and the tourney. Also to the members of the Philidor and Morphy clubs of Brooklyn for their share in the enterprise... Among the outside players yesterday afternoon were Governor William T. Miner, of Connecticut and Mr. Henry Sedley, of the New York Evening Post, who had several games together... General McClelland and Mr. Proctor the English astronomer – both chess players – will visit the hall next week. Last night those of the contestants who finished their games early enough, were guests of the Manhattan Club at the annual banquet given by the club at their rooms in the Bowery. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 11, 1880

The International Chess Tourney. The end of the second weeks' play in the Chess Congress tourney in progress at O'Connor's Billiard Hall, in Union Square, New York, has established the fact that the present congress is the most successful one we have had in this country since 1857. ...The military men in the tourney are General Congdon and Captain Mackenzie. The general was in early day devoted to base ball, and he has umpired many a game in Philadelphia, when amateur playing was in vogue there. Lately he has been in Washington, and he is now Washington's champion player... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 18, 1880 and Jan 23, 1880

The Last Moves. End Games of the Chess Tournament. The third week of the international chess tournament ended yesterday, and there now remains but one day more to close up the most successful chess tourney ever held in America. The games of tomorrow will end the ninth and last round of the series of contests. There has been but one occurrence of an unpleasant nature, and that very justly excited the ire of all the contestants, and it was the charge of alleged foul play made against Mr. Grundy by the Graphic, a paragraph appearing in that paper on Thursday last which intimated very plainly that Mr. Grundy has willfully lost his second game with Mr. Sellman in order to assist some pool room gamblers. The story was one of a decidedly sensational character and discreditable to the paper which published it. They were obliged the next day to insert Mr. Grundy's indignant and prompt denial of the charge, one, by the way, which no one credited outside the editorial rooms of the paper in question. This incident naturally leads every honest patron of sports to ask the question why it is that

pool-selling, which is in direct violation of the State law, is allowed as it is to be carried on with such impunity. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 25, 1880

The Close of the Tourney. Grundy and Mackenzie Tie. Grundy and Mackenzie both won 11, lost 2, and drew 5. Mohle won 11, lost 3, and drew 4... The ties will be played off Thursday at the hall, and they will be continued through the week. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 28, 1880

The National Association Organized. The first day's session of the Convention of Chess Players, which was held at the Chess Tourney Hall on Union Square, New York, yesterday, resulted in the successful organization of the National Association of Chess Players of America. Hitherto the efforts to establish an association of this kind have failed, from the apathy that has been displayed by a majority of the chess clubs of the country, this being due to the existence of what the London Land and Water very properly terms "the pitiable jealousies of American chess clubs" one of the other. ...every chess player in the country can become a voting member of the National Association, and as the constitution calls for thirteen vice presidents there will be an opportunity for having an official representative of every leading chess city in the country in the association. The meeting yesterday was called to order by Mr. Henry C. Allen, and on the motion ex-Governor Minor, of Connecticut, was duly elected chairman. Unanimously elected were President, Colonel J. R. Fellows, of New York; Secretary, Mr. Henry C. Allen, chess editor of the Turf, Field And Farm; Treasurer, Mr. J. D. Bengless, Chaplain U.S.N. The annual dues are two dollars a year. To-day Messrs. Grundy and Mackenzie begin playing off their games for the first prize, each playing two games, the first to win taking the first prize, and the defeated party the second. Drawn games will not count. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 29, 1880

Checkmate. The Close of the Chess Tourney. The Champion Mackenzie the Victor – An Ignoble Ending to a Fine Contest – The Minor Tourney to Begin Next Week. ...and in less than half the time of the first playoff game the captain had his adversary in a bad fix, and within an hour from the first move, Mr. Grundy resigned, and thus ended the supplementary games of the grand tourney. It may truly be said that the tourney went up like a rocket, and on Tuesday night it burst in a blaze of brightness, but this last play of yesterday was like the falling of the rocket stick. On Thursday and Friday nights there was a side tourney at the new

chess rooms, known as the Victoria Rooms, located at 252 Bowery, near Houston street. In this there were engaged four of the losers in the congress tourney. There had been gotten together a "consolation prize," as it was termed, amounting to nearly a hundred dollars, and it was to go to the player who won a majority of games in the outside tourney. This Mr. Delmar did, he winning two games each with Messrs. Congdon, Ryan and Ware. Following the grand tourney comes the minor tourney of the Congress, which commences at the Manhattan Club rooms next Tuesday afternoon. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 1, 1880

False Moves. Crooked Knights at the Tourney. The Tricks of Professional Chess Players – The Fraternity of the Country Indignant – The Chess Congress Minor Tourney – An Interesting Series of Games. ...it is but recently that a prominent evil of the system of professional chess playing has been developed in this country to any very striking extent. But the chess congress tourney of the past month has been found to have afforded one or more of this class of crooked knights a good opportunity to play some of their "little games." ...Mr Ware has made a statement in writing, "I was walking down the Bowery with Mr. Grundy, on Sunday, January 25, and he remarked to me that he was poor and really needed the second prize; that I had in beating him, knocked him out of the first prize, and that it would not make any difference to me, if I played easily in our next game, so as to give him second prize, and that he would be willing to give a consideration for it. I said, "I suppose you mean for us to play a draw." He said, "Yes," and I agreed to do it, and twenty dollars was to be the consideration." As it turned out, the contest between Messr. Mohle and Judd, which Grundy thought Judd would have won, resulted in a draw, and when Grundy learned of this, he saw that nothing but a victory over Ware would give him second prize; so instead of accepting the draw he took advantage of Ware's purposely weak play and eventually won the game, thus going back on Ware. ...When the subject of this "crookedness" came up before the committee, Ware reiterated his charge, and Grundy denied it point blank. The committee had no means at the time of verifying the statement of either, and so they decided to let the games be played. ...Mr. Allen informed the writer that bribes had been tendered to both Delmar and Mr. Ryan, to refrain from winning games in the tourney. He also stated that in the Manhattan Club tourney, one of the prominent contestants gave up his chance for a prized for money considerations. The fact is, this bargaining for

chances is nothing new with professional chess players. It seems to be part of their business. It was done in the Philadelphia tourney of 1876, so Mr. Allen stated, and Mason and Ware were the parties interested. It was done in the Paris tourney of 1878 when two of the contestants being equal for one of the minor prizes, divided the prize money, while one of them gave it out that he had won the prize in question. There is one fact connected with the matter which tells its own tale, and that is that Colonel Fellows, the worthy President of the National Association, has refused to back Captain Mackenzie in any of the matches which had been proposed should follow the Congress tourney. He seems to have lost faith in professional chess players, as have others of the chess public. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 8, 1880

A New Chess Club. Philadelphia has a new chess club, which was organized last Saturday night. They wanted one badly as their city chess rooms as the Atheneum, Union League, Mercantile Library, Commercial, etc., were only chess lounging places, where nothing of special interest transpired beyond the meeting of "old boys" to play a quiet game of two, like a certain club in the city. Last evening a large and enthusiastic meeting of chess players was held for the purposes indicated in the parlors of the Edwards House... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 12, 1880

Caissa. The Chess Clubs and Coteries of Brooklyn. ...The two prominent clubs of the Eastern District are the Philidor and Morphy clubs, Dr. Owen and Mr. Grutter, of the Chess Congress Committee, hailing from the former club, while the latter is now making its meetings interesting with a club tourney. The most prominent of the chess coteries of this city is the organization known as the Danities. Another of the chess coteries is that known as the Flatbush Avenue Coterie, which meets at Dr. Marsh's. Quite a number of chess players gather of an afternoon in the rooms of the Christian Union. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 16, 1880

Meeting of the Chess Association. Expelling Crooked Players. The first special meeting of the National Chess Association was held Wednesday, at the Tourney Rooms, Union square, the meeting being called by President Colonel J. R. Fellows, to take action on the case of Grundy and Ware, charge with selling games at the Chess Congress tourney. Mr. Allen testified that Grundy had visited his office and openly confessed his complicity in the matter. A committee of three were

appointed to investigate the charges and to report thereon at a meeting of the association to be held at the Union square rooms, on Saturday, March 6. The committee in question consists of Messrs. D. E. Harvey, of the Newark Club, H. Chadwick, of the Brooklyn, and Dr. O. F. Jentz, of New York. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 27, 1880

The Chess Association. Grundy and Ware Punished. At the meeting of the National Association last night, at Union Square Committee room, action was taken on the matter of the charges against Grundy and Ware. The committee reported in favor of expelling both players, but have a discussion of the report it was finally resolved to prohibit Grundy from ever again taking part in an American chess tourney, and to suspend Ware from membership for one year. It was shown that Grundy was not a member of the association in consequence of not having paid his dues, and that therefore he could not be expelled. In the case of Ware, the latter's contrite letter to the committee led to his penalty being changed from expulsion to suspension. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 7, 1880

The Expulsion of Grundy. The letter sent to the Chess Association Committee, by Grundy, would appear to be about as cool a document – considering the facts in the case – as the whole question has elicited. Ware's avowal of his right to sell a game in a tourney was a novelty in chess ethics; but Grundy's assertion of innocence is the sublimity of Manchester assurance. In his letter he asserts that the charge made against him was the result of a conspiracy, and he says he will prove it. Grundy says his chess career in America is ended. He is right there. It ended when Ware's testimony was published. There was just such bargaining done in the Centennial tourney in Philadelphia, in which Ware and Mason are alleged to have been the principals; and it is well known in the Metropolitan clubs how little of fair play marked the Clipper tournaments of the same year. Ware himself testifies in regard to the bargaining for games and prizes, which marked the Paris tourney, and it is now known that Mackenzie and Bird divided the money of fourth prize in that tourney though it was given out that the Scotch player won the whole of the prize money. There was also a bargaining of the same kind done in the late Manhattan Club tourney. In fact, what is termed "crookedness" in other sports, has been indulged in metropolitan chess for some time past. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 8, 1880

Chess Notes. The best chess column in our exchanges is that of the Cincinnati Commercial. It goes in strong for reformatory measures, and for ridding chess of the evils of the professional system, of which the Grundy Ware business was a fair sample. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 19, 1880

A Club Correspondence Tourney. The Baltimore Herald, whose chess editor is Mr. Sellman, who contested in the Chess Congress tourney, recently, proposed a National Chess Club Correspondence tourney, and the Baltimore Chess Club has taken the initiative by issuing a circular to the chess clubs of each city in the Union. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 29, 1880

Professionalism in Chess. The question has been frequently asked of late: What is professionalism in chess? And the answer is, using the game as a means of livelihood, either by playing games for money; receiving a salary for running a chess café or chess saloon; always looking sharply after pecuniary results in tourney games, and, in fact playing the game as a regular business. Men who make a living out of chess playing are too often liable to meet temptation which their poverty prevents them from resisting. The professional chess playing is a bane to the chess fraternity there is not least doubt. And this brings up the subject of doing away with money prizes in chess tourneys, leaving elegant works of art appropriated for a chess prize as the only incentive to win, beyond that powerful one – the honor of victory. ...Grundy's troubles in handling the money of Mr. Blackburne's backers in England are rendered even more mysterious by the explanation advanced. Mr. Grundy should turn his attention in making an upright man of himself. Grundy has left St. Louis and gone back to Chicago. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jun 10, 1880

Notes of the Day. A correspondent desires to know whether Captain Mackenzie ever played twenty games against as many players in New York last year. The answer is that he did play such a series of games just prior to the opening of the Chess Congress in 1880. The games in question were played at the Manhattan Club rooms on January 9, 1880. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 3, 1881

The Paul Morphy chess club, organized on the now popular plan of the Danite club, is very near the close of its season's tourney, which has been marked by an unusual number of good contests. G. H. Spring has won 13 and lost 4. J. A. Wood has won 7, lost 6, and drawn 1. ... The third of the December meetins of the



Danites Chess Club took place at the residence of Mr. Metz in Bergen street. Metz is one of the oldest and most esteemed of the club members. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 21, 1881

Max Judd, the St. Louis chess champion, recently visited New York. In a letter to western paper he wrote, "I never saw chess so dead as it is in New York, a tourney going on, but with no interest, not even among the contestants. Ensor plays chess down stairs, giving a knight, at ten cents a game, and winning, of course, nearly every game. The players I saw him give a knight to ought to be getting a queen; and yet, after winning the game, he would point out where his opponent could have won, only so as to make the poor fool believe that the next time he would do better – all for ten cents! To what uses poor chess has come!" Public chess resorts have been ruined by this dollar and cent way of playing it. Imagine a noted chess player sitting down at café chess tables playing for ten cents a game. This is professionalism with a vengeance. McKenzie used to play at odds with amateurs for twenty-five cents a game. Ten cents a game! bah. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 17, 1882

Chess Notes of the Day. The chances are, according to a paragraph in the Turf, Field and Farm, of February 25, that Brentano's Chess Monthly will close its career at the close of the first volume in May. If this should be the result of the efforts to establish a first class chess magazine in the metropolis, it would be a disgrace to the chess players of America. The Turf says that the mass of the chess players of the country have been totally neglectful of the enterprise. Out of a list of nine hundred prominent chess players of the United States, not one have subscribed to Brentano's Chess Monthly. Out of all the New England chess centers there are not twenty subscribers. In fact, two-thirds of the existing subscribers are from Great Britain and the continent. This is discreditable to our home players. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 27, 1882

The Philidor Chess Club of the Eastern District, is now in the seventh year of its existence and it has never before been in a more flourishing condition. The club numbers a membership roll of over sixty. ...Chess is looking up in the colleges. The chess club at Yale has twenty odd members and is now engaged in a match with the Columbia College Club. The Williams College Chess Club sent a challenge to Pennsylvania University in October, and the game is now going on by postal

card. Rutgers is reported to have a strong club, Cornell University also has a strong chess club. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 3, 1882

The Vienna Tourney. The international chess tournament now in progress in Vienna under the patronage of Baron Rothschild, is exciting great interest in all the chess circles of the world, but especially here in this country, as three players, two American and one Scotch – are identified with the games in New York and Boston. The English chess champion, Blackburne, is in the tourney, as also the great German player, Steinitz, the Russian Zukertort, and the Polish player, Winawer. The Boston player, Ware, who sold a game in the American Chess Congress Tourney in New York in 1880, he openly advocating his right to do so, is also in the tourney, with a credit of eight victories. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jun 12, 1882

Chess Notes of the Day. In the American Chess Congress tourney of 1880 Ware introduced a novel opening of his own composition which he called the Meadow Hay [1.a4]. It came under the notice of Steinitz, who is the chess editor of the London Field, and Steinitz ridiculed it as the “latest Yankee invention on chess.” When it came Ware’s turn to meet Steinitz in the Vienna tourney recently, Ware played the Meadow Hay opening against the great German critic and Ware won the game by his “Yankee invention,” which bothered Steinitz considerably, despite the fact that he had ridiculed it as unworthy of notice. Hereafter, probably, Steinitz will beware of Yankee inventions in chess. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jun 15, 1882

James Mason, who won the second purse in the recent Vienna tourney, used to sell newspapers early in the mornings on the Fulton Ferry boats and it was at Otis Field’s chess rooms in the basement on the north east corner of Fulton and Nassau streets that the newsboy first learned how to play chess. He was a contemporary of the promising young player Leonard, and also of Richardson and others who first became known to chess fame at this old time resort. The Danites Club of this city visited the Manhattan Chess Club last night, at the latter’s new rooms 110 East Fourteenth street, opposite Irving place, and they spent a very pleasant evening and were cordially received. Professor Raymond played a couple of games with Mr. Baird, the Manhattan Club’s champion player, and won

both, while President Wild, of the Danites, defeated President Hellmuth of the Mannhattans. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 3, 1882

A sort of international chess match has been arranged in London in which the contestants will be James Mason and Zukertort. Mason is the only legitimate American champion we have in Europe now. Captain Mackenzie is called the American champion but he is a Scotchman and was a noted player years before he came to America, and though long a resident here had not even become a naturalized citizen, it is absurd to call him the American champion. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 4, 1882

The Manhattan Chess Club is getting some notable players in its ranks. The noted problemist, Mr. G. E. Carpenter, is the latest requisition, and Mr. H. Davidson, of Philadelphia, is to follow. Mr. Steinitz arrived in Philadelphia on election day, and Captain Mackenzie is now on his way across the Atlantic to join the Manhattan Club and take charge of their club room. Mason defeated Mackenzie in their match of best out of three games. The first and second were drawn, and the third was won by Mason. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 11, 1882

Chess Notes of the Day. In the Manhattan Chess Club tourney William Charles Fisher [club secretary] heads the list thus far, with four victories and no defeats. Captain Mackenzie and Messrs. Delmar and Blackmar – the latter the champion of the New York Chess Club – are among the competitors. The tourney is a handicap affair. Captain Mackenzie will again essay the difficult task of defeating twenty opponents in on evening's session, at the Manhattan Club rooms, at 110 East Fourteenth street. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 7, 1882

The Royal Game in the Metropolis. Three Classes of Clubs – the Old School, the Café Clubs and the Social Clubs. The European Champion in America. Several causes have, of late, combined to give new life to the royal game of kings and queens in the metropolis this present season, and a special impetus has been given the game throughout the country by the visit to America of the European chess champion, Herr Wilhelm Steinitz. ...The most popular clubs in which chess is a feature are the combination organizations, which open the door to the “science of the game” of whist, and to draughts as collaterals of chess. The club of this king in New Orleans numbers a membership of over 600, and the same

class of clubs of St. Louis and Chicago are rapidly growing almost as large. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 1, 1883

The chess tournament at the Manhattan Chess Club rooms, in which fifteen New York experts and the same number of Philadelphia players took part, was concluded this morning and resulted in a tie. Of the fifteen games five were declared drawn. The New Yorkers and visitors were each credited with five games. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 8, 1883

Caissa. The Chess Season of 1883 and 1884. The Social Chess Clubs of Brooklyn – The Game in the Metropolis – Dr. Zukertort and Herr Steinitz – Philadelphia vs. New York. The chess season of 1883-1884, promises to be the most exciting one experienced since the Chess Congress of 1880 held its tourney in New York. What with the arrival in this country of the two great European champions Dr. Zukertort and Herr Steinitz, and the interesting events in chess circles in New York and Philadelphia which have followed, more general interest has been taken in the royal game than has been known for some years past. ...The Brooklyn Library has chess tables for the use of its members, but the old Brooklyn Chess Club which used to meet there is virtually defunct. The Brooklyn Chess Chronicle, which started as a semi monthly, is now a regular monthly magazine, and the only existing chess magazine of the metropolis. It is ably edited by Mr. Munoz, the treasurer of the Kemble Society. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 18, 1883

Steinitz, the Chess Player. Every person who takes interest in the great game of chess has heard of Steinitz, who, in the opinion of many competent judges, is a better player than Zukertort. The latter claims to be the champion of the world, and yet he has repeatedly declined the challenges of Steinitz, alleging that he will play Steinitz for money only in London. In person, Mr. Steinitz is short, moderately stout, has auburn hair, a forehead of medium height, a keen, small, black eye, and a phenomenally small hand, much smaller, indeed, than that of many ladies. His gait is impeded by his inability to walk without limping, and he is an inveterate smoker, his favorite being a hundred dollar meerschaum pipe. This great player is at present making his home in New York. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 13, 1884

Paul Morphy's Death. The death of Paul Morphy, who was for many years concededly the greatest chess player in the world, at the early age of forty-six, is

of interest to others beside those who are proficient in the great game of skill. His death was accidental as the circumstances of his life. He was found dead in his bath tub after taking a cold shower bath when very much heated. Congestion of the brain was the immediate cause of death, but for twenty years he had suffered with brain trouble, brought on by devotion to chess playing. ...Paul Morphy, whose small frame was not fitted for sports, was a melancholy example of the equal, if not greater dangers of excess in mental activities. It was during his visit to England when he was about 21 years of age, that he began the practice, that proved fatal to his brain power, of playing chess matches blindfold. Some of the English newspapers warned him of the danger of such unnatural tension of mind as this blindfolding process must involve. It was not in Paul Morphy's nature to take advice and he would play one game after another with his eyes bandaged. At one such sitting he won six games out of seven. At last the foretold result happened in the form of brain fever. He never recovered the full power of his reason, and henceforth he not only abandoned chess but detested the name of it and shunned the company of all chess players. Eccentricity in dress was one of the minor phenomena of his impaired mind. The shock of the cold shower bath which killed him might not have done so but for the diseased condition of his brain. Had he been a reasonable being he would not have ventured on such a shock when overheated by the sun. But so it too often happens that the champions of the world, whether as chess players or athletes, pass away through their own imprudence in overdoing their games, and are more pitied for their folly than they were admired for their skill. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 11, 1884

The chess reunions which were to have taken place at the Brighton Beach House the past month fell through, owing to the surprising conduct of the hotel proprietor, who objected to chess being played on the veranda of his hotel because "they would attract crowds." What is the band engaged for but to give free music to draw crowds. A more mistaken idea could not well have been indulged in. It has driven every chess player from Brighton Beach to the other hotels. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Sep 7, 1884

The present chess champion of the world, Herr Steinitz, has been the guest of the Danites Chess Club, on the occasion of the opening reunion of the club for the season of 1884 and '85, which was held at the residence of Dr. Wilde, on Fifth avenue. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 4, 1884

The old Brooklyn Chess Club, which has been lying dormant for some years, is to be resuscitated under the auspices of the Brooklyn Library. ...Herr Steinitz has become a permanent resident of the United States and, at the request of his American chess friends, he has decided to publish a new chess magazine. ...As chess editor of the London Field for several years, Herr Steinitz proved himself to be one of the ablest chess analysts of the period. ...Already he has secured several hundred subscribers. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 2, 1884

The Baltimore News says that "Chess in New York has no better friend or more enthusiastic though humble advocate than Mr. Albert R. Frey, librarian of the Astor Library, New York. He is endeavoring to make the collection of chess lore in that great library a large and valuable one and one to which all lovers of the noble game will have an easy and free access. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 9, 1884

Chess has become very popular in the colleges within the past year or two. Thus far Columbia College takes the lead in the college chess championship. At Harvard the college chess club recently held quite an enthusiastic meeting, and they propose to go to Columbia this Winter. The Columbia Chess Club of this city has not yet organized for the season. A letter from Herr Steinitz to the Eagle states that his new chess magazine will be entitled the International Chess Magazine, and it will contain choice chess material from all parts of the chess world, but will give most of its space to American chess. It will be out early in 1885. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 23, 1884

The Danites and the Neighbors' chess clubs are now the only existing chess organizations in the Western District, the Paul Morphy Club having broken up. In the Eastern District the Philidor Club still flourishes, and there is a club at Greatpoint. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 1, 1885

Steinitz-Zukertort "championship tourney." Mr. Zukertort claims such reasonable compensation for the time to be devoted solely to the match as will protect him from ruinous loss. This time cannot be less than three months, and he therefore offers, as his final proposition, that he will accept the sum of \$500 for expenses in case of his winning the match, and \$750 in case of loss. If the clubs who are desirous that the match should be played in their rooms are not willing to guarantee the sum, he regrets that his circumstances render it utterly impossible

for him to proceed to America and reside there for three months at least, on his own resources. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 18, 1885

After two years of chess journal controversy and of tiresome correspondence, in which personal differences were ventilated to an annoying extent, Messrs. Steinitz and Zukertort have at last reached the point of a mutual agreement as to terms of a grand match between them for the chess championship. While the winner of the match is to receive \$500 of the stakes, the loser is to get \$750. The larger sum of the money, however, is intended to cover expenses in traveling. ...The Manhattan Chess Club is to have entire charge of the arrangements for the great match. May the best man win. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 15, 1885

Herr Zukertort is due in New York by the 14<sup>th</sup>, he having sailed on the Etruria on December 5. The great battle for the championship of the world will begin at New York, January 1, under the auspices of the Manhattan Chess Club. ...The chess column in the New York Clipper is the oldest now in existence in the United States, and next comes that of the Hartford Times. The former is thirty years old; the latter came into existence fifteen years ago and has just celebrated the publication of its one thousandth problem. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 13, 1885

Dr. I. H. Zukertort, the champion chess player of the world, who has arranged to play a series of chess games with Mr. Steinitz, of this city, for \$2,000 a side, arrived from England Sunday by the steamer Etruria. The match will be begun in New York on the first Monday in January, where four games will be played and continued in St. Louis and New Orleans. The winner of four games will be entitled to the \$4,000. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 15, 1885

In the tournaments at the Manhattan Chess Club and the New York Club, drawn games count as half a game, a very poor plan. It is a noticeable fact that in the coming Steinitz vs. Zukertort match drawn games count as nothing. This is the plan wisely adopted by the Danites Club if this city in their tourney. ...The New York and Pennsylvania Chess Association will hold its ninth annual congress at the rooms of the Young Men's Democratic Club, 69 North Pearl street, Albany, N.Y. ...The chess automaton at the Eden Musee continues to defeat every chess player who meets him at the board. The expense of playing with the automaton in twenty cents after you have entered the Musee, ten cents for admission to the little room where he sits and ten cents for every game played – seventy cents in

all. The mad hidden inside is a very fine player. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 20, 1885

The Great Chess Match. A Contest for the Championship of the World and Four Thousand Dollars – Games to be Played in New York, St. Louis and New Orleans. Since the advent of Paul Morphy, we have had no such important event as that which is to open the chapter of local chess history for the new year, and that is the coming contest for supremacy in the chess world between the two leading players of the period, Herr Wilhelm Steinitz, of Austria, and Dr. J. H. Zukertort, of Hungary, who are now the most prominent masters of the royal game in the European chess world. ...Rule 8 – The right to publish the games and to copyright an analysis of the games of the match is reserved to the two contestants. ...It is worthy of note that Herr Steinitz has not only become a citizen of the United States, but a permanent resident of Brooklyn; he resides in the Hill district of the city with his family. The committee of the Manhattan Chess Club which will have entire charge of the club arrangement consists of George T. Greene, the president of the club, and F.M. Teed, the secretary, with W.M. De visser. The match begins on Monday, January 11, at the Dancing Academy in Fifth avenue, near Ninth street, at two P.M. The admission is one dollar each day of five dollars for the whole series of games. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 3, 1886

The records of two tourneys are now in progress at the Danites Chess Club up to the close of 1885 are as follows. The regular championship tourney of the club has been virtually settled, as Professor Raymond's record of six victories and no defeats cannot be equaled. Dr. Zukertort, in commenting on the position of chess in America states that in London there are twenty-eight chess clubs of the better class. Zukortort said, "Chess is a recreation which requires no other stimulant than it possesses inherently, and it exercises the brain without exciting and injuring it. Of course a man may play chess to excess, as he may do anything else to excess; but when taken moderately I believe it is the best amusement that the brain can find." - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 10, 1886

The grand match for the chess championship of the world and a \$4,000 stake between Herr Steinitz and Dr. Zukertort, the arrangements for which were published in the Sunday Eagle of January 3, began at Cartier's Dancing Academy Hall, 80 Fifth avenue, near Fourteenth street, on the afternoon of January 11, and



at 9:30 P.M. of the same day the first game of the series terminated in a victory brilliantly won by Steinitz, after a contest of five and a half hours' duration. The small hall selected for the match would be crowded with two hundred people in it, and as there was no possibility of seeing the players make the moves at their board, they being placed on a platform above the level of the seats in the hall and in a room by themselves, it was impossible to watch the play except through the medium of a large chess board, for feet square, hung up on the wall in view of those seated in the hall. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 12, 1886

The second game between Steinitz and Zukertort at Cartier's Hall yesterday resulted in a victory for Zukertort, though Steinitz had the first move and the choice of opening. The attendance at the rooms was largely in excess of that on Monday, especially at the evening session, when the hall was uncomfortably crowded. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 14, 1886

The third contest of the series between Messrs. Steinitz and Zukertort, which was played at Cartier's rooms yesterday, resulted in the success of Zukertort, whose brilliant attack toward the close of the game was as much a feature of this game as was that of Steinitz in the first game last Monday, when the latter sacrificed his knight for position. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 16, 1886

Alluding to the interest felt in the contest between Messrs. Steinitz and Zukertort, the Atlanta Constitution remarks that it may result in a popular revival of the game of chess. It is very doubtful. Chess involves too much brain work. Forms of amusement that furnish even more excitement without severely taxing the mental powers are not apt to be eclipsed by an amusement that requires the closest intellectual application. The prevailing taste is decidedly for light entertainment. The mass of men work hard and have few pleasures. Naturally they prefer those pastimes which involve the least mental strain. Chess would be heavily handicapped in any race for popularity with cards or billiards. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 18, 1886

The great chess match which has been in progress at Cartier's room, Fifth avenue, New York, since January 16, has absorbed more attention in the chess world than any event of the kind since the advent of Paul Morphy in England. The difficulty Mr. Steinitz has labored under since the first game of the contest has been inability to sleep caused by the great mental task he had undertaken in trying to

play a match of so much importance while engaged in literary work on his magazine, and fulfilling the demands of his extensive European chess correspondence. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 24, 1886

The chess editor of the Philadelphia Times pitches into Messrs. Steinitz and Zukertort in a style anything but creditable to that unusually well edited chess column. He says, in reference to the games in New York, that "the 'great match' has proved a great fizzle so far as the character of the games is concerned. ...they at last sit down over the board and produce games which, as a whole, could be surpassed by any two second rate players in a third rate coffee shop." ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 31, 1886

To the great satisfaction of Mr. Steinitz's friends, that player won the sixth game of his series with Dr. Zukertort last night at the Harmonic Club rooms in St. Louis. The moves of the game were telegraphed to the rooms of the New York Chess Club last night, at 49 Bowery [the Café Lagelling], up to the thirty-sixth move, when the storm prevented further telegrams. The seventh game will be played tomorrow afternoon. It was the longest game of the series thus far, sixty-one moves were made. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 4, 1886

The seventh game of the series between Messrs. Steinitz and Zukertort was played last night at the rooms of the Chess and Checker Club at St. Louis, with the result of another victory for Mr. Steinitz after the shortest game of the series, the contest occupying but four hours, and only thirty-five moves being made. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 6, 1886

Herr Steinitz, in the circular announcing the completion of the first volume of the International Chess Magazine, says that the magazine has during the first year of its existence attained an unprecedented success.... Lady chess players are becoming numerous in Brooklyn, the game of late having become fashionable for ladies in society circles. As a sample of problem composing by a lady player the following two move problem by Mrs. Sophie Schett is appended... The Neighbors' Chess Club has changed its name to the Social Chess Club, and it has become a feature of the Hill district organizations. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 7, 1886

The ninth game of the series between Steinitz and Zukertort was played yesterday at St. Louis, with the result of another victory of Steinitz, who now stands even

with Zukertort. The next game will be played in New Orleans on the 26<sup>th</sup> inst. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 11, 1886

The Philadelphia Times has the following comments on the Zukertort-Steinitz match: After the first game Zukertort complained of want of practice. "Why didn't you practice in London?" he was asked. "I couldn't," fired back Zukertort: "Blackburne is always sick and Mason is always drunk." The accuracy of the statement as to Mason's chronic condition is questionable. No habitual drunkard could play as he did in the last great tourney. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 14, 1886

The recent death of Dr. Barnett, of this city, removes one of Brooklyn's strongest chess players. The Doctor was a member of the old Brooklyn Chess Club of 1872...- Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 21, 1886

A drawn game and a victory for Steinitz marked the playing of the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> games of the Steinitz-Zukertort match series at New Orleans last week... The leading scores in the Manhattan Club tourney up to March 1 stand as follows: Haershorne has won 18, lost 8. Hanham has won 15.5, lost 6.5.... In the New York tourney, Delmar has won 27, lost 11... Mr Perrin of the Danites Club has tried his skill in 8 games with the Automaton chess player at the Eden Musee, and has won 3, lost 3 and 2 were drawn. Mr. Hanham has defeated the Automaton player 4 times. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 7, 1886

The Steinitz-Zukertort match is being prolonged in New Orleans by drawn games. So far Zukertort has won but one solitary game since he left New York, while Steinitz added five victories to his record.... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 21, 1886

Mr. Steinitz won the chess championship of the world yesterday at New Orleans, when he achieved his tenth victory over Dr. Zukertort, he having beaten the doctor nine games out of ten won and lost since they left this city. So Brooklyn now has the chess champion as a resident. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 30, 1886

Mr. Steinitz returned to his home in this city last week, and he received a hearty welcome from his friends. Dr. Zukertort left New Orleans on Monday last for San Francisco for the benefit of his health. He will not engage in any important matches until next Winter. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 18, 1886

Mr. Steinitz, at the Manhattan Club dinner last week, stated that he owed his success as a player to his close study of the play of that master of chess strategy, Paul Morphy. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 25, 1886

The British Chess Association, of which Lord Tennyson is the president, and Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Robert Peel and Professor Ruskin are the vice presidents, commenced their grand annual chess meeting on July 12, at Victoria Hall, London.... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 18, 1886

There was a quite a gathering of chess notables at Dieter's Hotel, in City Hall square last night, the occasion being a special meeting of Brooklyn chess players called to organize a representative chess club for the city.... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 30, 1886

The British Chess Association's International Tourney is over and Mr. Blackburne, the English master, has taken the honor. He won 8.5 and lost 3.5. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 1, 1886

The movement started by Mr. Constantine Schubert, of this city, to establish a representative chess club for Brooklyn on the plan of the Manhattan Chess Club, of New York, bids fair to be successful if the chess players of the city will only back him up in his efforts. There have been half a dozen chess clubs started in Brooklyn within the past twenty-five years, all of which have failed simply because an effort was made to have them specially exclusive, for one thing, and secondly because the arrangements connected with the club have been such as to make the playing of the game a monotonous study and the club room a sort of silent place of gathering, where sociability was tabooed and chess was entered into like the solving of problems in mathematics. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 8, 1886

We were informed last week by Mr. S. Loyd that the New York Chess Club had challenged the St. George's Chess Club, of London, to a match of 6 simultaneous games, to be played by telegraph, and that the challenge had been accepted. Mr. James Gordon Bennet of the New York Herald, will pay all the expenses of telegraphing. The New York Club, under the presidency of Mr. Loyd, is one of the most enterprising in the whole country. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 15, 1886

Mr. R.W. Pope, the president of the New Jersey Chess Association, in a communication to the Newark Sunday Call says: The result of the recent

international tournament, taken in contrast with the well known relative strength of players, brings into prominence the utter absurdity of devoting two weeks of play to attain such unreliable data as to the comparative rating of the contestants. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 29, 1886

An auction was held in New Orleans a few weeks ago whereat were disposed of the silver crown and gold and silver chessboard and chessmen presented to Paul Morphy, the chess champion, of that city. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Sep 12, 1886

The new Brooklyn Chess Club is now an established fact. It has been decided to limit the membership to 100, and more than half of the names are now on the list. The dues are ten dollars a year. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Sep 19, 1886

The new chess club for this city will complete its organization on the night of Wednesday, Oct 6, when the meeting for the election of permanent officers takes place in the club parlors over Gage's Chop House, adjoining the Academy of Music, on Montague street. There is a circular for the 6<sup>th</sup> American Congress to be held in New York. – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Sep 26, 1886

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette has come out against the Sixth American Chess Congress. It considers the project an expensive one, and agrees with the Newark Call that it would be far wiser to establish and encourage State associations. The editor proposes the establishment of an Ohio State Chess Association, following the example of New Jersey, New York and Indiana. The Call says in its last issue: "Our distances in this country are so great that any National Congress can not help being a purely local affair, dominated by professionalism. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Sep 29, 1886

The Brooklyn Club is a new organization, with a membership of over a hundred, and a club aiming to achieve the distinction of being the strongest chess club in the United States, which, no doubt, will be before the expiration of a year.... – Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 14, 1886

Mr. Cunningham, the chess editor of the Providence Journal, has recently presented with a complete set of the New York Ledger, containing Morphy's contributions to its chess columns, for which year's service he was paid \$5,000 by Mr. Bonner. The new Sunday Call, in its well edited chess column last week, in referring to Mr. Steinitz's article on professionalism in chess in the last

International, says: "...We oppose professionalism, always have opposed it, and shall continue to do so because we consider it derogatory to the game itself, and we hold the game higher than any or all practitioners. ...As understood in this country a chess professional is a gambler..."— Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 21, 1886

The New York Manhattan Club will shortly have a powerful rival in its district as a new organization enters the field in December under the name of "The Murray Hill Chess Circle." It is a private and rather exclusive club, which has already on its list over 80 members, including several lady players. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 28, 1886

Mr. Hodges, the chess editor of the Nashville American, has taken the pains to collect together the names of the chess magazines and chess papers with their editors throughout the country, and here is the interesting record: ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 13, 1887

Governor Howard delivered an address yesterday before the annual meeting of the Rhode Island State Chess Association, in Providence. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 23, 1887

The arrangements for the grand International Chess Tourney are gradually making progress, and the success of the movement – due entirely to the efforts of the Tourney Committee of the Brooklyn Chess Club – is now assured. The Brooklyn Chess Club membership now reaches 110. ...- Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 8, 1887

The Manhattan Chess Club has accepted a challenge from the New York Club, with the proviso that Mr. Steinitz shall be the referee. The chess editor of the Sunny South is earnestly advocating the establishment of a Georgia State Association. The efforts to establish a Maryland State Association not having been successful, it is now proposed to establish an association covering the two States of Maryland and Delaware, to be called the Mar-Del Association. ....- Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 10, 1887

The Columbia Chess Club has been organized in New York by recent members of the New York Chess Club, and the organization has now a membership of over sixty. The rooms are located at the Café Cosmopolitan, 1 Second avenue, New York. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 8, 1887

The third round of the tourney between the leading players of the Manhattan and New York clubs ended last week and the score stands at present at 18.5 games to 10.5 in favor of the New York. There is one more round to be played...- Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 29, 1887

Mr. Frederick Viewig, manager of the Eden Musee, in Twenty-third street, New York, was arraigned this morning at Jefferson Market Court. He was arrested...on the complaint of Mr. Charles Brooks. He accused Mr. Viewig of having violated the Sunday law by allowing to be exhibited was figures and by permitting music to be played, and also by allowing Ajeeb, the mystifying chess automaton, to play the game. ...Mr, Viewig was held in \$100 bail. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 16, 1887

Captain Mackenzie, of New York, has won the first prize in the International Tourney at Franfort...Those who witnessed the Chess Congress Tourney of 1880 will remember that prominent among those who superintended the contests was the Rev. John D. Bengless, of Brooklyn, an old member of the Manhattan Chess Club of New York, and a highly esteemed chess player of this city. He was chaplain in the United States Navy for twenty-three years. ...he died on board the United States steamer Brooklyn at Nagasaki, Japan, on July 31. He was buried in the American Cemetery at Nagasaki on August 1. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 7, 1887

New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Indiana, Ohio, Rhode Island and Virginia have State chess associations in full working order, prepared for annual tournaments, and other active measures to promote chess within their borders.... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 14, 1887

The great success attendant upon the organization of the Chess, Checkers and Whist Club of New Orleans has led to the building up of a chess through the medium of clubs which would have been practically unsustainable under ordinary circumstances. ...The Brooklyn Chess Club, after one year's experience in playing a lone hand at chess, has wisely decided to follow in the line of the New Orleans organizations and to add to the games of its club parlors draughts and whist... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 6, 1887

The Columbia Chess Chronicle is proving itself to be a worthy successor of the Brooklyn Chess Chronicle, which has ceased its monthly issue. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 27, 1887

The following are the addresses of the chess clubs in active operation in New York and Brooklyn: Manhattan CC, 22 East 17<sup>th</sup> St; Columbia CC, 1 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave; New York CC, 156 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave; Jeffersonian CC, 191 W. 10<sup>th</sup> St; La Bourdonnais CC, Columbia College; Turn Verein Schach CC, 65 E 4<sup>th</sup> St. Brooklyn CC, 108 Montague St; Philidor CC, Meserole and Lorier St in Brooklyn. There is a funny description of the chess club of the Union League, in New York. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 18, 1887

The noted chess player, Wilhelm Steinitz, met with a sad affliction last week in the death of his daughter Flora, a talented young girl just of age, who had been the champion's able assistant in his literary labors since she was a child. The funeral takes place yesterday at the residence of Mr. Steinitz, 986 Fulton St. Members of the Brooklyn Chess Club were present, including the veterans, Frederick Perrin and Thomas Frere. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 16, 1888 and Jan 22, 1888

J. T. Welham, night manager of the Postal Telegraph Company, and formerly a member of the San Francisco Chess Club, succeeded yesterday in defeating the celebrated chess automaton at the Eden Musee. This is said to be the third time that the mysterious player has been defeated. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 6, 1888

Mr. Steinitz, the chess champion of the world, sailed from New York on the steamship Saratoga, for Havana, where he will be the guest of the chess club of that city for one month, being engaged to play with Judge Golmayo and Senor Vasquez, the Mexican Consul. Captain Mackenzie, the winner of the last Frankfort tournament, is already in Havana and the chess amateurs of that city have made liberal offers in order to get up a series of games and perhaps enter a match between the two celebrities. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 12, 1888

...at the International Chess Congress of Frankfort, held this year (1887), Captain Mackenzie capped the climax of his chess achievements by winning the first prize, and with it the title of "Chess Champion of the World." ... Harper's Magazine - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 3, 1888

Louis H. Lent, of Bay Ridge, was one of the youngest members of the First New York Cavalry, which furnished its own animals and equipments for the late war. He says that Joseph Pulitzer was one of his comrades and made a reputation as a chess player while at Martinsburg, Va., being, though a mere boy, able to defeat



Generals Merritt, Averill and others who used to try their skill with the young private. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 11, 1888

Nine states have organized flourishing chess associations and steps are taken toward the inauguration of a national congress, to take place within this year.... Chess has become one of the institutions of the House of Commons. Since the introduction of the board to the smoking room many stiff games have been fought every night. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 8, 1888

The Brooklyn Chess Club has made a change of base, inasmuch as from today its headquarters will be at 315 Washington street. The rooms are over the Post Office Department and adjoin the Clarenddon Hotel. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 23, 1888

Judge Galmayo, the chess champion of Cuba, is said to discriminate as follows between his experience of playing with Morphy and with Steinitz: "In my games with Morphy at the odds of a knight, I became hopelessly bewildered by the brilliancy and intricacy of his combinations, but when I sit down with Steinitz on even terms I feel as though I had a very respectable chance to win." Master N. MacLeod, 16 years of age, has again won the champion prize, which he now retains, in the tournament of the Canadian Chess Association... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 29, 1888

Speaking of J. B. Blackburne, the noted English player, who will make a tour of this country next season, Vanity Fair, of London says: He is the quietest and most unassuming of men. Every one who knows him likes him, and no one ever said an unkind word of him. While at the board his diet is coffee and tobacco and he takes a little whisky before going to bed." - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jun 22, 1888

An inquest which was held over the body of Zukertort, the chess player, who recently died, resulted in the decision that his death was caused by cerebral hemorrhage. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jun 24, 1888

The committees of the Massachusetts, New Jersey, Indiana and Ohio chess associations have called a convention, to meet in Cincinnati on Sep 4, during the Ohio Centennial. Its object is to organize a permanent chess associations of the United States and to conduct a championship tournament, open to the accredited

or acknowledged champions of the several States... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Sep 9, 1888

The chess event of last week was the convention of representatives of the State Chess Associations in Cincinnati, Ohio and the organization. W. C. Cochran of Cincinnati was elected President. A constitution was created for the newly organized United States Chess Association. Annual dues was \$1. ... The gentleman who plays in the automaton box, and who is known as Ajeeb, is Mr. Charles A. Moehle, of St. Paul, Minn., and he stood fourth in last week's Cincinnati tourney. His task in representing the automaton figure at the Eden Musee, is a very difficult one, inasmuch as he is cooped up within a wax figure and its draperies, divested of most of his clothing, without a chance to stretch himself, and for three hours twice a day, with only a partial view of the chess board before him, and that obtained only through a masked peep hole. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Sep 16, 1888

The Manhattan Chess Club has about 200 active members. It has no debts of any kind, and a credit balance in its treasury. The annual dues is \$8 and the initiation fee is \$5. The club's officers are: Sebastian B. Shlessinger, president; W. M. De Visser, vice president; George D. Eaton, recording secretary; ...The rooms are at 22 E 17<sup>th</sup> street, near Fifth avenue. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 7, 1888

Edgar A. Poe in his introduction to his story of "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," makes a reference to the game of chess. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 18, 1888

The longest game on record – in point of time require to make the moves – is that of Mr. Filkenstein, of Newark, a reporter on the New York Times, who is playing with a cousin of his residing in Australia. They make their moves by letter, Mr. Filkenstein sending his communication by way of Europe and the Suez Canal, while his cousin's come across the Pacific to California and over the Continent. In the majority of instances, Mr. Filkenstein's letters have reached their destination in a shorter time than those of his cousin...The game has already lasted five years. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 23, 1888

It is said that Queen Victoria spends most of her time playing chess. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 12, 1889

Mr. Steinitz, who left New York for Havana on Jan 5, duly arrived at his destination, after a rather stormy passage, on the 13<sup>th</sup>, and the same week played

games at the rooms of the Havana Chess Club. The Russian player, Mr. Tchigorin, Herr Steinitz's opponent in the grand match, arrived at Havana last week, and the two began play together on the 20<sup>th</sup>, Mr. Steinitz winning the first match. The rules of the Steinitz-Tchigorin match was published. Each receive 250 pesos in gold. From 16 to 20 games will be played. The winner of each game to receive \$20 and the loser \$10. In the event of a draw each shall receive \$10. The time limit was 15 moves per hour. If a game is finished within the first 4 hours another game must be started the same day. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 27, 1889

The eldest and best known chess player of Brooklyn, Mr. Frederick Perrin, died yesterday afternoon of pneumonia at his residence, corner of Pacific street and Flatbush avenue, after an illness of but three weeks. His last words to his physician were: "Doctor, I am puzzled over that last move of mine." Mr. Perrin was 73 years of age when he died. ...He was formerly chess editor of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times and when he died, was honorary member of the Brooklyn Chess Club. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 28, 1889

The first three games of the Tchigorin-Steinitz tourney at Havana were played during the week ending January 25, with the result of two victories for the Russian champion to one for Steinitz. The New Orleans Chess Club have extended an offer to Messrs. Tchigorin and Mackenzie to play a match at their club rooms after the former's contest with Steinitz ends. Captain Mackenzie is playing a match of five games with Senor Vasquez, of the Havana Club. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 3, 1889

On Feb 4 the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Chess Club passed appropriate resolutions on the death of their late honorary member of the club, Mr. Frederick Perrin, one of which was to the effect providing for the placing of his portrait on the walls of the club room. Chess is increasing in popularity out West very rapidly. St. Paul is the most noted center of the game in the West, but that Minneapolis, Duluth and Winona are not far behind... The New York daily papers have been sadly neglectful of the Tchigorin-Steinitz match for \$1,200 at Havana. Only partial reports have been published, and but a few games given in detail. Steinitz has now won five games to Tchigorin's four. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 9, 1889

Up to Feb 5, seven games have been played in the Steinitz-Tchigorin series at Havana, of which Tchigorin had won four and lost three... Mr. Eugene Delmar has been chosen president of the New York Chess Club. The club dues have been raised from \$5 to \$10. The new president of the Manhattan CC is William E. T. Westerfield. A new chess and whist club has been organized in Boston in which Mr. Ware is interested. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 10, 1889

The Great Chess Match. Steinitz Wins Ten Games Out of Sixteen and is Declared the Victor. The great chess match which has been in progress at the Havana Chess Club since January 21 terminated on Feb 25 in a declared victory for Mr. Steinitz, who won ten out of the 16 games played. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 27, 1889

Steinitz, the champion chess player, yesterday played simultaneously against 19 persons in Havana and won all the games. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 1, 1889

The Coming Sixth Congressional Meeting. A Brief Resume of the Previous Tourneys Held in This Country – Only Five Have Taken Place in Thirty Years. The sixth of the series of chess congress tourneys known in the history of chess in American will be commenced in New York on Monday, March 25, under the auspices of a special committee of members of the leading chess clubs of the Metropolitan District, of which the champion, Herr Wilhelm Steinitz, is the leading spirit, he having been the prime mover in organizing the congress and in bringing it to a successful issue.... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 9, 1889

The Chess Congress Tourney. Mr. Steinitz Prevented by Ill Health From Entering the Contests. Mr. Steinitz will not be able to enter the chess congress tourney on account of his health and the arduous work he will have to attend to in getting up the book of the congress and in making his weekly reports for his chess magazine. ...Captain Mackenzie is not well enough now to enter, but may before the tourney starts. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 21, 1889

Entertaining Foreign Chess Players. English, Russian and German Champions at Columbia Club Rooms. There was a noteworthy gathering of chess experts at the rooms of the Columbia Chess Club in New York last night on the occasion of an informal reception given by the club to such of the foreign delegation of players who have entered the lists in the approaching chess congress tourney who had arrived during the week,... The entries up to last night were as follows: 20

players...The tourney will begin at 1 P.M. on Monday next at S. Union Square. Each player plays two games with every opponent, drawn games counting half a game in the first round, but not in the second draw. The limit of makes is fifteen per hour. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 22, 1889

The Chess Congress Tourney. Greeting the Foreign Delegations Who Will Take Part in the Contests. There was a noteworthy gathering of chess experts last night at the Manhattan Chess Club's rooms, on 17<sup>th</sup> street, New York, to greet the latest arrivals of the foreign delegation of contestants in the chess congress tourney which began its session today at 8 Union square, on the 4<sup>th</sup> avenue side. Among those present was the American champion, Captain Mackenzie, who made his first appearance at the club rooms since his illness, which was the result of typhoid fever. ...The schedule placed the ten contestants in the first round, which was commenced at 1 o'clock today, as follows; ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 25, 1889

A Big Victory. Mr. Blackburn Creates Surprise at the Chess Tourney. The Results of Yesterday's Opening Games of the Sixth International Congress – A Large Number of Spectators. The sixth chess congress tourney was inaugurated yesterday under the most promising circumstances for a successful issue. ...At the hour appointed for beginning the tourney Mr. S. Spencer Turner, as president of the congress, called the members to order, and he briefly referred to leading events of American chess history since the inaugural congress of 1857... Captain Mackenzie – owing to his recent severe illness – was obligated to withdraw from the lists. Mr. Showalter had not arrived at the hour for beginning play...1<sup>st</sup> round pairings. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 26, 1889

Tedious Games. Characterize the Second Day of the Chess Congress. Delmar Gets a Game on Account of His Opponent's Illness – The Canadian's Oversight and Major Hanham's Super-abundance of Confidence. The second day's play in the chess congress tourney saw the hall even more crowded with spectators than before... Mr. Bird was unable to attend, owing to sickness, and consequently Delmar, who was assigned as his opponent benefited by a forfeited game. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 27, 1889

Good Games. At Yesterday's Session of the Chess Congress. James Mason's Indiscretion Sets Him Back – Mr. Showalter's Quick Victory Over his Boston Rival.

Surprising parties were the order of the day at the chess congress tourney yesterday, and one of them proved to be a very discreditable character. James Mason came to the hall in a condition which totally unfitted him for chess playing. He was assigned to play with Mr. G. D. Baird, but at the time appointed for commencing play the committee, seeing the condition he was in, refused to allow him to enter the arena, and moreover forfeited his game to Mr. Baird. Today he is scheduled to play Mr. Lipschutz, and a repetition of his offense of yesterday will debar him from further play in the tourney. ...- Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 28, 1889

In A Clear Lead. A Foreign Chess Player at the Head of the List. The Kentucky Champion Lowers His Flag. How Yesterday's Games Terminated and How the Record Stands. There were some very fine play at the chess tourney yesterday, and the afternoon attendance was large, several ladies being among the onlookers. Messrs. Lipschutz and Burille had a good game in progress when it was discovered that the Boston player had exceeded his time limit through a mistake in scoring... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 30, 1889

Venerable Mr. Bird, of London, during the afternoon session yesterday of the International Chess Tournament, defeated Mr. Martinez, of Philadelphia, in a game which several of the experts among the spectators declared to be one the finest they had ever seen. ...- Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 31, 1889

The first week of the 6<sup>th</sup> chess congress tourney resulted in the largest attendance of spectators seen at any of the 6 congress meetings, the contests exciting the utmost interest throughout the chess circles of the country. The sporting goods houses of the Metropolis have sold more chess boards and men the past week than they have done for the previous year. It will be seen that Gunsberg leads in the assault on the Yankee players, Blackburn and Weiss being next on the list. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 1, 1889

The second week of the chess tourney began yesterday, and the proceedings proved to be not only interesting, but exciting. An umpire had rendered a decision in the Judd-Tschigorin postponed game which the Russian champion objected to. An appeal was made to the Judiciary Committee, who sustained the umpire's decision, whereupon Tschigorin kicked, got his dander up foolishly and stayed so long from the game he was engaged to play as to forfeit it, and he was

about to resign from the tourney when the final court of appeal, the judges, decided to interpret the rule to mean that it is only necessary to show a win after 50 moves, and decided that the game should proceed. In the case of Delmar vs. Tschigorin Delmar objects to being obliged to mate in 50 moves, as required. Mr. Gossip objects to being rated as a foreigner, as he was born in New York. Clarence Murphy won the State chess championship of New Jersey on Saturday night.... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 2, 1889

It was the Americans' day at the chess tourney yesterday, and the foreign element was temporarily at a discount. ...- Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 3, 1889

Yesterday was ladies' day at the chess congress tourney, and no smoking was allowed, and for the first time since the tourney opened the atmosphere of the hall was breathable. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 4, 1889

The financial success of the congress has been such as to lead the committee to devote \$500 of the receipts to a series of prizes for those who fail to win any one of the regular prizes and yet get near enough to make a creditable record. The leading scores are: Gunsberg and Blackburn, 7.5 wins each; Weiss, Lipschutz and Tschigorin, 7... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 5, 1889

Yesterday's Games and the Pairings for Monday.... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 7, 1889

Defeat of the Vienna Champion. Some Wonderful Play at the Tourney Yesterday. There was some wonderful play at the chess tourney yesterday, it being the most interesting series of contests of the tourney thus far. The Vienna champion, Weiss, who up to yesterday had not lost a game, was handsomely defeated by Blackburn. But the event of the day was the defeat of Tschigorin by James Mason. The score now stands: Weiss 20.5, Blackburn 20, Tschigorin 19, Burn 19, ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 27, 1889

After today there will be no playing at the chess tourney until Thursday next. Today there will be a great chess battle in the international tournament between Weiss and Chigorin which will virtually settle the aspirations of those masters for the championship prize. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 29, 1889

The chess tourney is near its close. This week will end it. Yesterday all the leaders won or drew their games.... The rule counting drawn games as half a game is a

bad one. There is but one fair rule for tourneys, and that is to decide the prizes by the record of the percentage of victories. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 16, 1889

Mr. Pollock, the Irish chess champion, will be the guest of the Brooklyn Chess Club on Friday evening next, when he will play 12 simultaneous games with members of the club, beginning at 7:30 P.M. A meeting was held at the Manhattan Chess Club rooms in New York last night at which the following officers of the Chess Congress were present:... \$1,779.40 was received for admissions to the recent tournament, and among other receipts recorded is \$350 for the rent of windows during the Centennial parades. The total receipts were \$7,530, and the disbursements, including \$3,750 paid in prizes, were \$6,696.84. The estimated cost of the [book](#) of the congress to be published is \$1,750, which has been subscribed. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 29, 1889

Chess Chat. President Gilberg Reads His Own Obituary. Mr. Gilley Must Look to His Laurels – Success of the Perpetual Tourney of the Brooklyn Club – End of the Sixth Congress. Mr. Charles A. Gilberg, the president of the Brooklyn Chess Club, having recovered from his recent serious illness, which obliged him to keep his room for several months, is now with the club again and on Friday night last had charge of the reception tourney at which Mr. Pollock was the star. An English chess journal had in its column recently a notice of the death of “the well known chess writer and problemist, Mr. Charles A. Gilberg, of Brooklyn, the editor of the Fifth American Chess Congress Book,” etc. ...Weis virtually won the Congress championship, judging by his percentage of victories, which is estimated on the record of games won and lost, without counting drawn games at all. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jun 3, 1889

The annual meeting of the United States Chess Association will be held in St. Louis Feb 2. A national tournament for members of the association will be inaugurated. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 6, 1889

The New Orleans Chess Club has issued a challenge to the Manhattan CC to play a team of 15 men for \$1,000 in New Orleans. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 20, 1889

Death of a Chess Player. Manuel Munoz, Formerly Secretary of the Brooklyn Organization. The sudden demise of Mr. Manuel Munoz, the former secretary of the old Brooklyn Chess Club of 20 years ago, calls to mind the oldtime history of the game in Brooklyn when Mr. Munoz was the leading spirit of that organization.



It was in October, 1869, when the Brooklyn Chess Club had Mr. Charles A. Selking as its president, Munoz as secretary and F. E. Brensinger as treasurer... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 2, 1889

Of the Philidor Chess Club's Gatherings. The Fourteenth Anniversary of the Organization Celebrated in the Eastern District With Games and a Supper. The chess rooms of the Philidor Club, of the Eastern District, presented a very interesting scene last night on the occasion of the club's celebration of its 14<sup>th</sup> anniversary, it being the oldest existing chess organization on Brooklyn. The Philidor Chess Club was organized November 26, 1875 and it has been in successful operation ever since, having its headquarters at the Turne Halle, 67 and 73 Meserole street. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 27, 1889

The international chess tourney, 60 players a side, between Canada and the United States, conducted by correspondence, has been won by the Americans, the score standing 31.5 games to 19.5 games for the Canadians. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 29, 1889

Fifteen games of the series in the Havana tourney, between Messrs. Gunsberg and Tschigorin, had been played up to January 30, and of these three had been drawn, leaving Mr. Gunsberg credited with seven victories and Mr. Tschigorin with five... Last week an irreparable loss was sustained by the destruction by fire of the club house of the New Orleans Chess, Checker and Whist Club, the largest organization of the kind in the country. The club house had not long since been elegantly refurnished. The pecuniary loss to the club was not great, as the club was fully insured; but it lost all of its valuable chess collections, which had been accumulating for years; in fact it was the largest and most valuable collection of chess literature, treasures, relics and mementos of distinguished players in America. It included among other things Lequesne's bust of Paul Morphy, an artist's proof of the joint meeting of the St. George and City of London Chess clubs, a picture of the match between Steinitz and St Amant for the championship of England and France in 1843, photographs of Steinitz, Zukertort, Mackenzie, Anderson and other experts, with their autographs attached, a rare copy of the picture of the first American Chess Congress, and pictures of each succeeding congress, and hundreds of volumes and scrapbooks treating the game, collected from the four quarters of the globe; numbers of volumes relating to chess, which

once formed part of the library of Paul Morphy. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 31, 1890

The Havana Chess Club tourney ended with yesterday's game in favor of the Russian player Tschigorin, who won eight games, to Gunsberg's seven, five of the twenty games being drawn. The winner of each game received \$20 and the loser \$10. In drawn games everything was equally divided. In addition to these sums each contestant received \$250 and his traveling expenses. Tschigorin also takes the stake of \$600, which was put up by the players themselves. There is a chance now for Tschigorin's meeting the world's champion, Steinitz, again in New York this Spring. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 12, 1890

The premature announcement of Mr. Tschigorin's success in winning the Havana tourney was due to the fact that the telegraph operator at the Havana end of the line had forgotten that the rules of this tourney were different from those of the Steinitz-Tschigorin match of a year ago, inasmuch as drawn games counted as half a game in that match, whereas in this contest they do not...The record of the St. Louis chess tourney up to February 14 is as follows: Showalter with 9 wins, Polack with 6 wins 1 loss, and 1 draw, Leipschutz with 5 wins, 3 losses, 1 draw... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 17, 1890

A very amusing incident occurred during Mr. Blackburne's simultaneous performance at Hanley on Wednesday. As one of the boards he left his Q en prise and was passing on to the next opponent when the player called him back, pointed to the perilous position of the Q and asked if he had not made a mistake. The peripatetic player put on an air of great surprise and heaved a characteristic Blackburnean sigh, but said that as he had made the move he would stick to it. The Hanley player then took off the queen, whereupon Mr. Blackburne's melancholy face suddenly brightened up and the local chessist became correspondingly depressed when he found himself mated in two moves. (The Manchester, England News) - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 31, 1890

Max Judd, of St. Louis, and James Showalter, of Kentucky, opened their series of chess contests at the rooms of the chess clubs in St. Louis last night for the American championship and a purse of \$500. The man securing seven games first will be declared the winner. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 19, 1890

Max Judd last night won the 7<sup>th</sup> and final game in the chess tourney for the championship of the United States from J. W. Showalter, of Georgetown, Ky. The match was for \$250 a side. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jun 4, 1890

The New Orleans chess and whist club, whose club house, with its contents, was destroyed by fire about a year ago, took possession of its house on Nov 15 and the club now occupies the finest chess club building in America, if not the world. The building cost over \$800,000 and fronts on Canal street. The members number 700, being limited, and there are over 200 applications for vacancies.... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 24, 1890

The third game in the match for the championship of the world between William Steinitz, of this city, and J. Gunsberg, of London, was played last evening in the rooms of the Manhattan chess club, 31 West 27<sup>th</sup> street, New York. The conditions are 10 games up with a maximum of 20 games, drawn games not to count, time limit 15 moves an hour, 4 games a week, for a purse of about \$1,500 and the championship; the purse to be divided in the proportion of two to the inner and one to the loser. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 14, 1890

The well known composer and chess player, Walter Grimshaw, today committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 27, 1890

Stories of Steinitz. Steinitz, whose play with Tschigorin is now attracting the attention of all lovers of chess, is called sometimes the "Bohemian Casar." ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 28, 1890

Mrs. Worrall, a noted woman chess player, who last week attempted suicide during a fit of mental despondency, is in a fair way to recover. Mrs. Worrall was a great admirer and friend of Captain Mackenzie. The professional contest in progress at the Manhattan chess club, in New York, between Steinitz and Gunsberg, has reached the 8<sup>th</sup> game, the last ending in a draw, the third of the series. As the rules cut off any payment for drawn games after three have been recorded, the chances are that no more such endings will be seen in the series.... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 29, 1890

The deciding game of the chess match between Steinitz and Gunsberg was played yesterday and resulted in a draw. As the champion has won the majority of the games that were not drawn, he remains champion of the world, a title which the

Brooklyn expert has held for a quarter of a century. 19 games were played in the series. Of these, 9 were drawn. Steinitz won 6 and Gunsberg won 4. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 23, 1891

A match for the chess championship of the South will begin in the rooms of the Atlanta chess and checker club this morning. Professor A. F. Wurm and I. E. Orchard, both of Atlanta, will be the contestants. The former is a distinguished mathematician and musician. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 2, 1891

Prizes in the Lexington chess contest were distributed by Mr. Spencer Saturday morning. The representatives of Kentucky, Maryland and New York now occupy the same relative positions as they did at the close of last year's tournament at St. Louis, namely, Showalter of Kentucky, first; Pollack of Maryland, second, and Hanham of New York, third. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 9, 1891

Steinitz, the chess champion, succeeded in tying his rival, Tschigorin, in their match before the Havana chess club yesterday. Both men are in poor form, owing to the climate. The score to date is Steinitz, 5; Tschigorin, 5; drawn 4. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 4, 1892

The regret with which the announcement of Mr. Matthew Wilson's death on Tuesday last was received was by no means confined to this city. He painted the portraits of many distinguished men. At the time of his fatal seizure he was in the rooms of the Brooklyn chess club and was engaged in or had just finished a game. He was 77... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 28, 1892

Mr. Hodges, the president of the Staten Island club, won the New York state chess association championship... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 28, 1892

Yesterday the last game of the Steinitz-Tchigorin match was played in Havana, and it proved to be a scratch victory for Steinitz. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 29, 1892

The Chess Champion in Brooklyn. A reception to William Steinitz by the Brooklyn Chess Club. Last night the largest assemblage of chess experts and exemplars of the great game yet seen in the Brooklyn Chess Club parlors were present to greet the world's champion, Mr. William Steinitz, lately a resident of Brooklyn, but now of Montclair, NJ. ...- Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 27, 1892

Steinitz has presented Dr. Mintz of the Manhattan CC with a locket set in diamond as a testimonial of gratitude for raising the Steinitz fund. The match for \$1,500 between Lipschutz of the Manhattan CC and Showalter of Kentucky will commence on Monday next at the Manhattan club. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 6, 1892

Mrs. Steinitz, the wife of the great chess player, died last night at her residence in Upper Montclair, NJ. She was a native of England. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 29, 1892

Half a century ago, soon after her marriage, Prince Albert used to play chess on Sunday night. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jun 8, 1892

Emanuel Lasker, the great German chess expert, will pay a visit to the Brooklyn chess club, 201 Montague street, tomorrow night. Tonight Lasker will make his introduction to the Manhattan chess club, and, after visiting the Brooklyn and New York city clubs, he will begin a four weeks' engagement with the Mannhattans, beginning on Monday next. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 6, 1892

The local chess season for 1892 and '93 opened with a reception for Emanuel Lasker, age 21...- Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 8, 1892

The noted chess star, Lasker, began his American chess career yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Manhattan chess club, where he played the first of his series of games with American experts, Mr. Ettinger proving to be the young foreigner's first victim.... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 10, 1892

Emanuel Lasker played blindfold and simultaneous games with five chess players at the Manhattan Chess club, on West 27<sup>th</sup> street, New York, last night. He defeated them all. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 23, 1892

Herr Lasker will close up his exhibition series of games at the Manhattan chess club this week. Thus far he has played 21 games with the strongest players the Manhattan club can present, and out of these has lost but two, Messrs. Hodges and Simonson having each won one game out of the three they have played with him, while Mr. Delmar has drawn one of the two he has played. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 7, 1892

The oldest existing chess organization in Brooklyn is the Philidor club of the eastern district, which was instituted Nov 23, 1875. Among the players last night at the Philidor club was C.B. Smith, who is 80 years old and the veteran player of the club. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 30, 1892

Jackson W. Showalter defeated Herr Lasker at chess last night, at Logansport, Ind., in an 11 hour game. Lasker was so much exhausted by the contest that Showalter agreed to divide the purse. The result of these games is a probable match in the near future, when the two will play a match for \$750 a side. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 17, 1892

The New Orleans Chess, Checker and Whist club is flourishing. The membership is limited to 700, with the roll filled. There are over two hundred applicants waiting to be admitted. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 25, 1892

The intercollegiate chess tournament between Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Columbia, which has been in progress since Dec 27, was finally won by Columbia on Monday of last week. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 8, 1893

Although John Ruskin is said to be insane, he is still able to enjoy a game of chess. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 28, 1893

Shakespeare and chess. Quotes of Shakespeare after every move. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 3, 1893

A Boom in the Chess World. President Elect Grover Cleveland Offers a Prize for the Coming Tourney. President elect is a great admirer of chess. Cleveland offered a gift of a \$500 gold medal as the championship prize for a grand international chess tourney this spring in New York. This is the first time in the history of American chess that the game has been honored by the gift of a prize for a tourney from the head of the republic. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 9, 1893

Chess Players Busy. Preparing for the Cleveland Championship Competition. The new "Cleveland Opening" in chess was discussed at the Manhattan Chess Club on Saturday afternoon, at a special meeting.... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 13, 1893

Preparing for the Great Tourney. Everything is progressing favorably in the way of preparation for the coming grand gathering of the chess master of all nations in

New York next May. The affair will be the seventh American chess congress [which didn't happen until 1904]. The individual to who the honor of projecting this congress is mainly due, and through whose personal efforts the President's patronage had the gift of the gold medal was brought about, is Mr. Cassel, the chess editor of the New York Staats Zeitung. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 16, 1893

Chess Championships. Seventh Annual Meeting of the State Association. The 7<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the New York State Chess Association was held yesterday in the hall of the German masonic fraternity at 220 E 15<sup>th</sup> St., New York., and it brought together a large number of chess notables of the metropolis to compete for the chess championship of the state and the \$500 silver cup which was given to the association by the Staats Zeitung as an emblem 3 years ago. The association really began its history as long ago as 1878; but then it was a duo state organization, combining clubs of Pennsylvania as well as New York. Now, however, its membership is confined to residents of the state of New York, and that rule began in 1886. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 23, 1893

A committee representing the leading chess clubs of New York and Brooklyn, have undertaken to arrange an international chess congress in connection with the Columbian exhibition to be held in May or June in New York. President-elect Grover Cleveland has already taken the initiative by pledging his support and a gold medal as a trophy for the champion. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 26, 1893

The International Chess Tourney. On Saturday night the Columbian chess congress committee met at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club in New York and decided upon the number of money prizes, exclusive of the Cleveland gold medal, which will be offered for competition at the coming international tournament.... One of the best things done by the committee was the making of the rule for the tourney requiring that all drawn games shall be played over again.... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 27, 1893

Automaton story of the smoking amateur. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 4, 1893

Max Judd, the newly appointed American consul general to Vienna is the noted chess champion of Missouri. President Cleveland has emphasized his gift of a gold medal as the prize in the coming international chess tourney by the

appointment of a popular American chess expert - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 25, 1893

Mart Anderson Navarro, when tired of writing her autobiography her favorite recreation is chess playing - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 21, 1893

Subscriptions to the Chess Congress. The Columbian chess tourney committee has nearly raised the \$5,000 required to make the international tournament a success. The three special prizes thus far offered are the gold medal by President Cleveland, the Eagle's \$100 prize and Mayor Gilroy's prize. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jun 9, 1893

Herr Lasker's challenge to the world champion, Steinitz, has come at last. The minimum stake to be \$3,000 a side. The winner to be he who first scores 10 wins. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Sep 2, 1893

It is a matter of regret that the arrangements for the International Columbian chess tourney, which promised to be the feature of the metropolitan fall campaign this month, have been so interfered with by the financial troubles of the period, as to oblige the tourney committee to defer further action until a more promising condition of the money market of the country prevails.... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Sep 19, 1893 [the Panic of 1893 began in 1893 and ended in 1897]

The international tourney, which was commenced at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess club on Saturday afternoon last, is now the attractive chess event in the metropolis. ...That Lasker will be the victor goes without saying. It will be excellent training practices for his coming match for the championship of the world with Steinitz.... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 5, 1893 and Oct 7, 1893 [Lasker won, with a perfect 13-0 record]

The statement that the City Chess club of New York was about to disband and to amalgamate with the Manhattan Chess club is thus denied by Mr. Cassell. The City club will soon remove to their new headquarters over the Café Manhattan, on Second avenue. The Manhattan club has the finest suite of chess rooms of any chess club in America. They are located on the 7<sup>th</sup> floor of the building corner of 21<sup>st</sup> street and 4<sup>th</sup> avenue. Beside their regular club room they have a special room for tourneys as also a committee room. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 24, 1893



Charles A. Schleren, the candidate for mayor, is quite a chess player, and is about to join the Brooklyn chess club. The proposed match for the world's championship between Messrs. Steinitz and Lasker has been canceled from lack of funds. It is a noteworthy fact that while hundreds of so called athletic clubs are willing to hang up purses of thousands of dollars to see two pugilists pound each other, all the chess clubs of the country combined fail to contribute the small purse of \$3,000 to bring about a grand contest at the game of chess between two of the greatest players of the world. Lasker said, "We have been waiting for some club to come forward and offer a purse, and unless that is done we shall certainly not meet. Why shall we risk out reputations, and why shall we work hard for two or three months and spend our own money? Such a thing was never heard before. Suppose I lose. Who will compensate me for my time and mental exertions?" The Manhattan Chess club would have undertaken the match but for the heavy outlays the club has incurred within the past year in fitting up their new club rooms and in paying the expenses of seven tourneys and special contests arranged under the club auspices. The Havana club would doubtless put up a purse, but neither of the contestants desire to play there, certainly not Lasker. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 30, 1893

The continental chess congress, advertised to open here in Terre Haute, Indiana, Feb 27, has been declared off. The treasurer, who was the general manager and promoter of the scheme, it is claimed, has gotten the club here in such a position that nothing else can be done than to drop it. It was advertised that the money for the prizes was already in hand, when it now turns out that it is false. The only reason for such deception appears to have been to secure entrance. Elegant quarters had already been secured for the congress. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 18, 1894

Jackson W. Showalter won the first game in the series against A. B. Hodges for \$200 and the chess championship of America. The match is seven games up, draws not counting, time limit 17 moves an hour. Play in the match began yesterday at the Manhattan Chess club. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 12, 1894

The Steinitz-Lasker match for the championship of the world and \$2,000 stakes, finally got under way last week, and the first game of this great contest was

commenced on Thursday at the Union Square hotel in New York.... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 21, 1894

Lasker won his 4<sup>th</sup> victory, the score of games now standing 4 to 2 in Lasker's favor, with two games drawn. The contestants now have a week's rest before resuming play, and the scene of the next game will be the rooms of the Franklin Chess club in Philadelphia, the finishing games of the match having to be played in Montreal. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 7, 1894

The 11<sup>th</sup> game of chess between Steinitz and Lasker, played today in the Union League club, was won by Lasker, Steinitz resigning after the 38<sup>th</sup> move. The score now stands: Lasker, 7; Steinitz, 2; drawn, 2, and finishes the Philadelphia part of the match. It will be resumed in Montreal, where ten runs will finish it. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 22, 1894

Showalter and Hodges Begin Their Match at the Brooklyn Club. While Montreal has the distinction of being the final battle ground in the world's championship contest between Steinitz and Lasker, to Brooklyn will belong the honor of having the match between J. W. Showalter and A. B. Hodges for the championship of the United States. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 15, 1894

Emanuel Lasker is chess champion of the world, Steinitz resigned the 19<sup>th</sup> game on the 52<sup>nd</sup> move. The score stood: Lasker, 10; Steinitz, 5; drawn, 4. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 27, 1894

Hodges is Champion. He Defeats Showalter in the Final Game at Chess. By winning the 9<sup>th</sup> game of his match with Showalter at the Brooklyn Chess club last evening A. B. Hodges of Staten Island captured the title of chess champion of the United States, which has been held by the former for a number of years. Total – Hodges, 5; Showalter, 3; drawn 1. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jun 26, 1894

It is not generally known that chess champions needed to subject themselves to physical training similar to that of a pugilist, but Steinitz blames his recent defeat by Lasker to the fact that he was not in good physical condition. After the match, he says he went to a Turkish bath and had himself deluged with ice cold water for 10 minutes at a time to learn if he had any affection of the heart. ...- Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 2, 1894

Champion at Odds. Lasker and Steinitz in Trouble Over a Return Match. The Veteran Chess Expert Will Claim the Title if the Present Holder Does Not Hurry Matters – Two Communications Showing the State of Affairs. ...Mr. Steinitz now takes a stand that a specified time had been agreed upon between himself and Lasker, and claims that he has a letter from the latter in his possession in which he positively fixed the beginning of the match. ...He has gone so far as to give his rival until the middle of March, 1895, to come to time, after which, so Steinitz intimidated to Mr. De Visser, he would claim the championship... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 8, 1894

A Reply From De Visser. Steinitz's Charges Aply Refuted by Lasker's Second. Steinitz questioned Mr. de Visser's good judgment in accepting the office of second when Lasker had no intention to play at the time Steinitz claims had been agreed upon. Mr. de Visser in reply, which is given below, refutes the charges of unfairness and forcibly expresses some views of his own in the matter. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 29, 1894

On Oct 20, 1894, the second masters chess tournament will begin at the Union Square hotel, New York. Ex-champion Steinitz will probably compete with Messrs. Albin, Pillsbury, Showalter, Taubenhau, Delmar and Hanham. Four prizes amounting to \$250 will be offered. This will be the first appearance of Steinitz in a tournament since 1883. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 9, 1894

Two Chess Champions. Steinitz and Lasker, Do a Corbett-Fitzsimmons Act. Each Lays Claim to Championship Honors. Since the publication last week in this column of Champion Lasker's latest epistle Mr. Steinitz has claimed the world's championship and therefore, since the former showed no inclination whatever to relinquish the title we have the unusual occurrence of two masters holding the championship at one and the same time... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 18, 1894

The second international chess tournament, under the auspices of the City Chess club, was begun at the Union Square hotel, New York, yesterday afternoon. ...Samuel Loyd, the celebrated problemist, was appointed referee. After 18 moves, Hymes, the inter-collegiate champion, forced Steinitz to accept a draw.... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 21, 1894

At a meeting of delegates from the different chess clubs in the vicinity held at the Manhattan CC in New York last night, the Metropolitan chess league was

launched into existence and a board of officers elected. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 25, 1894

For the women's championship a match will be commenced in this city on Monday which is of peculiar interest in that it is one between two women. Both are strong players, anxious to demonstrate their respective merits over the board, and incidentally to lay claim to the chess championship of their sex in America. The contestants are Mrs. Harriet Worrall, a well known Brooklyn player, and Mrs. J. W. Showalter, the wife of the famous expert of that name. The match is for seven games up to be played alternatively at the principals' home at the rate of two each week with a time limit of 12 moves an hour... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 1, 1894

Yesterday play began in the chess match for the women's championship of America at the residence of Mrs. Favor, 30 Hanson place. The two aspirants for championship honors were Mrs. H. Worrall of this city and Mrs. J. W. Showalter of New York. Mrs. Showalter won the first game. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 6, 1894

With 9 rounds completed and with but two more to play, the final disposition of first prize in the City Chess club's international tournament in New York is now hardly a matter of doubt. Steinitz is a sure winner. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 11, 1894

Steinitz polished off Jasnogrodsky in the 10<sup>th</sup> round, thereby making his score 7.5 games won out of 9, one which none of his competitors can now reach. Albin is reasonably sure of second place... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 14, 1894

Steinitz defeated Pillsbury in the final round of the international tournament. Albin captured 2<sup>nd</sup> place. Showalter and Hymes tied for 3<sup>rd</sup> place. Steinitz won \$125, Albin won \$60, and Showalter and Hymes divided \$65. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 16, 1894

Chess Champion Helms. He wins first prize in the Brooklyn tourney. 2<sup>nd</sup> place went to Tatum. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 16, 1894

Harvard is Champion. Crimson Wins the Inter-Collegiate Chess Cup. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 2, 1895

Mrs. John Showalter, who was until recently competing with Mrs. Harriet Worrall of this city for the woman's championship of the United States, stated that she discontinued the match at the urgent request of her husband, she being also ordered to do so by her doctor. The severe strain consequent upon a contest of this nature has begun to tell upon her and she was forced to seek a change of scene and action. Mrs. Showalter spoke highly of the courtesy of her opponent, Mrs. Worrall, in consenting to wait when properly the latter was entitled to claim the match by forfeit. Lasker is still in England and is now engaged on his book on mathematics. Until it is finished he will not engage in any serious play. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 3, 1895

The Cable Chess Match Begun. Play in the great cable chess game between the Manhattan CC and the British CC of London got under way promptly at 11 o'clock this morning... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 9, 1895

Great Chess Match a Draw. American and English Experts Fight an Indecisive Battle. The Early Closing Law in London Is Alone Responsible for the Unfinished Condition of the Contest. The moves had to be translated from the English to the German notation which, for the sake of brevity, was used on the wire, and this took considerable time. For unfinished games, world champion Emanuel Lasker adjudicated the games. The first and only actual result of 10 games was reached on board No. 4, D. C. Baird agreeing to a draw with Mills. By 6:30 pm it was hard to say where the advantage lay. At that time all play stopped, it being 11:30 pm in London when the public hall had to close, according to law. Lasker proposed that a draw be offered on all boards. This offer being cabled over, was accepted by the local club's officials, and the great match was declared drawn... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 10, 1895

Brooklyn Won at Chess. New York City Club Defeated by One Point in the Metropolitan championship. The Brooklyn CC beat the City CC, scoring 4.5-3.5... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 24, 1895

A question much discussed on Tuesday was that of sending American representatives to the chess congress at Hastings, and it was stated that a practical business proposition had been made to W. Steinitz to that end, which would no doubt result in his going, as already partly arranged. J. W. Showalter's friends, also, have taken some steps in the same direction, and S. Lipschutz seems

likely to be sent as the representative of the Manhattan Chess club. That leaves a clear field for the Brooklyn CC to send its crack player, Harry N. Pillsbury, to the English tournament as the city's representative. It will be but a question of securing \$200 or \$300 for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses to enable Brooklyn to put her champion in the field, and a champion sure to be her credit. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 18, 1895

Harry Nelson Pillsbury, the expert, who will represent the Brooklyn Chess club at the big tournament at Hastings, England, sailed this morning on the steamer New York for the seat of international warfare. Pillsbury said, "With reference to the players selected by the tournament committee, Mr. Herbert Dubell, its honorable secretary, writes that they were obliged to decline nearly one-half of the tendered entries... This will be the first time an Italian master [Vergani] has taken part in an international tournament..." - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, July 24, 1895

Delmar is champion. Richardson second and Hodges Third in the Chess Tourney. Eugene Delmar is the state chess champion and winner of the Staats Zeitung cup, held in Skaneateles, NY. Delmar scored 4.5, Richardson scored 3.5, and Hodges scored 3. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 2, 1895

World Champion Pillsbury. He Wins First Place in Hastings Chess Tourney. Harry N. Pillsbury, the Brooklyn chess expert, won first prize in the international chess tournament here today. His opponent was Gunsberg, whom he easily disposed of. Brassery's institute, where the tournament has been held, was crowded with spectators and the excitement was intense during the contest. Pillsbury has now met and defeated every chess expert in the word and will take the world's championship back to Brooklyn with him. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Sep 2, 1895

Pillsbury at the London Metropolitan club last evening played simultaneous games with 14 women, giving to 13 of them odds of a knight. Mr Pillsbury scored 11 wins, 2 losses, 1 draw and 1 unfinished. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Sep 6, 1895

Pillsbury is Home Again. He Brings With Him the World's Chess Championship. He said, "Of course Tschigorin was much the strongest opponent I had. I lost to him at first and if I may offer an excuse for defeat I should say that it was partially due to the stage fright, if you like, of a young player competing with a veteran....By the way, some English newspapers published rather erroneous but not ill meant references to me. One said I was tall and sallow and smoked green

cigars and another stated that I had been an infant phenomenon and played chess at the tender age of 6.” ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Sep 28, 1895

Toasted the Chess Master. Pillsbury, the Champion, Honored by His Brooklyn Friends. A Fine Gold Watch Was Presented to the Young American Who Won Laurels at Hastings. Addresses by Mayor Schieren... Harry N. Pillsbury, the young chess champion of the world, was honored by a reception and banquet last night at the Pouch mansion. Mr. Marean, president of the Brooklyn CC, was the toastmaster. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 16, 1895

The chess match for the championship of the United States between Jackson W. Showalter and S. Lipschutz began this afternoon at the Manhattan CC. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 21, 1895 [Showalter won]

Governor-elect John W. Griggs of NJ is president of the Patterson Chess Club. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 7, 1895

Chess Experts Have a Row. Over The Proposed Match With England. The demand of the Franklin CC of Philadelphia, that it shall be consulted before any arrangements for an international match are made, is causing much amusement and not a little indignation among the members of the Brooklyn club. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 9, 1895

British Chess Club Formally Accepts the Challenge for a cable match. The cable match would be the United States of America vs. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The teams would consist of 10 players a side. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 19, 1895

D. G. Baird yesterday won the deciding game from Jasnogrodsky and thus became champion of the Manhattan CC. He is at present likewise the holder of the New York state championship. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 21, 1895

Pillsbury wins the first game in the St. Petersburg chess tourney. It was played at the rooms of the St. Petersburg Chess club, on the Munskey Prospect. The rooms were crowded with a brilliant assemblage of notables, among them Prince Kantakugin, the honorary vice president of the club, whose devotion to the game is well known all over Europe.... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 14, 1895

An Interview With Steinitz. On his journey from Paris to St. Petersburg, Steinitz decided upon staying in Berlin for a few days in order to give a simultaneous exhibition to local chess players and to attend a dinner given in his honor by the Berlin chess fraternity. In an interview, he said, "In Paris I received the highest fees that were ever paid to a chess master, namely, 1,500 francs for a five days' engagement." ... Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 15, 1895

Harvard Wins the Championship. Harvard, last year's champion, again captured the intercollegiate trophy. Columbia has had the cup two years also, while neither Yale nor Princeton have yet won this honor in the field of chess. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 2, 1896

The great international chess tournament at the St. Petersburg Chess club is half over. Pillsbury is the clear leader by one point over Lasker. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 3, 1896

J. W. Showalter, the new chess champion of the United States, whose recent victory over S. Lipschutz is fresh in the minds of all followers of the game, was last night the guest of the Brooklyn Chess club at its rooms on Montague street. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 12, 1896

Pillsbury has been suffering from a severe attack of influenza ever since the second half of the tournament, which has seemed not only to impair his usual dashing play, but has caused his power to form correct combinations to fail him. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 15, 1896

Mr. Showalter said that Pillsbury had gone into some wild scheme with Steinitz to copyright the games played in the tournament outside of St. Petersburg. Steinitz has not head for business, and Pillsbury is a young man who can not afford to lose much money. Yet Steinitz persuaded Pillsbury to enter into an arrangement which was wild and foolish on its face. The scheme was one by which Pillsbury was to buy from the St. Petersburg Chess club the exclusive rights to publish outside of St. Petersburg, the full reports of the games played in the club. It was the plan to secure copyrights of the game, but the whole scheme naturally fell through, because in a club like St. Petersburg Chess club, where the games are semi public, it is impossible to keep things out of the hands of other people. Pillsbury lost \$600. His recent failure to win games is due, in part at least, to his



unfortunate and unbusinesslike venture. Pillsbury is paying his own way in the present venture. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 18, 1896

Trouble Among Players and Managers at St. Petersburg. The interest which was at first shown in the international tournament in this city has considerable decreased, because so much has occurred to make things unpleasant for the players, the committee and the spectators, let alone the adverse comments which are daily being made in the newspapers, of which the Novre Vremya is excepted. Without giving notice to any of the papers in the city, the St. Petersburg CC sold the right of publishing the games to the Novre Vremya. Two relatives and editors of the Novre Vremya are on the tournament committee. The other papers ridiculed the contest, abused the players and did their best to spoil the success of the affair. Another reason which contributed toward much unpleasantness was the betting element introduced in the club. Tschigorin has been backed to an enormous extent and among others there is one bet involving the sum of 5,000 roubles. It is known how Pillsbury was done out of a considerable sum by buying the sole right of publishing the games in England and America. Steinitz, his partner in this business transaction, is also much annoyed for he, too, will lose money. To prevent the local papers from getting anything in the shape of news they increased the fee of admission to one rouble; even members had to pay. They would not allow anybody to make any notes, and as soon as a poor reporter was found penciling, the representatives of the Novre Vremya protested, the reporters kicked out, and there were some pretty lively scenes in the club-rooms. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 19, 1896

A Chicago manufacturer, who is evidently as advertising genius, has just registered "H. N. Pillsbury" as a name for a new brand of cigars. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 23, 1896

Lasker Wins First Prize. Steinitz is Second, Pillsbury Third and Tschigorin Last. The international chess tournament is at an end, the last two games having been played yesterday. There is much dissatisfaction among the chess playing public of Russia and, in fact, all over the world, over the result. The players were invited to the Russian capital to play chess and not to engage in outside speculation. The fact that they did so and thus distracted their attention from the game itself, throws the blame entirely on themselves. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 28, 1896

No Notes of Triumph to be Sounded on Pillsbury's Home Coming. He is expected back from St. Petersburg next month, but the joyous outburst that followed the Hastings' victory will not be repeated. It was difficult to foresee how these two respectively winners of first and second prizes at the memorial Hastings congress, could be defeated. Yet they landed third and fourth, permitting even the veteran Steinitz, who came in 5<sup>th</sup> at Hastings, to outfoot them easily... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 30, 1896

Emil Kemeny and Jackson Showalter will begin a match for the United States chess championship at the Franklin club, Philadelphia, on February 24. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 14, 1896

Jasnogrodsky is Champion. He Wins the Tournament of the New York State Association. He defeated J. M. Hanham in a tiebreak game, thus becoming the state champion for this year. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 24, 1896

Brooklyn's Chess Champion. Herman Helms Wins the Title for the Second Time. ... Lasker and Steinitz are to meet in a match for the championship of the world at Moscow next September. An offer of 5,000 roubles, made by a prominent citizen of that place, was sufficient to induce the two experts to play the match there instead of at Hastings, England. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 1, 1896

Baron Alfred de Rothschild of Vienna has accepted the office of referee for the cable match and will be on hand in London a week from Friday to officiate in that capacity. Leopold Hoffer, the well-known chess player and writer, has consented to act as the American umpire in London, as has Professor Isaac L. Rice, who will look after British interests in Brooklyn... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 5, 1896

The Big Cable Chess Match. Men Who Will Represent Brooklyn in the Contest for the Sir George Newnes' Cup. Great Britain and the USA will contend for the \$800 trophy, the gift of Sir George Newnes. The Commercial Cable company has arranged to put the Brooklyn and British Chess clubs in direct communication with each other by means of special wires joined to its cable system. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 8, 1896

Chess Match by Cable Begun. Pillsbury Leads the Way in the International Contest With First Move for Brooklyn. Pillsbury plays Blackburne, Showalter plays

Burn, Burille meets Bird. The trophy for the winning team is a massive silver cup presented by Sir George Newnes, president of the British chess club. ... - - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 13, 1896

America Wins the Chess Cup. Exciting Finish of the International Cable Match. Barry was Hero of the Day. Score was 4.5 to 3.5. The American end of the game was played in Remsen hall, while the Englishmen fought by cable from the Pillar hall of Cannon hotel, London. Pillsbury was beaten by Blackburne, and it was left to John F. Barry from Boston to put the finishing touches to victory for the cup. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 15, 1896

Showalter Still champion. He wins the deciding game at chess from Kemeny. Showalter is still the chess champion of the United States. He maintained his title yesterday by defeating Kemeny in the 15<sup>th</sup> game of the series at Philadelphia, the score then standing Showalter 7, Kemeny 4, drawn 4. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 7, 1896

The Pillsbury National Correspondence Chess association was formerly organized last week, when officers were elected at Chicago and a constitution and bylaws adopted. There are over 200 members and it is expected that the one thousand mark will be reached before long.... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 12, 1896

Mr. Showalter will meet J. E. Barry in a chess match of 7 games up for \$2,000 and the championship of the United States on May 20. The match will be played in Boston. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 8, 1896

Steinitz defeated Schiffers with 6 wins, 4 losses, and 1 draw. The match was played in Rostow, Russia. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 10, 1896

Henry Nelson Pillsbury, vice president of the Brooklyn Chess club, who was also a member of the Manhattan CC, has suddenly resigned from the latter organization. It would take full effect on July 1, 1896. His resignation was due to the extraordinary attitude of the Manhattan directors toward him. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jun 18, 1896

Showalter Still Champion. He wins the deciding game at chess from Barry - \$2,000 goes with the title. By winning the 13<sup>th</sup> game, Showalter also retained the championship of the United States and the \$2,000 stakes. .. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jun 21, 1896

The Newnes Chess Trophy, to be received by the Brooklyn Club tomorrow night. Pillsbury, Showalter, Burrille, Barry, Hymes, Hodges, Delmar and Baird, the American team of the Brooklyn Chess club, all in town and will assist at the reception, to which all lovers of chess are most cordially invited. The trophy weighs about 40 pounds. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jun 24, 1896

The Brooklyn CC is threatened with a serious rupture in the near future. John D. Elwell, a member of the club, has been reported as accused of arranging international cable matches with European organizations in the name of the Brooklyn CC without the sanction of that body. In consequence of this, a number of the members and at least two officers would sever their connections with the local organization, as the action of Mr. Elwell in attempting to arrange cable matches without authority and in sending letters and cablegrams in the club's name without the permission of the board of directors, has caused a strong feeling of dissatisfaction. ...- Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jun 30, 1896

The Nuremberg tournament, scheduled to commence on July 20, will not only be, like last summer's battle at Hastings, but will, likewise, attract a far greater interest in America than any other European chess tournament has heretofore secured. The Brooklyn Chess club has sent Pillsbury and Showalter, US champion, strong in the hope that one or other will return home with the Prince of Bavaria's cup as a token of America's supremacy in chess. To win first prize in such company will be the greatest chess feat of modern times. Indeed, no such equally great gathering of the masters has ever taken place. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 2, 1896

Josiah T. Marean Wearies of Strife, and resigns as President of the Brooklyn Chess Club. In two years, under Mr. Marean's Administration, the club has risen to the front rank, but of late members have begun quarreling and he will no longer assume responsibility for its direction... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 2, 1896

The effect of chess. Josiah T. Marean has reached the conclusion that chess and he do not agree. There has also been trouble in the Manhattan Chess Club over the loss of an umbrella. Pillsbury resigned from the club because he discovered that his umbrella was not safe in the club house. Chess ought to develop patience and endurance. It seems to develop petulance and bickerings in the summer. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 3, 1896

The strife of the Brooklyn CC, which threatened to disorganize that prosperous and eminent organization in the world of chess, was settled last night at a lively special meeting in the Montague street club rooms, called for the purpose of taking action in regard to an article in the New York Herald. This was in the nature of an interview with a director of the club, Dr. L. D. Broughton, in which he severely criticized the actions of a fellow member, John D. Elwell, and stated that Elwell had involved the club in matches with foreign chess clubs without the sanction of the officers or the executive committee. The bickerings which ensued resulted in the resignation of President Josiah Marean, Secretary William De Visser and Director W. L. Eno. At last night's meeting an effort was made to recommend the expulsion of Broughton to the executive committee. The motion was lost on a vote of 14 to 28. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 8, 1896

Nuremberg tournament to begin next Monday. ...The chief honor of the tournament is the splendid cup of the prince regent of Bavaria, which will go to the first prize winner, together with the \$750. All told there are nine prizes, including the special trophies offered by the Baron von Rothschild and the Baron von der Lasa. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 16, 1896

With the resignation from the Brooklyn Chess Club of the minority of 14 who objected to Dr. Broughton's unclublike action in airing the opinions of his childlike faction on club matters in a newspaper, the club would appear to have lost all its source of strength. The defecting members include its late president, Mr. Marean, Duval, the treasurer; Helms, Elwell, Pillsbury, Showalter, Hodges, Barry, Hynes and Burilee. These gentlemen intend to form a new club, the object of which will be the promotion and encouragement of chess playing... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 18, 1896

Play in the great international chess tournament between 19 of the foremost experts of the world began at 9 o'clock this morning. Pillsbury drew the first bye.... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 20, 1896

Dr. Broughton Resigns. As a result the chess club is expected to resume its former prosperity. The resignation of Dr. L. D. Broughton, Jr., as director was accepted. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 21, 1896

The State Chess Meet. Two Rounds of the Tournaments Played. Lipschutz and Tatum Fighting for the Cup. Chess enthusiasts from all over the state are

gathered here [Rochester] for the 8<sup>th</sup> annual midsummer meeting of the New York State association. 30 players are entered for the different events, the Staats-Zeitung cup match of course attracting the most attention. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 29, 1896

Lipschutz Wins the Cup. The Staats Zeitung trophy will this year go to the Manhattan CC of New York, thanks to the fine play of ex-United States Champion Lipschutz. Delmar took 2<sup>nd</sup> place. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 31, 1896

State Chess Meet Ended. Young Marshall wins the Junior Championship for Brooklyn. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 1, 1896

Lasker Lands First Prize. Defeats Tarrasch at the Nuremberg Chess Tournament. World's chess champion Emanuel Lasker achieved the feat of landing chief prize in the great international tournament in Nuremberg. The first prize is valued at \$750 and with it goes a silver cup and salvar, donated by his royal highness, the Prince Regent of Bavaria. Maroczy slid into second place... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 9, 1896

Pillsbury and Tarrasch tied. They divide third and fourth prizes at Nuremberg. Showalter is a tail ender. Maroczy of Buda-Pesth lands second prize. Pillsbury defeated three of the greatest players in the world in succession, Lasker, Tarrasch, and Tschigorin in the 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 10<sup>th</sup> round. He also defeated Steinitz in the 19<sup>th</sup> round. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 11, 1896

Why Showalter Lost. Chess at Nuremberg began too early to suit him. Pillsbury was ill at the beginning, losing 3 of his first 5 games. Showalter said, "The clocks were started at 9 o'clock every morning and that involved my getting up at about 6 o'clock, an hour at which I had much rather retire than rise. The force of long continued habit would not permit me to sleep before 1 AM and, as a consequence, I was irresistibly drowsy during the early hours of play each day and was generally beaten at an early stage." ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 27, 1896

Ex-champion Steinitz is at present undergoing the Kneipp cure at Woerishofen, Bavaria. His match with Lasker has been postponed, by consent of the Moscow chess club, until November. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Sep 4, 1896

Chess Match Begins Monday. Nearly all the masters entered at Budapest. Lasker's presence is doubtful. Pillsbury to represent America. Steinitz will enter

only if Lasker enters. Owing to the proposed Lasker vs. Steinitz match, to be played in Moscow in November, it is still very doubtful whether Lasker can be induced to enter this tournament. One of the prizes is a silver statuette, presented by his majesty, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Sep 29, 1896

Josiah T. Marean Re-Elected. Consents to Serve Again as President of the Brooklyn Chess Club. The 11<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the Brooklyn CC was held last night at 201 Montague street. Marean was nominated for president and received all 27 votes.... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 4, 1896

Pillsbury is the favorite. Experts think he will win the Buda Pesth chess tourney. President Lehner of the Hungarian Millenial Chess association welcomed the players, assembled here at the hall of the congress, yesterday afternoon, in an eloquent address delivered to the chess masters in the presence of many interested spectators. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 5, 1896

Second Victory for Napier. The Boy Champion Again Defeats Marshall at Chess. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 12, 1896 and Oct 15, 1896

Mr. John D. Elwell certainly appears to be unfortunate in his chess relations. With the best of motives, he indirectly brought about the fracture in the Brooklyn Chess Club. Now that that unpleasantness has been satisfactorily concluded, Mr. Elwell is placed in the still more disagreeable position of being obligated to sue the Manhattan Chess Club for expelling him on charges which were entirely unsustained. These charges were to the effect, first, that he opened an envelope directed to the president of the club, and second, that in forwarding the letter enclosed to the Chess Club, he substituted one of his own envelopes for the original one. Mr. Elwell avers that the letter was directed to him, and the writer of the letter acknowledges that he is not sure that the letter was directed to the president of the club, and thinks it very probable that it may have been directed as Mr. Elwell says it was. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 17, 1896

Pillsbury's Rich Prize. He receives the trophy for the best game in the Nuremberg tourney. Baron Albert von Rothschild's prize of 300 marks, offered for the most brilliant game of the Nuremberg chess tournament, has just been awarded to him for his game with Lasker, played July 29. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 19, 1896

Pillsbury's Third Prize. He loses the final game of the chess match. Unable to secure a victory, he permits Tarrasch to win, the latter thereby getting a share of the money. Budapest's international chess tournament came to an end with yesterday's 13<sup>th</sup> and final round and another great meeting of the masters has gone into history. Charousek (winning 2,500 crowns) and Tschigorin, both of whom won and thereby tied for 1<sup>st</sup> place. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 22, 1896

Won by Tschigorin. The Russian defeats Charousek in the chess match. The 4<sup>th</sup> game of the tie match between Charousek and Tschigorin for the first prize of the international chess masters' tournament was played in Budapest today. Charousek was beaten after 46 moves. Tschigorin, therefore, takes first and Charousek the second prize. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 28, 1896

Lasker and Steinitz Ready. To battle for the World's chess championship in Moscow. Match will begin this week. The one who first scores 10 games will be declared the winner. The Steinitz-Lasker match for the chess championship of the world and a purse of 5,000 roubles, offered by the Moscow CC, will begin at Moscow this week, both players having arrived at this city today. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 1, 1896

First Blood for Lasker. He defeats Steinitz easily in 45 moves... Napier defeats Marshall, the junior state chess champion with 7 wins, 1 loss, and 3 draws. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov 8, 1896

E. E. Southard, '97, has won the Harvard chess tournament with 9 games out of 10 to his credit. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 3, 1896

Harvard a Sure Winner. Cannot be overtaken by her opponents in the inter-collegiate chess tourney. Harvard has already won for the third time the intercollegiate championship, as her total; of 8 victories cannot be reached by any of her competitors. Harvard has won 8 and lost 2. Columbia, Yale, and Princeton have won 4 and lost 6....- Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 2, 1897

Harvard's Easy Chess Victory. 10 of the 12 games captured by the Crimson. The Cup Already Awarded. Southard Repeated Hymes' Record by Winning all 6 Games. In 1892, Edward Hymes won all his games for Columbia. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 3, 1897



Showalter in Town. He hopes to win his chess match with Pillsbury. The match will commence here on January 25 and will be played at the Hamilton club, the Crescent club and the Brooklyn chess club... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 12, 1897

Lasker Wins the Match. Lasker won the 17<sup>th</sup> and final game of the chess championship match in Moscow. The final score: Lasker 10, Steinitz 2, drawn 5. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 15, 1897

Cable Chess Match Begins. America and England Battling for the Newnes Cup. Showalter has an advantage. The American team is playing at the Academy of Music... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 12, 1897

Chess Cup Goes to England. American team defeated in a stubbornly contested fight. By the Margin of One Game. America has lost the Newnes chess cup. Great Britain scored 5.5; the USA scored 4.5. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 14, 1897

A report of the death of A. F. Mackenzie, the Jamaica problemist, has gone the entire rounds of the world's chess columns and now it turns out that it was not the famous composer, but a brother of his, likewise a resident of that island, who died. The Mackenzie known to the chess world recently lost his eyesight, but continues to derive his customary enjoyment from his favorite pastime and has composed several problems. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 22, 1897

Delmar is Champion. Victorious in the New York State Chess Tourney. W. E. Napier wins the general contest. The 19<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the New York State Chess association held yesterday in the United Charities building on 22<sup>nd</sup> street, New York City, proved to be a most successful and satisfactory one in every respect. Eugene Delmar, member of the Brooklyn and Metropolitan Chess clubs, landed the championship and with it first prize. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 23, 1897

The Morning Post of London published a news agency dispatch from Moscow denying the report from Paris of the death of William Steinitz, who was recently placed in an insane asylum in Moscow. The dispatch adds that Steinitz still remains in the asylum. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 24, 1897

A Fund for Steinitz. Lasker has written a letter to the Standard, asking the paper to start a fund in behalf of Dr. Steinitz, the chess player, ill and insane at Moscow.

Lasker himself offered to contribute 10 guineas to the fund. Addressing the chess clubs of Brighton, Lasker attributed the serious illness of Dr. Steinitz to the unsuitable medical treatment which, it is claimed, he has undergone at Moscow. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 26, 1897

The Moscow correspondent of the London Standard telegraphs that Steinitz has been released from the asylum in which he has for some time confined owing to his mental troubles. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 16, 1897

Legislatures to Play Chess. Negotiations Under Way for Another International Cable Match. Several members of the house of representatives who are chess enthusiasts held an informal meeting today to consider a proposition from the English house of commons for a cable chess match between representatives of the two bodies. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 4, 1897

Napier's latest success. Score of the game that won for him the Brooklyn chess club championship. First and second places were secured by Napier and Helms, respectively. ...- Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 5, 1897

Pillsbury Cannot Lose Now. 20<sup>th</sup> game of the chess match won from Showalter. A final tie is possible. Should Showalter win the next game the contest will be a draw. Pillsbury won the 20<sup>th</sup> game of his match at chess with Showalter last night and now cannot lose the match. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 13, 1897

Pillsbury is Now Champion. Great chess match won by a score of 10 to 8. Showalter misses a draw. The chess match between Pillsbury and Showalter was won last night by Pillsbury at the Hamilton club, by virtue of his victory in the 21<sup>st</sup> game, which was then played. The result of the match makes Pillsbury champion of the United States, a title which Showalter held for some time. The final score was Pillsbury 10, Showalter 8, drawn 3. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 15, 1897

Chess Tourney for Women. International Competition In London Next June. America and Brooklyn will probably be represented in the contest by Mrs. Worrall. The Ladies' Club of London, an influential organization and the leading one of its kind in the world, is promoting the enterprise. The tournament will be held under very distinguished patronage, the list being headed by Princess Charles of Denmark ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 18, 1897 and April 24, 1897

Count Tolstoi, who now resides in St. Petersburg, has become an ardent devotee of chess and the fascination the game has for him seems to have spread to his family, so much so that his wife and children are daily engaged in its practice. They have marked all the tables in the house as chess boards and named their dog and other pets after chess pieces. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 20, 1897

The British Chess Team. Men chosen to represent the House of Commons in the coming cable match. The arrangements for the chess match by cable between teams representing the British house of commons and American congressmen has been somewhat delayed, but the date has been fixed finally for June 1. There will be 5 players for each team. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 23, 1897

Ready for Cable Chess. The match between Congress and Parliament begins tomorrow. American Team Complete. Three Democrats, a Republican and a Populist selected to defend American chess prestige. Austrian Minister Baron von Hengervar to act as referee. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 30, 1897

Is It a Money Making Scheme? The cable companies were asked to transmit the moves free of charge, the Associated Press was also approached on the subject. Upon the AP declining, the exclusive right after repeated delays, was sold to the London Times and an attempt will be made to exclude all other newspapers. Some of the English players a fortnight ago, declared that if things were not immediately settled, they would decline to pay at all. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 31, 1897

Chess Match a Draw. British and American Legislators Divide Honors Evenly. The score was 2.5 to 2.5. Each side won 2 games, lost 2 games, and drew 1 game. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jun 2, 1897

Women Experts At Chess. Opening of the Great International Tourney in London. The first round of the international women's chess tournament, which was played today at the Hotel Cecil, resulted in Mrs. Sydney defeating Mrs. Stevenson. The congress is due almost entirely to the energy of Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles, secretary of the Ladies' Chess Club who organized the club in January, 1895. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jun 23, 1897

Miss Rudge is First Place, with 16 victories and 2 drawn games out of 19 played. Mrs. Worrall and Miss Thorold divide second and third money. The final round of

the Ladies International Chess Congress was played this evening. Miss Rudge takes first prize, \$300; Mrs. Worrall and Miss Thorold divide second third, each receiving \$225. Prizes will be presented Monday evening by Lady Newnes, president of the British Ladies' Chess Club. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 4, 1897

Mrs. Worrall Was Fourth. Corrected Score in the Women's Chess Congress. The corrected reports show that Miss Rudge won 18 games and drew 1 with Mrs. Bounefin, not losing a game in the women's chess congress. Mrs. Fagan's 2 games were won by her and she held her position in second place. Miss Thorold's score as given was correct, but Mrs. Worrall's score suffered by the mistake and the corrections placed her fourth. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 6, 1897

Cup Match Undecided. Steinitz and Lipschutz draw on the play off. End of the chess meet. New York wins the interstate contest with Pennsylvania by a close margin, besides capturing most of the individual prizes. Late last night Steinitz and Lipschutz drew the first game in the play off of the tie for possession of the challenge cup, whereupon the latter claimed to have secured the trophy for the Manhattan CC. This morning, however, the managers of the New York State Chess Association decided that another game will have to be played to decide the contest. Steinitz now proposes to play a short match for a purse. The committee has not settled this matter as yet. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 7, 1897

No Game for the Cup. Another Dispute in the Tie between Steinitz and Lipschutz. Manhattan Club's Stand. It claims that the first win should decide the possession of the cup on the strength of a letter from Secretary Hodges, while the Chess Association's committee rules that best two in three must count. The match between Steinitz and Lipschutz, which was looked forward to with so much interest, has been indefinitely postponed and will not be played until the executive committee of the NY state chess association has passed upon an issue raised by the officers of the Manhattan CC as against the terms of the written notice issued by the association on August 7. Secretary Hodges of the association inadvertently volunteered the statement that the first win would conclude the match. This statement, was, of course, an error, as Mr. Hodges later saw, and he tried to withdraw his letter, but was refused that privilege. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 12, 1897

Both Claim the Trophy. Tie for the Staats Zeitung Chess Cup Still Unsettled. Counter forfeits filed. Staten Island and Manhattan Clubs score the recent unplayed game as a victory for their respective representatives. Steinitz appears at the Manhattan Club, makes his move and claims the second game. The latest developments in the dispute over the contest for the possession of the Staats-Zeitung cup, which the recent state chess meeting at Murray Isle failed to determine, do not point to a speedy settlement of the unfortunate affair. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 19, 1897

Major W. C. Wilson, who was the victim of the recent mysterious murder in Philadelphia, was a vice president of the Franklin Chess Club... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 26, 1897

Match Declared a Tie. New York State Chess Association retains possession of the Staats-Zeitung Cup. Inasmuch as the contest was not decided at the time and place fixed for the same, the contest for 1897 be considered a tie and that the cup remain in the custody of the association during the coming year... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Sep 5, 1897

Mrs. Worrall Home Again. Brooklyn's representative in the recent women's chess tourney talks of her trip abroad. She said, "...the tournament was a severe strain. Two games a day under a time limit of 20 moves an hour and with the necessity for keeping one's score and watching two clocks was most trying. I lost hours of time by not stopping my clock when it was my opponent's turn to move and lost one game in this way. Miss Hertzsch, the youngest contestant, was only 18 and could not speak a word of English. Lady Thomas was afflicted with a nervous ailment which caused her hands to shake constantly when she made her moves; her hair was white and she is nearly 70 year old. Mrs Hartung of Germany talked constantly while she was playing with me. Conversations were unrestrained while the games were in progress and during the tournament, the weather in London was so oppressive that fans were kept in constant motion in the playing room. The jubilee crowds made the rooms uncomfortable..." - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Sep 10, 1897

Berlin Chess Tourney. The first round of the international chess tournament was played at the Architect Building in this city today. At 1 o'clock, the time of the

first adjournment, only one game was concluded, Metger and Bardeleben having drawn. Play was resumed at 4 o'clock. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Sep 13, 1897

Charousek the Winner. Finish of the chess masters' tourney at Berlin. The 19<sup>th</sup> and final round of the international chess masters' tournament was played at the Architekten Haus, Berlin, yesterday. Rudolph Charousek defeated Tschigorin. Charousek takes 1<sup>st</sup> prize and Walbrodt second. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 5, 1897

Harvard's Chess Trophy. Yale Players Clearly Outclassed by Cambridge Cracks. Southard takes 6 straight. Southard has won 16 out of 18 games played. Harvard scored 10-2. Columbia scored 6.5-5.5, Yale scored 4.5-7.5, and Princeton scored 3-9. Harvard has now won the cup 4 times in succession, Columbia having captured it twice.... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 2, 1898

The International Tourney at Vienna to Be Held in June and July. The local chess club of Vienna, Austria, has announced that the International Masters Chess Tournament will be held in that city during the months of June and July. There will be 16 prizes in all to the value of 20,000 kronens, about \$4,100. Baron Albert de Rothschild will give three prizes of 400, 300 and 200 kronens for the 3 most brilliant games, while Leopold Trebitsch will award 3 prizes to non-prize winners having done the best work against the prize winners. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 15, 1898

Charles A. Gilberg dead. A well known chess expert found lifeless in his bed this morning. He probably suffocated. He was at one time the president of the Manhattan CC. He had the second best library on chess in this country. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 21, 1898

Koehler Now Champion. He wrests state chess honors from Eugene Delmar. The 20<sup>th</sup> annual New York State championship was held in the United Charities Building in Manhattan. Gustav Koehler, who recently won the chess championship of the Cosmopolitan Chess Club and is now tied with Baird in the Manhattan Club's tournament, went through the first 3 rounds with a clean score. Delmar shared 2<sup>nd</sup> place with Otto Roething, also of the Cosmopolitan Club. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 23, 1898

Big Chess Match Begins. Pillsbury and Showalter playing for the championship. Promptly at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon, Harry N. Pillsbury, chess champion of the United States, and Jackson W. Showalter, challenger, sat down to the first game of their return match in a room set apart for the players by the Postal Telegraph Company, in its building on Broadway, Manhattan... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 25, 1898

Marshall Now Champion. Defeats Napier and wins the Brooklyn Chess Club's tournament. Boy expert outplayed. The new champion is Frank J. Marshall, not yet 21 years of age. ...- Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 5, 1898

British Team Wins the Chess Match. Newnes Trophy will remain in Great Britain another year. The British lion will guard the Newnes trophy for another year. By the same score made in the contest last year, Great Britain came out victorious last evening in the international chess match which for two days was waged in the Academy of Music, and the American representatives laid down their lances in defeat. Great Britain won 5.4 to 4.5. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 20, 1898

Pillsbury is Champion. He wins the deciding game with Showalter in Quick Time. The 12<sup>th</sup> game in the US chess championship match between Pillsbury and Showalter brought that interesting event, which has been in progress since February 25, to a close, and left the former undisputed champion of America. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 2, 1898

Cable Team Criticized. Ever since the conclusion of the big international cable chess match last month criticisms and comments, both favorable and otherwise, have been plentiful. John Galbreath of New Orleans came in for the lion's share of it. Galbreath traveled a longer distance to play a single game of chess than any other player on record. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 25, 1898

Chess Championship Decided. Exchange Club carries off the league trophy with flying colors. By winning their last match at the Dutch Arms last night the Exchange Chess Club's clever team completed its schedule and at the same time succeeded in landing chief honors in the Brooklyn Chess League's tournament and becoming league champions for 1898. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 27, 1898

Pillsbury Wins. He defeats Caro in the opening round of the chess tourney at Vienna. Play in the international chess congress in honor of Emperor Franz Josef I,

which was formally opened yesterday by Baron Albert von Rothschild, began this morning at 10 o'clock, when the 20 masters, gathered from all parts of the world, faced each other for the first time. Lasker and Charousek were not there. Lasker opposed to a two round tourney, which he considered too great a strain. Charousek was suddenly taken ill. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jun 1, 1898

Chess Prizes Decided. Janowski, Steinitz and Schlechter all placed at Vienna. Three of the league prizes in the big International Chess Tournament which ends here on Monday, were determined by today's play in the 37<sup>th</sup> round. These were the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, and 5<sup>th</sup> and the masters fortunate enough to secure them are Janowski, Steinitz, and Schlechter. The chief prize meanwhile remains as much in doubt as ever, for both Pillsbury and Tarrasch succeeded in getting the upper hand of their opponents. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 24, 1898

Pillsbury and Tarrasch Tied. The last round of the Vienna chess tournament was finished on Monday, leaving Henry N. Pillsbury and Dr. Siegbert Tarrasch of Nuremberg tied for first place. The committee of management has decided that the usual match of 4 games shall break the tie, play beginning tomorrow. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 26, 1898

German Not His Superior. Pillsbury thinks he can beat Tarrasch in a set match. Home from Vienna tourney. He stated that a tournament lasting 38 rounds was a little too much to expect a player to last through, although he favored the two round tourney plan, providing the entries are limited to 15 or 16. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 11, 1898

Final Round at Cologne. Burn has a chance to win the chess tourney. This morning the chess players met in the 15<sup>th</sup> and final round of the international chess tournament. Burn, Cohn, and Tschigorin all have 10.5 points. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 19, 1898

Amos Burn Wins at Cologne. Englishman carries off first prize in the German chess tournament. Showalter gets a prize. The international masters' tournament in connection with the 11<sup>th</sup> annual congress of the German Chess Association came to an end here yesterday, when the 15<sup>th</sup> and final round was contested. Charousek, Tschigorin, and Cohn all tied for 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup>. Steinitz took 5<sup>th</sup>. Burn won 9, lost 1, and drew 5. .. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 20, 1898



Last month the Texas Chess Association was organized at Dallas. Otto Monnig was elected president. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 25, 1898

Tarrasch's Last Tourney. Winner of the Vienna chess contest announces his retirement. Report has it from Nuremberg that Dr. S. Tarrasch, upon the occasion of his welcome home by the local club, of which he is the president, announced his positive intention to stay out of all future tournaments and matches and apply himself strictly to the duties attending his profession as physician. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 28, 1898

First prize in the big continental correspondence chess tournament, which was started in 1894 with 70 entries has been awarded to Charles W. Phillips, the Chicago expert, who has completed his quota of 17 games. Mordecai Morgan of the Franklin CC also finished his schedule and is sure of 2<sup>nd</sup> place. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct 30, 1898

Match Goes to Janowski. French chess master wins the deciding game from Showalter. The Janowski-Showalter chess match at the Manhattan CC, began in November, came to a conclusion yesterday, when Janowski won the 13<sup>th</sup> game and thereby gained a signal victory over the American ex-champion by a final score of 7 games to 2 and 4 drawn. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 13, 1899

Steinitz Makes Some Denials. Was not influenced in resigning from the Manhattan Chess Club. Ex-champion Steinitz spent Monday evening in the New York Turn Verein of Manhattan as the guest of the chess club connected therewith, with which the Metropolitan Chess Club was recently merged. In several of the papers which published the announcement of his resignation from the Manhattan CC the veteran was made to appear as having taken the step on purely personal grounds, but this he strenuously denies, as also the statement that he had been influenced in his action. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 18, 1899

Tie for Martinez Cup. De Visser and Lipschutz finish on even terms for the State chess championship. The 21<sup>st</sup> annual winter meeting of the New York State Chess Association, held in Manhattan yesterday, again proved one of the most successful events of the year. W. M. de Visser tied ex-United States Champion Lipschutz in the masters' class. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb 23, 1899

Lipschutz defeated. De Visser of Brooklyn is State Chess Champion for 1899. After a second hard fought contest at the Manhattan CC yesterday, W. M. de Visser, the Brooklyn chess expert, finally succeeded in beating S. Lipschutz, thereby securing the title of state champion for 1899 and with it the valuable Martinez trophy, the first prize of the contest. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 6, 1899

Americans Will Win Cable Chess Match. Victory over the English team assured as a result of today's play. Showalter and Hodges Win. Pillsbury, Baird and Newman have all got drawn positions in hand. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 11, 1899

America's Chess Team Wins the Newnes Cup. Fourth annual cable match results in a signal victory for the United States. The score six to four. Champion Pillsbury the only American to suffer defeat – number of victories now even. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 12, 1899

Chess Players to Form a National Organization. The first general meeting for the organization of the Chess Association of the United States will be held at the Manhattan Chess Club on April 24, immediately following the international cable match between the American and English universities. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Mar 12, 1899

Cable Chess Play Between Universities. American and British students are fighting today for a silver trophy. The first contest at chess between collegians of two different countries was begun promptly at 10 o'clock this morning with the aid of the Atlantic cable, when a team of 6 players, representing 4 American universities, Columbia, Harvard, Princeton and Yale, faced an equal number standing from Oxford and Cambridge. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 21, 1899

Britons Win At Chess. The Cambridge and Oxford players too much for the four American colleges. The British team won 3.5 to 2.5 and winning the Rice Trophy. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 23, 1899

Chess Association Formed. National Body Organizes with 22 charter members. A well attended meeting of representative American chess enthusiasts was held last night, at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club. The association was duly set on foot with 22 clubs as charter members, comprising in all 1,087 members. Chairman J. Mona Lesser presided. The officers were: President, J. Mona Lesser

of Boston; vice presidents, Isaac Rice and Sidney Johnston, treasurer, Walter Penn Shipley; secretary, Georg Walcott. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 25, 1899

Steinitz' Fine Score. Plays 16 games of chess simultaneously, winning 14 and losing but 2. He was a guest at the Brooklyn Chess Club. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Apr 28, 1899

London's Chess Tourney. Play in the first round begins today. Pillsbury pitted against Cohn. The international congress of the world's chess masters, the sixth of its kind ever held in this city, was opened this morning in St. Stephen's Hall, adjoining the Royal Aquarium, Westminster. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 30, 1899

Winner of First Prize in Minor Chess Tourney. Frank J. Marshall, the Brooklyn Chess Club's Champion, Takes Rank as a Master. Beat A Strong Field. He carried off chief honors in the London minor tournament. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jun 15, 1899

Lasker's Position Sure. Defeats Pillsbury and is certain of winning the chess masters' tourney. Though beaten Pillsbury still remains in second place. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 2, 1899

Chess Masters Finish Their Long Contest. Lasker wins first prize, with Pillsbury, Janowski and Maroczy in Second Place. Showalter also a winner. With the conclusion of the 13<sup>th</sup> and final round of the chess masters' tournament last night, another of the series of annual international events has gone into history. Ex-champion Steinitz (tied for 10<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup>), who emerges for the first time from a tournament without being placed, fairly excelled himself yesterday in his final game with Janowski and was the means of snatching 2<sup>nd</sup> prize from the Frenchman, just as it lay almost within his grasp. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jul 11, 1899

Amos Burn retired from the London tournament after entering because of his objection to the committee keeping the pairing of each round secret until the day each round was played. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 6, 1899

Baron Von Heydebrand und der Lasa, the German diplomat and celebrated chess player, is dead. ... He was famous as the possessor of the largest and most

valuable collection of chess literature in the world. - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug 7, 1899

New York Team Won. Windup of the chess tourney at Saratoga. All the contests of the New York State Chess Association summer meeting, at Saratoga, were wound up yesterday. By fine work in the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> rounds the New York players succeeded in pulling out well ahead of their Pennsylvania rivals with a total score of 26.5 games, as against the latter 22.5. The final cup game, between S. Lipschutz of the Manhattan CC and Frank Marshall of the Brooklyn CC, resulted in the former's favor, and the cup becomes the property of the Manhattan CC, which has won it 5 times. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Sep 2, 1899

Chess Champions at Odds. Lasker and Janowski still disputing over the much talked of match. Number of games the hitch. The Frenchman wants to play ten and the champion 8. Janowski, the challenger for the world's chess championship, has declined to agree to one of Lasker's conditions. The hitch occurs over the champion's proposition to limit the contest to 1 of 8 games up instead of 10, the number that has latterly attained in similar matches. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Sep 14, 1899

It Is Harvard's Chess Cup. Half a game decides the college tourney in the Crimson's favor. Sixth Successive Victory. Harvard captured the intercollegiate championship for the 6<sup>th</sup> successive time. The final scores totaled up 9 points for Harvard as against 8.5 to Columbia's credit. ... - Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec 31, 1899